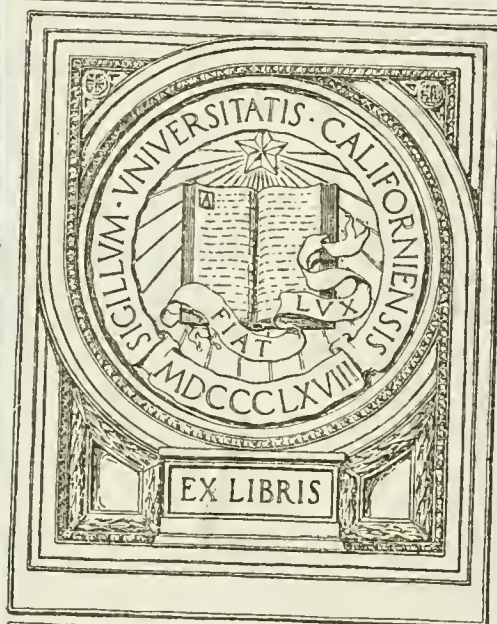


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

OF

OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

OF THE

OLD AND NEW WORLDS

IN RELATION TO ARCHAIC SPEECH.

BY

R. P. GREG, F.S.A., F.G.S., ETC.

ACCOMPANIED BY

COPIOUS VOCABULARIES, ETC.

ἔπεα πτερόεντα.

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del
"The first speech which was used, before the Deluge, remains now properly in no place, only the reliques thereof may be found still in all languages."—GREGIUS.

"Words are the fossils of Speech."—A. H. SAYCE.

"Language as the expression of thought, is also the treasure-house of worn-out metaphors."—*Ibid.*

1831
"Etymology has the charm of all Sciences which deal with the beginning and growth of all the great products of Speech."—GEO. CURTIUS.

"The most primitive language, say that of the American Palæolithic man, must have been more rudimentary than any language now known to us."—

D. BRINTON, M.D.

"Gesture language attained its most complete form in America."—PROF. TYLER.

"Analogies are probably at the root of cognate forms."—*Ibid.*

300
"The doctrine of cognate equivalents or of equal psychological values, is at bottom of all root researches; and the value of Grammar in the study of primitive language is of secondary value. The original single root may, however, not unfrequently have been lost or displaced."

"It will not do, as is sometimes done, to confound race and language."

HYDE CLARKE.

Lawson
"Every inflectional language was once agglutinative and every agglutination once monosyllabic." Also that "the Turanian despises every idiom that does not clearly show its radical and significant element."—*Ibid.*

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This racial and topographical brevity may have been carried too far; and the precise locality of American and African words is generally omitted; but for the more special, as well as general, object I have had in view, greater detail would have been both cumbersome and possibly not absolutely essential. Lastly, I have ventured in the following Introduction to give a short *epitomé* of the opinions of a considerable number of the principal writers and thinkers on the general subject of Race and Language; hoping that such a procedure may not be without some interest, as well as be in unison with the general purport of this work, which has been a labour of love and the occupation of many years, carried out under the disadvantage of ill-health, and inability to consult as many books as I could have desired. Whatever its shortcomings may be, I can only trust that there will be much in it that may prove useful in the future Study of Philology in its widest sense. I have tried to offer the material for it, in a somewhat novel form, without having the ability or the time to fully unravel and digest it; but I have given at the end of Part VI., more especially, a certain number of specially selected tables of comparison for certain words and allied cognate ideas, to indicate what may be done on a more extensive scale (by those who are adepts in special languages), in the tracing of Archaic *radicals*, and to what extent apparently similar sounds may or may not be connected, or traceable through various or different families of language, and in what way such often widespread similarities or analogies may have originated. Quite independently, the general tendency inclines, I think, to confirm a good deal the lines upon which Mr. Hyde Clarke has worked.

I have to acknowledge much indebtedness to the Rev. C. J. Ball for his revision of the Chinese, Accadian and Assyrian portion in Part I. Also to Mr. A. G. Ellis, Mr. C. Bendall, Mr. J. F. Blumhardt, and Mr. F. L. Griffith, of the British Museum, for a number of corrections and suggestions in Parts I. and II., more especially in Oriental and Semitic Languages; as well as to Professor A. H. Sayce, Mr. Hyde Clarke and Mr. Robert Brown, jun., and other gentlemen. The Egyptian is mainly taken from Pierret, but has been in part subsequently added to or corrected.

In such a general work as this, absolute and precise accuracy and uniformity in spelling and meaning is naturally almost impossible, or to insure it would take up a life-time, but is probably of less importance than might be supposed. Different accentuation, pronunciation, and spelling occur for evidently the same word, in different parts of even the same language and country, and for different times.

A considerable number of accents and diacritical points are given in Parts I. and II.; but for the sake of simplicity are mostly omitted in subsequent references in the Parts III. to VI., as almost unnecessary in the case of words having to be compared with semi-savage languages.

INTRODUCTION.

AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

The few American writers on the subject have favoured the notion that the Red Man in America is more or less *sui generis*. Bancroft, in his "Races of the Pacific Coast of America," vol. iii. p. 561, *et seq.* says: "It is not improbable that the Malays, Chinese and Japanese, did at times arrive along the Pacific coast, in numbers sufficient to influence language, but hitherto no Asiatic or European language, unless the Eskimo, has been found in America, and the Eskimo are rather specially *hyperborean*, than truly either Asiatic or American." Again, "*verbal similarities*, if frequent enough, tend merely to show that all languages were co-related, but in America they are evidently accidental, and the language distinct."

To show how easy it would be to form from a list of words, useless hypotheses, Bancroft gives a brief list of words analogous both in meaning and sound, from unrelated (*sic*) languages, *e.g.* :—

"For the German *ja* we have the Shasta *ya*; for *komm*, the Comanche *kim*; . . . for *weinen*, the Cora *ryeine*; for *thun*, the Tepehuana *duni*. For the Latin *hic*, *var*, the Tepehuana *hic*, *vase*; for *lingua*, the Moqui *linga*; . . . for *toga*, *manus*, the Kenai *toqaaï*, *man*. . . . For the Sanskrit *da*, there is the Cora *ta* (give); for *eké*, the Miztec *ce* (one); for *mâ*, the Tepe huaua *mai* (not) and the Maya *ma* (no); for *masâ* (month), the Pima *mahsa* (moon); for *tchandra* (moon), the Kenai *tchane* (moon); for *pada* (foot), the Sekumne *podo* (leg); for *kâma* (love), the Shoshone *kamakh* (to love); for *pâ* the Kizh *pau* (to drink)."

Inter se, Bancroft further adds in regard to American Native Languages, "they are wonderfully rich and full of delicate gradations remarkable in such uncultivated peoples. The few Philologists who have studied these languages find they contain common characteristics, that are themselves peculiar, and yet very different from the Old World Languages, some, though perhaps more Turanian-like than others, yet occasionally have nothing in common with each other. All hypotheses to explain these peculiarities have so far been unsuccessful."

"Whitney," says Bancroft, "considers the American languages are the most changeful of all human forms of speech, long words are common, except perhaps in the Otomi. The gesture language is very complete; but the Eskimo a distinct language.*"

Bancroft also, vol. iii. p. 556, says that, "the American languages generally possess much reduplication, or repetitions of the same syllable to express plurals; the use of frequentatives and duals; the application of gender to the third person of the verb; the direct conversion of nouns, substantive and adjective, into verbs, and their conjugations as such; also peculiar generic distinctions arising from a separation of animate from inanimate beings" (see also Schoolcraft).

Mallery says there are 58 linguistic stocks, and about 300 dialects in American Indian Languages; but Nadaillac says that others have estimated them at from 400 to 1300. These have, however, been more recently, according to Canon Cook, reduced to *eleven* families.

Bancroft considers there are only *three* great language families in North America, viz. :

1. The Tinnch, or Athabasean (North West).
 2. The Aztec
 3. The Maya
- } Central America.

"The dialects of the Tinnch family show many words in common, but not in the more grammatical form. In California the dialects are hopelessly mixed, and may contain, as before noticed, some Oceanic admixture.

"The Pima (California) contains 15 per cent. of Malay or Polynesian words, but no Chinese or Japanese ones. The Aztec and Toltec are one, and the Nahuatl or Aztec the oldest language of Anahuatl. The Aztec is a very original and dominant language, and the large Central Mexican *plateau* of Anahuatl was probably the primal centre of it. The Aztec is the most perfect and finished of the American languages, though wanting in six consonants b, d, f, r, g, and s.

* See Professor Tylor's "Early History of Mankind," as to *Gesture Language*, pp. 14-88.

"Teotl was their god. Aztec words are much agglutinated and compounded. The connexion between Otomi and Chinese, advocated by some, especially by Señor Nájera, an Otomi native, is very doubtful, for on comparing two monosyllabic languages like the Otomi and Chinese, which (especially the latter) may have so many meanings to the same sound or apparent root, distinguishable only by accent or pronunciation; the actual resemblances may be but few. Aztec nouns have neither declension nor gender. Adjectives come before nouns. Plurals usually have *ya* or *e* prefixed. *Tza* or *tze* prefixed mark the superlative. Verbs are conjugated with the assistance of particles. The letters *tl* are constantly added" (so far Bancroft).

Professor Tylor in his "Early History of Mankind" (pp. 14-83) says Gesture Language had attained its most perfect form in America.

Professor Max Müller divides Sanskrit root-forms into two classes, the *predicative*, as shine, extend, etc., and demonstrative ones, a small class of independent radicals, as *here, this, thou, he*, etc., which Professor Tylor thinks rather correspond to the two great classes of gesture-signs, which may again in part correspond with Chinese words that are neither one thing nor another; as *ta* meaning great, to make great, to be great. The reference of substantive to a verb-root in the Aryan languages is quite in harmony with gesture language; *e.g.* water, is that which waves; the oar, that which makes to go, etc.

The syntax of gesture language best compares with Chinese, and perhaps with French and English, which have most thrown off inflection. Chinese and English here agree; both putting the attributes before the subject, as *pe ma*=white horse; *ngo ta ni*, I strike thee.

Professor Tylor well says, "Utterance includes not speech only, but all ways by which a man can express his thoughts." "Man is essentially not the speaker, but he who thinks and means." "Speech and thought go together." Analogies are probably at the root of "cognate forms," Professor Tylor considers, and he instances the use of *loud*, as applicable equally both to sound and colour; *surdus* means both deaf and stupid. Some savage tribes would have their language incomplete without gesture-signs, and which is a most important element Ethnologically, and proves it to have been part of the original utterance of mankind.

[The order of human utterance would naturally appear to be, first, Speech; second, Language, including grammar, reduplication and agglutination. May not accentuation be directly derivable from gesture-signs? while inflection belongs only to the later and higher stage of Language? In the proper study of Primitive Language, analogies and cognate forms must occupy an important place.]

Professor Garner, in the *New Review*, has given a curious paper on "Rudimentary Language in Apes," as ascertained with a considerable degree of certainty by means of the phonograph! (see *Spectator*, June 6, 1891). Apparently distinct sounds, equivalent to words, are uttered, as to express desire for food, drink, and even possibly for special kinds of food, on which they are most accustomed to feed, and which uttered by the ape is readily understood by other apes of the same species; and Professor Garner himself, by repeated practice imitative of the phonographic sounds, succeeded in correctly giving the proper word or sound of this rudimentary speech, so as to be readily and intelligently understood by the apes themselves. If apes, then, have an elementary form of true speech, may it not reasonably follow that savage man, before language became developed or specialized, might originally have had a considerable number of expressive elementary archaic and even widespread words or roots in common, such as *pa, ma, ka, ak, te*, etc.; *pak, paka, mak, tep, tak, pat*, etc., many of which may still be existent, with similar or with more or less meanings?

There is a long and valuable account of the Languages, Customs, etc., of the N.W. Indian Tribes of Canada in their Sixth Report given by the Committee of the British Association (Leeds meeting, 1890), from which I briefly gather, that according to Mr. Horatio Hale and Dr. Boas, there are far more linguistic stocks along the N.W. coast of North America, than in the interior and central parts of N. America. The principal tribes are those comprised under the Tinnch, Salish and Kootenay (not inclusive of the Nootka). These would appear to have been intruders, however, from Central North America (where the Algonquins and Blackfeet since predominated) and from the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Gibbs states that the Salish have made their way to the Pacific, and having absorbed the smaller local tribes have become much mixed both in blood and language. All the N.W. languages of British Columbia have a peculiar phonology, very harsh and guttural (almost clickish). The *tl* say of Mexico becomes =*txl*; but further south towards California the phonology becomes naturally perhaps through the influence of a warmer climate much softer. These N.W. tribes with almost radical differences of languages and even of origin, seem to have to some extent a common polity. The skulls are generally artificially flattened. Brothers and sisters, called younger or elder, etc. Different words often used by male and female for the same word. Animism and Shamanism common. Some tribes worship the sun, under the name *a'ta*.

[The Tlingits of Queen Charlotte Island have many monosyllabic words much resembling Asiatic Turanian ones; I am inclined to think they must have originally come from thence.]

This Sixth Report of N.W. Canadian Tribes has a rather full *épitomé* of the Indian Languages, Grammar and Vocabularies.

For these desirous of studying the ancient Mexican and Aztec Language I advise consulting Signor Bernardini Biondelli's "Glossarium Azteco-Latinum," etc., Milan, 1849. In the Introduction he states that "the Aztec is a highly inflexional language; e.g. *tlacolla*=I love, gives *tlacollani*, lover; *tlacotli*, dear; *tlacololo*, I am loved; *tlacollacea*, I have loved; *tlacollaliztli*, love; *tlacollaya*, I loved; *tlacollacea*, I have loved; and *tlacolaz*, I will love."

The Aztec would say, *mahtl*=the hand; *tatl*=the father; but pronounced *matzintli*, when meaning to express the hand of a god; and *tazintli*, when in relation to a father, etc. With both Aztec and Maya numerals, the system is very similar to the Basque and Georgian, viz. vigesimal. The old Mexicans reckoned by five as unity; e.g. *ce*=one; *macuilli*=five; but for the second five, *chicu*; *chucuaec*=5+1, etc. The Aztec *chicu* being remarkably like the Latin *quinque* and Italian *cinque*.

The radical frequently carries both a suffix and a prefix, with verbs as well as nouns. To express the masculine and feminine of animals, *oquich* and *eihua* are prefixed, to some extent corresponding in English to *he* and *she* (animals).

The pronouns partly resemble the Indo-European, e.g. *ti* for tu; *no* for me; *quin* for quis; *quem*? The final *tle* or *tlein*, signifies something; *alle*, *atlein*, nothing; *nel*, diligence, solicitation; *anel*, neglect, darkness; *qualli*, good; *aqualli*, evil; *qualloll*, goodness. An example of a compound word, *aquapanahuaztl*=water-wood-crossing (or bridge).

I have added in the Appendices of this work a short list of analogies between Aztec and Indo-European words. Biondelli considers the Aztec offers great analogies to some of the chief Indo-European languages, as well as in civil, religious, and ancient monumental matters; and with India especially.

It is curious that Señor Lopez, of Monte Video, should likewise have supposed he had found so many analogies and roots, common to the Sanskrit or Greek and the S.A. Quichua, and to which I have elsewhere alluded. The temples, ornamentation, and sculpture, and sitting attitudes of the gods and idols of ancient Mexico and Central America offer not unfrequently in my opinion also considerable resemblances to the Hindoo and Indo-Chinese architecture, and that has been noticed by others; and in one or two cases the undoubted sculptured figure of an elephant's head, with tusks and trunk, have been found in Central American sculpture. The Aztec for god was *Teotl*, very near the Greek *θεός*, and Teutonic *Tio*. The old Mexicans had legends of a white man who had once arrived amongst them and taught them much, (Latham, p. 5, *et seq.*).

With respect to the Native Languages of America, Canon Cook, in his "Origins of Religion and Language," says:—"These languages are generally regarded by Ethnologists of the highest distinction as undoubtedly belonging to the Scythian or Turanian group. So far, Pritchard, Berhaus, Primer Bey, M. de Quatrefages, are unanimous. This opinion rests on scientific grounds both physiological and Etymological. The multitudinous native languages of America, reduced after long and laborious research to eleven families, are what is termed polysynthetical, that is the *agglutinative* run to seed. In this respect bearing much resemblance to the Basque, as has been shown by Pott and Berhaus ('Ethnographical Atlas,' p. 23). Duponceau first gave the name polysynthetical to the American tongue. Their unity and affinity to the Finno-Tartarie are maintained by Pritchard, Bunsen, and Berhaus. To this classification there is but one doubtful exception, that of the Peruvian language, for which an Aryan origin has been claimed by Lopez, a South American physician (see elsewhere). In his 'Races Aryennes de Peru,' 1871, he seems to establish a connexion with the Aryan, but at the same time to prove that if the Peruvian Quichuan was derived from the Aryan, it must have undergone a process of disintegration which needs almost separate it from the Aryan group."

Latham in his Comparative Philology, p. 431, considers the resemblances said to exist between Otomi and Chinese, "those of analogy only, and not of affinity; that languages with the shortest words like Otomi and Chinese naturally must exhibit the greatest number of analogies,* in fact coincidences are often not of primary importance as regards mutual relationship of languages, nor even the grammatical structure; one nation may prefer prefixes to postfixes. Languages genealogically allied may vary much in their stage of development."†

Buschmann traces back the Aztec language 1500 miles north of Mexico. Dr. Daniel Wilson thinks that the Central American Civilization was of Southern origin, and seemed to embrace all the highest phases of the civilization of both North and South America, and included probably a mixture of races, with even a strain of migration borne across the Atlantic. (See Prehistoric Man, p. 603.)

Professor Tylor thinks that connexion between the Peruvians and Mexicans is not proved. There are myths common to Polynesia, Asia, and America, as the World-Tortoise; the man swallowed

* But at the same time may not those short words contain not improbably a certain number of the oldest or primary and widest-spread roots or sounds?—R. P. G.

† Latham also says that in North and South American Vocabularies the same root is often found for both, which may be a good philological argument in favour of the fundamental unity of the two classes (p. 522). I have found a number of words nearly identical in all parts of America. (See Tables and Vocabularies.)—R. P. G."

by the fish; the Sun-Catcher; the Bridge of the Dead, etc. It is well known that the Mexican Calendar and Zodiacal signs have much in common with Asiatic men;—also ornamentation and architecture.

As regards the ancient Nahuatl and Aztec languages of Mexico, I have not found so much in common with simple words belonging to the Old World as is the case with the Californian, Otomi, Athabaskan, Quichua, and Guarani languages; this I have also found applicable to the Eastern and Algonkin groups of languages in North America. With the Algonkin and N.E. American languages and dialects, Schoolcraft, vol. iii. p. 60, etc., considers there is more connexion as regards customs and manners than with language, between the North Americans and Asiatics, that betokens early communications; e.g. cutting or marking of the arms and legs to denote sorrow for the dead; immortality of the soul; burials with implements, food, and funeral fire; head-stones; also in the *duality* of the Great Spirit, one good, the other evil. They are much given to dancing and hunting, and to magic, which may have had its origin in medicine. Sorcery is also prevalent in Eastern Asia.

The near identity of the words for *younger brother* and *sister* is still a characteristic of all the American Red Indian languages except the Iroquois.* Their substantive is older than the verb, and comes as well as adjectives under the same rule as the verb. They employ a common gender for *he* and *she*, and use the same word for man or woman, perhaps an indication of the antiquity of the language. Numbers of syllables are often clustered together as if on a polysyllabic stem. "It is a fixed theory of language built on *radices*, to have the singular property of retaining the meaning of their original incremental or vowel meanings, under all aspects of the compounds. Syntax is a later development of language."

The Indian languages Humboldt called *agglutinative*; Duponceau, *polysynthetic*; but Schoolcraft preferred the term *holophrastic* (from *ὅλος* entire, and *φράσω*=to say, utter). It does not undergo so many perhaps later modifications of the original root or idea as the Sanskrit, and other languages of the Old World.

Bradford, in his "American Antiquities," is of the opinion that the American Red race is of Mongolian origin, and he mentions, *inter alia*, the great grammatical similarity of American idioms, and those spoken by the South Pacific Islanders. [The similarity of many individual words may be noticed in some of my vocabularies, in connexion with the Polynesian and Papuan, as well also perhaps with the Malay.] Humboldt was also struck with some Mongolian or Tartar peculiarities among the Indians even of Central and South America.

The *holophrastic* character of the Red Indian and Polynesian languages has been discussed by Pickering of Boston, U.S. In Lord North's Island, the numeral one is *yaht*; if, however, they count cocoa nuts, number one is *soo*; and if fish, number one is called *seemul*. So also with the Burmese, and the Cherokees in North America. In the Algonkin languages the verb is very rich in its inflexions; more so even than in Greek; it is the chief or mother language of East and Central East, North America; and the Ojibwa the leading branch according to Schoolcraft. [I have not found this family, however, nearly so rich in verbal or root analogies with Old World and Asiatic languages, as those of tribes nearer the Pacific seaboard, and there is a greater tendency to reduplication and agglutination.]

The Algonkin, Schoolcraft says, is without auxiliary verbs, whose place is supplied by the tensal syllables, *ge*, *gah*, *guh*. The suffixed or objective pronouns are indicated by adding *g* or *n* to the plural terms, to notify the two great divisions of created nature, the *animate* and the *inanimate*, and which can be applied to each of the five principal terminal vowels. There are thus formed ten classes of nouns and ten of verbs. The regular plurals end in *eg*, *ig*, *og*, *ug*; and *ain*, *een*, *in*, *on*, *un*, with the additional *aug*, *egg*, and *oag* for the *vital*; and *aun*, *een*, and *oan* for the vowels in the *non-vital* class; so that but two ideas are gained by these 32 inflexions, *viz.* that the objects are *vital* or *non-vital*! All this is gained in English by the simple letter *s*; in Latin by a single vowel or diphthong, and in Hebrew by *im*.

J. Edkins considers, and I think reasonably so, there may have been a Polynesian or Oceanic immigration by the Pacific into America; also a Turanian one by the Aleutian Isles or Behring Straits consequent on a comparatively recent subsidence of land in the Pacific. The Polynesians were probably more civilized than the Turanians and influenced the civilization of America on the Western side. Amongst the Aztecs the religious element was more allied to that of India or Asia. Edkins thinks the Malay and Polynesian are more connected with the Dravidian (?) and Chinese, than with the Indo-European or the Turanian; the Malay is a very old language, and that on the American continent, Turanian and Polynesian linguistic principles meet in the various Indian languages.

At the Oriental Congress, held in London, in 1891, Mr. Sterndale read a paper on "Asiatic Migration in the South Pacific," and said:—

"The theory was that there were two migrations of Asiatics, one from the Malay Archipelago, through the Carolines, a mild race, the progenitors of the gentle and hospitable savage spoken of by the earlier

* This family distinction is also found in many parts of Asia, also in Polynesia, and in Africa.

voyagers of our race, and another migration of a ruder and more warlike people to whom he had alluded as the builders of the cyclopean remains, who starting from Formosa came through the Ladrões and the eastern group of the Carolines, and established themselves in the Balik and Radak chains. From hence departed in course of time two expeditions, one to Hawaii, in the Sandwich Isles, and another to Savaii, in the Navigators' Isles. He would briefly touch upon the means which these rovers had of spreading from island to island, especially with reference to the theory, which was scouted by Dr. Brinton in a recently published work on the American people, that America owed some of her people to Polynesian migration. Dr. Brinton said that the Polynesians had no vessels capable of making such long voyages as would have landed them on the American coasts; but his (Mr. Sterndale's) brother, who after a shipwreck traversed 700 or 800 miles in a self-made boat, stated that it was quite feasible. The canoes of the Ratak chain carried from 40 to 60 men, with their baggage and provisions. They sailed close upon the wind, made long voyages for purposes of traffic, and had been known to beat up home against the monsoon from the Coquilles and Carolines, distances of over 700 miles. Where was the marvel then that similar expeditions starting from the Sandwich Islands should have reached the coast of America? Many cases were on record of voyagers losing themselves in those seas, and drifting enormous distances out of their way. There was nothing incredible, then, in the supposition that wanderers of Asiatic origin found their way to the American continent and were the progenitors of the copper-coloured races there."

Commissioner F. C. Fuller contributed a paper on the Fijian language. The writer said the most interesting as well as the richest of Polynesian languages was that spoken by the natives of the Fiji Islands. It was essentially Papuan, soft and melodious. Thanks to the successful efforts of the Wesleyan mission, it retained its purity, although at one time it was greatly threatened by the influence of powerful neighbours, the Tongans, or Friendly Islanders. This was the language of the Ban district, and when the island was annexed it was recognized by the Government as the official language.

So far as my own observations go in reference to the Malay, Polynesian, and Papuan and Oceanic languages, there would appear to be considerable admixture; especially so in regard to Melanesia, Admiralty Islands, etc.; and even the Australian and Papuan appear to be distinctly represented in Western South America.

[One of the few really characteristic living animals common to the Old and New World would appear to be the Bison (*Bos Europæus*), though now nearly extinct in both continents, which favours the theory of an old land connection between Europe (Asia) and North America.]

Dr. D. Brinton, of Philadelphia, U.S. (Pop. Science Review, April, 1889), an excellent authority, considers that "the most primitive form of language, say that of the American Palæolithic man, must have been more rudimentary, than any language known to us; that it had no grammatical form, or fixed phonetic values; but depended largely upon gesture, tone, and stress; that its words often had antithetic meanings, which could only be determined from the accent or sign; and that the vowel-sounds and consonantal groups conveyed special significance and were of more import than the syllables they formed."

Both Prof. Max Müller and Mr. Hyde Clarke, reasonably enough, consider it does not do to confound race and language; the two may often contain essentially distinct elements; and Professor Max Müller says in regard to Comparative Ethnology, "different words in the same language often happen to take similar forms, as well as different words the same form in different languages;" and in treating of apparent analogies between words in different languages for the purpose of comparison, it is very desirable to bear this in mind. Many analogies may be accidental coincidences; but on the other hand, also, they may not be; especially where, as not unfrequently happens, the same idea happens to be expressed by nearly the same primary radical sound in a number of very different languages.*

In forming an estimate of the value of Comparative Philology as between the Old and New Worlds, it is important to consider the linguistic question in various ways, Historically, Physically, Geographically, and Ethnologically in order to have a good general idea of the value of mere verbal or possible *quasi* root analogies, whether, *i.e.* they are coincidences merely, or if resting on a firmer or wider basis. On this may depend, more than on syntax or construction, the question of primary and pre-historic roots and sounds, and about which there has been a good deal of learned disputation.

Surely a wider and more reasonable acquaintance with apparently Old World elements in American Philology (somewhat on the lines of Mr. Hyde Clarke, who is in agreement with myself in the matter of there probably being an archaic *substratum* at the bottom of most languages), as applicable to African, Polynesian, and even of Celto-Iberian and Caucasian Etymology, might lead to quite as much as the too long continued study of Sanskrit and Hebrew?

Mr. W. H. Goodfellow, of Yale College and New York, has observed, "that the suspicions which have long since been pointed to a possible intercourse by sea between ancient America and ancient Mediterranean civilization will receive curious confirmation from the publication of the hitherto unnoticed lotus patterns of Ancient Mexico and Yucatan, and of the modern Zuni Indians, whose

* Mr. Hyde Clarke writes me that "three or four ideas are often expressed by one root or word in a primitive state of language, and *vice versa*, three or four words may be made to express the same idea." I can fully testify to the correctness of Mr. Hyde Clarke's observation.

culture is known to be a survival from pre-historic times. A similar survival will be proven to exist from the Kabyle pottery of modern Algeria, as related to the pre-historic pottery of Cyprus.*

Before coming to the purely physical part of the question of American Race, I shall quote from Dr. Daniel Wilson's *Prehistoric Man* (second edition, p. 591, *et seq.*). He states that Schoolcraft, as the result of his analysis of the Algonquin dialects, thinks there is evidence that they have been built up originally from monosyllabic roots; though there is less variation probably in American than in Old World languages; and Man has long existed in America. Physiologically speaking there is less proof than was formerly supposed of essential diversity in the American man; or that there are really such radical differences in their languages. That there are also considerable and important relationships traceable between American languages, especially South and Central American and the Polynesian. [See my Table of Verbal Affinities between Polynesia, Papuan, and American.]†

Dr. Wilson goes on to say:—

"That the substitution of affixed particles for inflexions connected with the direct action of the speaker is common to the Polynesian and Oregon languages, and also has analogies in the Cherokee; and in South America especially in relation to the mode of expressing the tense of the verb by affixes as well as by the general system of compounded word-structure. But here again, while seeming to recover links between Polynesia and South America, we come on the track of affinities no less clearly Asiatic.

"Striking analogies have been recognized between the languages of the Deccan and those of the Polynesian group, in which the determinate significance of the formative particles on the verbal root equally admits of comparison with peculiarities of the American languages. On this subject the Rev. Richard Garnett remarks that most of the languages of the American continent respecting which definite information has been acquired, bear a general analogy alike to the Polynesian family and the languages of the Deccan, in their methods of distinguishing the various modifications of time; and he adds: 'We may venture to assert in general terms that a South American verb is constructed precisely on the same principle as those in the Tamil and other languages of Southern India; consisting, like them, of a verbal root, a second element defining the time of the action, and a third denoting the subject or person.'‡ Such indications of philological relation of the islands of the Polynesian archipelago and the American continent to Southern Asia, acquire an additional interest when taken in connexion with remarkable traces of megalithic sculpture and of ancient stone structures in the Pacific, long ago noted by Captain Beechey on some of the islands nearest to the coasts of Chili and Peru, and more recently observed on Bonabe and other islands lying off the Asiatic shores. Some of those have already been referred to in their general bearings on oceanic migration, and on the probability of an era of insular civilization, during which maritime enterprise may have been carried out on a scale unknown to the most adventurous of modern Malay navigators.

"The affinities between Polynesian and American arts belong to a remote past. The direct relationship of existing Polynesian languages is not Mongol but Malay; and this is for the most part so well defined as to indicate migrations from the Asiatic continent to the islands of the Pacific at periods comparatively recent; whereas the diversity of those of America, and their essentially native vocabularies, prove that the latter have been in process of development from a remote period free from all contact with tongues, which, as we see, were still modelling themselves according to the same plan of thought in the clustering islands of the Pacific. But the American languages present a widely diversified field of study scarcely yet fairly entered upon; while their peculiar complexities, when considered in relation to nations broken up into numerous unlettered and nomad tribes, seem to afford such facilities for ever-changing combinations, that the difficulty of determining their radical elements is greatly increased in any attempt to compare their old and modern forms. Two languages, however, seem to invite special study, in addition to that of Mexico. The Maya, which presents striking contrasts to it in its soft, vocalic form, has already been referred to as that to which we are attracted by some apparent relations to the remarkable antiquities, and the possible surviving civilization, of Central America; while the Quichua was the classical language of South America.

"From some one of the early centres of South American population, planted on the Pacific coasts by Polynesian or other migration, and nursed in the neighbouring valleys of the Andes in remote prehistoric times, the predominant southern race diffused itself, or extended its influence through many ramifications. It spread northward beyond the Isthmus, expanded throughout the peninsular region of Central America, and after occupying for a time the Mexican plateau, it overflowed along either side of the great mountain chain, reaching towards the northern latitudes of the Pacific, and extending inland to the east of the Rocky Mountains, through the great valley watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. It must not, however, be supposed that such a hypothesis of migration implies the literal diffusion of a single people from one geographical centre. There is just as little reason for designating either the Toltecs or the Mound-Builders Peruvians, as for calling the Iranian Indo-Germans Greeks. But many archaeological traces seem to indicate just such affinities between the former as have been suggested by the philological relations of the latter.

"Thus far we have chiefly regarded the traces of oceanic migration by the southern Pacific route. But, while its island groups appear to furnish facilities for such a transfer of population to the New World as evidence of various kinds tends to confirm; it seems scarcely to admit of doubt that the Canary Islands were known to the ancients; and that by Madeira and the Azores, on the one hand, and by the Cape Verde Islands, on the other, the Antilles and Brazil may have become centres of diverse ethnological elements,

* The Aryan form of the hooked cross or *Swastika* has likewise been recently discovered on native Indian pottery from the N.W. of South America. The key-pattern is a common ornament found in Mexico, Peru and Polynesia.

† Latham says that the American languages have a decided affinity with the Papuan and Australian, but that both cultures are on a low level (p. 621). See Appendix, No. 14.

‡ Proceedings of the Philological Society, vol. i. p. 271.

and also of distinctive arts and customs of the western hemisphere. The Carib race, which was the predominant one in the Lesser Antilles, and occupied extensive regions of the mainland towards the southern Atlantic seaboard, differed very strikingly, alike in mental and physical characteristics, from the races of Central and of North America, and still more so from those with whom they came in contact in the larger islands. Traces of words common to the Colachi of Florida and the insular Caribs are probably the sole grounds for the tradition of a North American origin for the latter; though in cranial conformation their analogies are with the northern dolicocephalic nations. Greatly more interesting is the fact that, while their continental habitat belongs to the southern and not to the northern hemisphere, they also disclose Polynesian affinities in language and customs. Dr. Latham remarks in his *Varieties of Man*: 'In the ethnography of Polynesia certain peculiar customs in respect to the language of caste and ceremony were noted. The Carib has long been known to exhibit a remarkable peculiarity in this respect. The current statement is that the women have one language and the men another. The real fact is less extraordinary. Certain objects have two names; one of which is applied by males, the other by females only.'

"In our modern English language grammatical gender has to a great extent disappeared; in the ancient Saxon, as in the Latin, it affected nouns, pronoun, and adjective, and modified them through all their declensions; in the linguistic feature thus found common to certain Polynesian and South American languages, gender is carried to the utmost extent, and not only modifies the forms of speech applicable to the sexes, but those in use by them. It is in this direction that the peculiarities analogous to true gender have been developed in widely different American languages. The general mode of expressing sex for the lower animals, alike among the northern Indians and in the languages of Mexico and Central America, is only by prefixing another noun to their names, equivalent to our use of 'male' and 'female'; 'he' and 'she.'"

Again, Dr. Wilson proceeds to say:—

That some other analogies may likewise favour the probability that a portion of the North American stock may have entered the continent from Asia by Behring Straits or the Aleutian Isles, and diffused itself over the north-west, and ultimately reached the valleys of the Mississippi and penetrated to southern latitudes by a route to the east of the Rocky Mountains. Many centuries may have intervened between the first immigration, and its coming in contact with races of the southern continent; and philological and other evidence indicates that if such a north-western immigration be really demonstrable, it is one of very ancient date. But so far as I have been able to study the evidence, much of that hitherto adduced appears to point the other way; and while, theoretically, the northern passage seems so easy, yet so far as any direct proof goes, the Polynesian entrance into the southern continent, across the wide barrier of the Pacific, is the one most readily sustained.

Mr. Lewis K. Daa, a learned Norwegian, has traced certain curious affinities between the Samoyed languages of Northern Asia and some of those of America; and through the other dialects of Siberia, and the relations of both to those of the Finnic and Altaic stock, completes, as he conceives, a chain of connexion, eastward from North Cape to Behring Straits, and thence to the related American stocks beyond the Pacific. But the comparison is chiefly based on a parallelism of vocabularies, and not on any reappearance of the peculiar constructive elements of the American languages. It does not, therefore, lead us very far; for the determination of the true form of the radical, for the purpose of useful comparison, in the unwritten language of nomade tribes, is exceedingly difficult. But it does furnish some guidance, though not, as I conceive, in the direction its author imagines. He has demonstrated, as he believes, certain Asiatic affinities in the Athabaskan and Dakota tongues; and has shown a series of suggestive similarities between words in the Asiatic and North American languages, relating to primitive arts, customs, and the rudimentary terms of religious belief. These include *God, priest, slave, dog, fire, metal, copper, knife, axe, awl, boat, house, tent, village, door, bag, spin*: terms for the most part relating to arts, institutions, and opinions, common to the rudest tribes of Asia and America.

The Central American civilization was the highest known in America at the time of the Spanish Conquest; and the Central American Races are much intermixed and by no means pure. The type of skull, too, is often mixed, neither purely dolicocephalic nor brachycephalic.

Dr. Wilson considers the Red Man in America very anciently planted there (Quatrefages says "Quaternary" man existed there) and were probably like the nomads of the Asiatic Steppes; that they exhibit almost greater diversity of language and dialect than the Old World; and include elaborate agglutinate languages as well as inflexional forms, requiring centuries for their development; whilst some like the Otomi and Hevé are almost monosyllabic.

The Red Indian language is that of the children of nature, says Duponceau, but the forms often rich and methodical and compound though not confused. The terminations of their verbs are expressive of number and person, and afford many modifications of action and passion, whilst they are in extension richer than Latin or Greek, yet with a highly elaborate structure, their vocabulary is limited, but yields delicate shades of meaning.

Humboldt says American dialects, the roots of which do not the least resemble each other, often show resemblances of structure like that in Greek, Sanskrit, or Persian: while some of the languages and dialects are very different in detail, yet they have some sort of similarity.

Squier asserts that out of 400 South American words, 187 were common to foreign languages, viz. 104 Asiatic or Polynesian and Australian; 43 European and 40 African; and likewise in his "Peru" considers the ancient Peruvian civilization to have been indigenous, and does not agree with D'Orbigny in considering the two great Peruvian stocks, viz. the Quichuan and Aymera, one and the

same, or rather merely dialects of one language, but they are quite as distinct as French is from German, and both probably distinct from the North America Indian.

The Quichuan, however, most resembles the language of the old Incas, who only wanted a written language to have made it the highest of all the American, and even equal to some of the Old World Oriental ones.

The *quipus* was not a very efficient substitute for even hieroglyphical writing. Some of their stone monuments are certainly very old, and compare favourably with similar buildings in the Old World, as Stonehenge and Carnac in Brittany. The sun circles of Sillustani resemble those of England, Denmark, and Tartary. They specially worshipped the sun and were great cultivators and irrigators. "The attempt, however, that has been made to make them Hindoos, because *intu* is the Quichuan name for sun, and *indh* means sun or fire in Sanskrit, is absurd."

Señor Lopez and others have rather dubiously derived the word Peru itself from a presumable Quichuan root *pir*=fire, as a derivative from the Græco-Aryan word *πῆρ*.

Respecting the Malay and Polynesian, Edkins thinks they once must have come from Eastern Asia, just as the Chinese came from Western Asia. The Polynesian personal pronoun is like the Chinese. The third person *he*, common as *i*, to both Polynesia and China. (Miss Gordon Cumming noticed a resemblance in some of the Polynesians to the Japanese.) In Polynesia the word expressing *gender* came after the noun, in Chinese before.

Dravidian, according to Edkins, as well as others, is of Turanian origin, and along with Japanese once may have branched off from the Tartar; there is also, Edkins thinks, much in common between Malay and Polynesian, and both with Himalaic and Chinese; and also that the Mongol rests on the older Chinese. With most of these and the American there are, as I have shown in the body of this work, considerable verbal analogies, though not so much so with the Indo-Chinese.

Mr. Hyde Clarke (Comparative Philology, 1874), says: "The further evidence of language in America means also a common origin with the Old World of many of its inhabitant races, thereby reducing the area of possible aborigines, and so bearing on the question of the unity and subsequent development of mankind." Parenthetically Mr. Hyde Clarke considered there is a connexion between the Magyar and Himalaic Languages, as also between the Finnic and Ugro-Altaic, and that some French scholars have even shown an affinity between the Basque and American (see my Table of Basque, Celtic, Caucasian, Libyan, and American Verbal Affinities). He also thinks that the Carib resembles the Dahomeh and Whydah of Africa; and that the Amazon tribes of Eastern South America may linguistically connect with the coast of Guinea in West Africa, and with the Tupi or Guaraní of Brazil, with the Agaw of Ethiopia, and through some of the Caucasian languages even with Accadian and Sumerian. Mr. Hyde Clarke has drawn attention to a possible connexion between the languages of Australia and those of Mozambique and the Kaffirs of South-East Africa; in fact he considers that Africa is a great centre of languages, mythology, and civilization. [In this matter Mr. Gerald Massey would also appear to be in agreement]; and in a paper on "Serpent and Siva Worship" in Central America, Africa and Asia (Journal of the Anthropological Institute, 1876), he quotes from Professor Gabb's paper on Indian Tribes and the Languages of Costa Rica, showing that quite a number of words and synonyms are analogous with African ones; these words I have mostly inserted in my Comparative Lists of Words given in the body of this work.

Professor Campbell and Mr. Hector McLean have given a considerable number of Peruvian words common to, or analogous to, Celtic ones; and also have noticed further connexion with the Berber (Anthrop. Inst. August, 1887). Out of 95 words in his Peruvian Vocabulary, 70 well formed equivalents were obtained by Professor Campbell.*

Mr. Hyde Clarke considers Celtic and Sanskrit to have been derived from a common prehistoric stock; as also the South American Quichuan and Sumerian Accadian. Also that the S.A. Aymera and Canary Islanders or Guanche Berbers were closely connected. Their vocabulary is possibly fundamentally Celtic (see my Tables), and that the Berbers or Libyans came originally from Ethiopia.

I venture here to append a number of memoranda extracts from letters to myself at various times from Mr. Hyde Clarke, and with many of which I am more or less in agreement:—

1. The bow-wow theory of languages was not the origin of speech, which more probably arose by gradual development from gesture or interjectional language.
2. The doctrine of cognate equivalents, or of even psychological values, is at the bottom of *root* researches.
3. Adverbs, prepositions and numerals are not of much value comparatively in the study of primitive languages.
4. The languages of the world are all related and of a uniform identical origin, but variously distributed.
5. Professor Abel, of Berlin, is bringing out a work in relation to Egyptian, Coptic, and the

* In this way perhaps some of the Aryan element found by Señor Lopez, of Monte Video, may have been derived, and whose work I shall notice presently.

Semitic and Aryan languages, which may tend not a little to challenge some of the current orthodox theories of the special Aryan school. [This work is now published (1890), and will be noticed in this Introduction.]

6. The Ethnographical Department of the United States Government are bringing out an important work on the Indian Languages.

7. The value of Grammar in the study of primitive languages is of secondary value.

8. The affinities of some of the Eastern Central American are almost identical with the African vocabulary; as also the affinities of the Yarra of Australia, and probably the Maori of New Zealand with East Africa.

9. The researches of Dr. Bleek and Kolbe in relation to Bantu and Herero are valuable, but are too localized and special to be universally applicable. What makes the African languages so valuable is that they constitute a "preserve," as it were, of ancient culture left by the founders of speech less disturbed by the greater or more civilized and conquering nations like the Semitic and Aryan.* [Mr. Gerald Massey takes also much the same view of the importance of Egyptian and African languages as Mr. Hyde Clarke.] The African languages are possibly mostly from white languages introduced from the North, as Semitic, Aryan, and Accadian. The Libyan or Berber is not here of much importance.

10. In an early state of language there are many *phallic* relations which may depend on original laws that govern the phonetic origin of the syllabic alphabet.

11. A labial ideograph may have a dental application. *Mouth* is generally labial; but many words for mouth are dental, or have become so. The Cypriote syllabary is valuable, inasmuch as it retains some of the original and earlier phonetics.

12. As to America, its languages may have been influenced by intercourse with other countries, as Polynesia, etc., but that may have nothing necessarily to do with race. There may not have been any aboriginal American language.

13. Any relations which may exist between Quichuan and African, Iberian or Celtic, etc., are probably in their origin due to the existence of a more primitive state of language and speech.

14. Berber and Basque are of little general value. Armenian is not a true Caucasian tongue, but rather Aryan; nor is the Georgian of much value in primitive philology. Even in Celtic and Latin and other Aryan Languages, words occur which are direct descendants from an earlier period of language culture. Brian Hodgson is still the best authority on the Himalaic languages.† The writings of philologists sometimes have their practical value lessened because they may be too erudite.

15. One should be on one's guard as to *roots*. Primarily, the original single root has been often displaced. Thus, where the chief root was a labial (not necessarily M, B, P, etc.?) it may be replaced by a nasal, dental, etc., and representing possibly another physiological relation. The proper root for *mouth* would be a labial; but when the idea is taken to include *tooth*, a dental might be introduced. [*Mouth*, however, merely correlates with hole, cave, hollow, etc., in R. P. G.].

16. It is often fallacious comparing some highly developed language with savage or primary ones; and possibly Professor Abel treats even Egyptian too much as a language in its primary condition.‡

In his "Researches into Prehistoric Comparative Philology" in connection with the Origin of Culture in America and the Accadian-Sumarian Families I gather that Mr. Hyde Clarke considers the Aymera and Quichuan of Peru, and the Maya, Otomi,§ and Aztec of Mexico are all, more or less, allied with the Indo-Chinese, and thereby with the Accadian, as well as with the African, especially the Agaw. The Circassian seems allied to the Otomi of North America; also the Etruscan with the Altaic. [Mr. Ellis connects Etruscan with the Caucasian, and both these again with some of the South American languages; and may not all these have a common Archaic-Turanian origin?]

Mr. Hyde Clarke remarks, p. 28, on the use of *Determinatives* with a distinctive power in prehistoric language as the *be* in Basque; and that a single root often represents several ideas; of the truth of which I think there can be no reasonable doubt.

Mr. Hyde Clarke thinks the Georgian also connected with Accadian and Thibetan. As Proto-historic languages he also proposes to include Egyptian, Sumero-Peruvian, Chinese, Thibetan, and Dravidian, and that it may have been through the Egyptian they affected N.E. Africa and Western Africa and did not reach Australia. "High Asia is a centre to which in ancient times the West including Caucasia, the Nile, and W. Africa conformed as India did to the south. Caucasia seemed

* The influence of the Arab and Moslem is now making a considerable disturbance in all Northern Africa down to the Congo or further, many new Arab words being constantly introduced. See also Stanley's Etymological Notices of Ethiopic and Caucasian influence in S.E. Africa in "Darkest Africa."

† I do not find that the Himalaic and Indo-Chinese Vocabularies are strongly reflected in the American ones.

‡ This criticism might apply with still greater force with respect to Mr. Gerald Massey's central idea of his "Egyptian Origins."

§ May not the Otomi have received its decided Asiatic affinities through the Chinese or Accadian rather than through the Indo-Chinese and other American linguistic connection, rather than through the Altaic? and are not the Eastern Himalaic languages very mixed?

once to be a great language centre. [I cannot agree with Mr. Hyde Clarke's theory of the Accadian-Sumerian connection or intercourse with South America.] Words may be transmitted for thousands of years, as Sumerian with American in an unwritten form."

Mr. Hyde Clarke gives an interesting list of cognate equivalents—

e.g. TONGUE=mouth, speech, knife, leaf, lance,
TOOTH=bone, horn, arrow, bear, elephant,
SNAKE=fish, sun, god, horse, etc.,

to which might probably be added (see my own lists), navel, bowels. Many of Mr. Hyde Clarke's agree with my own prehistoric synonymous types.* For FIELD I find the equivalents land, country, enclosure, circle, garden, house, stone? boundary? place, wall, yard, park, marsh, earth (see Vocabularies).

The study of these synonymous and cognate type-terms is of evident and great value in the study of prehistoric language. Mr. Clarke states that in Accadian L (*la*, *lu*) is an animal characteristic; and the name for dog is often a mere general animal distinction. Mr. Hyde Clarke dwells a good deal on the importance of what he calls the "Negative Series" in prehistoric etymology; *e.g.* no or not is the equivalent of night, black, bad, etc. Woman, moon, and female, are mainly negative; man, male, sun, positive.

I have not attempted to follow Mr. Clarke in his comparative analogous lists of rivers and city names of the Old and New Worlds, *e.g.* Tarapca and Taucu in Peru, as with Tarrago and Takki in Spain; many of these names, especially in South and Central America, may have been altered to suit Spanish and Portuguese maps and ideas.

Mr. Clarke speaks of the "phenomena of man in America as representing an arrested development of civilization," and that there are strictly speaking "no aboriginal languages in America, of the higher and later forms" [this would hardly agree with Señor Lopez as regards the Quichuan of South America?], unless the Omagu, as possibly connected with the Caucasian.

In the early prehistoric days a stream of emigration must have taken place from the Old to the New World, across Behring Straits; hardly so across the *Atlantic*. [Why not from or *viâ* the Azores, following only 1200 miles, with favouring Trade Winds to N.E. coast of South America, or the Caribbean Isles?—R. P. G.]

Lastly, at the Cardiff Meeting of the British Association, 1891, Professor G. F. Wright read a paper on recent discoveries bearing on the relations of the glacial period in North America to the antiquity of man. He deduced from the discoveries the theory that, during the early period of post-Tertiary elevation of the continent, man made his way from Asia to America, bringing with him the rude arts of the Palæolithic age. On the spread southwards of the glacial conditions which followed, he was more and more confined in the southern part of the United States and of northern Mexico, and shared in a fierce struggle for existence. In his opinion man succumbed and became extinct on the continent and was supplanted by the present races at a much later date.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

Though Dr. Bleek in his "Comparative Grammar," and Mr. Hyde Clarke in various short papers, have drawn attention to the probable importance of African languages in the Study of Language, it is impossible not to notice the recent work of the Rev. F. W. Kolbe, "A Language-Study based on Bantu." (Trübner & Co., 1888). This is a scientific attempt on natural grounds to arrive at the earliest and simplest form of radical sounds in language.

Kolbe says in his Introduction: "It appears to me that there is good reason for believing that the African Bantu family, and especially Herero, which may be called the Sanskrit of Bantu (a S.E. African language), has been preserved in such a primitive state as to make it possible to discover certain simple laws that mostly guided the first man in creating the stock of *radicals* from which universal language has sprung. Let the student first divest himself of pre-conceived notions on the subject and carefully examine the facts that shall be laid before him. He will then be convinced that the continent of Africa supplies new and wondrous forms, the examination of which will upset many old and ingenious theories based on too limited study of the very limited phenomena supplied by the Aryans and Semitic families. (See R. N. Cust in "The Languages of Africa;" also Stanley's "Darkest Africa," 1890.)

Kolbe then advises caution as to the intrinsic value of even such a monosyllabic language as that of China, where apparent true monosyllables may have been graded down from duo or from polysyllabic words; of course this may apply with even greater force to many of the shorter Aryan words; and the longer word or even spelling is often nearer the original pronunciation. Even Hottentot clicks are much in the same way as Semitic consonants, a later form than many Bantu or Herero radicals.†

* Some of Mr. Clarke's equivalents in Prehistoric Etymology seem rather forced or fanciful; and there is a considerable number of more reasonable omissions.

† Mr. Robert Brown, jun., has observed that archaic forms are often not infrequently longer than later and graded ones.

Kolbe, 1st, considers language to be the offspring of sight rather than sound; and not mere attempts at imitative sounds, but *roots* founded on definite, natural and rational laws, founded as *life-motion*, *wind-motion* and *rest* (including death and inanimate objects), and the organs or sound of speech, *guttural*, *labial* and *dental*.

2nd. "The beginning of language consist of true monosyllables with one consonant and one vowel, such as Ka, Ti, Pu, each with rather wide and general meanings, as to move, stretch, wave, fly, run. Words ending with a consonant, *e.g.*, Chinese *tap*, *hom*, are mutilated or graded forms, and not in reality real monosyllables.

3rd. In all languages, by far the greater number of roots are combinations of *two* primitive monosyllables which have lost the terminal vowel as Chinese *y-ik'*; English *f'ind'*, *loo-k'*, which have in Bantu often been preserved in their complete forms as *ra-nda*, *bny*. No true primitive root ever exceeds two syllables.

4th. "The two first grand principles of language are *motion*, and the absence of motion, *viz.*, *rest*; the *consonants* representing motion (and the absence of motion or rest), and the *vowels* the various relations as to space (time) and locality. The primæval laws, which regulated in the beginning the use of the consonants (guttural, dental, and labial), and the primitive vowels (*a*, *i*, *u*) can still be observed in the Herero of Africa.

5th. "The differences between the several families of speech are, on the whole, not radical or material, but merely grammatical, formal, and conventional, each family having moulded what it possessed of *the original common stock* in its composition. The vowel-method (see Chap. IV.) will enable the science of language to demonstrate the origin of the several families of speech from one common source."

Kolbe says also, p. 21, Chap. III.: "The vowel sounds had in the beginning of language an inherent power to modify the whole sense of a root, forming in this way a wide cluster of independent root-words, with one prevailing idea, but differing as to space and locality.

"As the *consonants* represent regulated diversity of motion, so the *vowels* were originally signs for the various positions and relations in space; as at present represented by adverbs and prepositions of place, were represented by three primary vowels, *a*, *e*, *u*; and each of which equally had its own individuality and function. (See p. 49 Vocabularies. R. P. G.)

A=on; along, flat, extended.

I=in; out, tall, erect, stiff, between, over, up, hidden.

U=above; up, through, full, large.

The vowel A has really no precedence over I or U. K, T, P, and M, are, or were, the primitive consonantal letter sounds. Ka; Ta; and Pa; also Ma, were the earliest and most primitive vocal sounds expressive of certain meanings; and are most clearly still shown in modern Bantu and Herero.

In effect, Ka, means animate life, to breathe, live, etc.

Ta, inanimate things; death, lie down, repose.

Pa, movement; blow, fly, walk, wave, flow, run, etc.

Ma, mother; female (also food, land, "R.P.G.").

Ka (singular); life, living thing; (plural) Kha (=ka-ka)?*

Ma=mother. kha=mothers.

It is, of course, impossible here to do more than merely to allude very briefly to Kolbe's book; the principal chapter-subjects are thus treated—Primitive Alphabet, and Primeval Laws of Consonants—Primeval Laws of the Vowels—The Vowel-Method in Universal Etymology—Notes on the Primitive Bantu Prepositions and Adverbs—Root-Formation; its beginnings and successive stages—Development of Thought—The Herero Pronoun; Primeval Law of the Plural—Sexual Dual—The Operation of Common Laws Traceable in the Bantu and Aryan Pronouns—Pronominal Tables; the Primitive System Restored.

Probably Kolbe has pushed the Bantu primitive formative diagnosis of language a little far, as to its being universal; but, nevertheless, as far as the simple consonants K, T, P, and M go, in combinations with vowels, there would appear, I think, not a little in the comparative vocabularies contained in this book, a tendency to corroborative evidence. The root *pa*, in connection to motion, flying, foot, bird, is nearly universal, or common to most branches of human language. *Ka* is also found in connection with animals and life in other than African languages, as may be seen in my tables of word-comparisons and *quasi* roots. In a general way I should be inclined to say nearly universally that the archaic radical *Ka* meant Life; and *Ak* Action or Movement as well as *Pa*. Short words, as *ki*, *te*, *ka*, may or may not in a single language be primitive roots; and sometimes merely graded dual or polysyllabic only; but when found occurring in a number of different languages having pretty much the same meaning, they may then be accepted as being a primitive root.

* Latham (p. 558) says that the Kaffir generally has an inseparable prefix as *di-kaki*=stone; *in-komo*=cattle; and the plural is often determined by the prefix; as *in-komo*=cattle; *imi-ti*=trees; *ma-kaki*=stones.

In his concluding remarks (pp. 93-94), in referring to the pronominal forms of the Bantu* Aryan, Semitic and Hottentot families (whilst considering that he has shewn that the pronominal system of the Bantu to be the "primitive pronominal system of universal language," there being 33 absolute, and at least 10 conditional forms, or 43 in all), Kolbe observes the following distinctive features and peculiarities arise in their relation to the common original stock, viz. :—

"In Bantu the primitive correspondence between singular and plural has been wonderfully well preserved, also the *forms* of the sexual dual, whilst the *idea* of the dual, except in one case, has been lost, the originally dual forms being now used for the singular and plural. Some original feminine forms are still extant, but they have assumed a common personal and local meaning. Real grammatical gender is, therefore, wanting in the present state of the Bantu languages, no effort having been made by the ancestors of the African nations to keep it alive by substituting conventional feminine forms derived from the common personal gender, as has been done in the Aryan, Semitic, and other families. The personal, neuter, and local meaning are at present the chief features of the Bantu prefixes and pronouns.

"The Aryan nations have, in all the three persons, retained the primitive natural plural, whilst few, if any, traces seem to be left of the sexual dual. For the Aryan dual is merely a modification of the plural : in Gothic and other idioms it is evidently, as Bopp has pointed out, a composite consisting of the plural pronoun and part of the numeral two, meaning literally we two, ye two, as Gothic *ri-t* (we two), Lith. *ju-du* (ye two), etc. Also in Sanskrit the dual seems to be radically identical with the plural. The original feminine forms, sing. and plur., *MU* and *MHU*, etc., have been preserved, as, *e.g.* in Skr. *-mi*, I, Engl. *me*, and plur. Skr. *nas* (us), Lat. *nos* (we, us), but the original feminine meaning is lost. Later the feminine was formed from the masculine (or common personal) by change of consonant, as Engl. *she* from *he*, or in other ways. (See Appendix LI.)

"In the Semitic languages the original correspondence between singular and plural is, except in one or two cases, extinct, forms originally belonging to the sexual dual being in use now for the plural. A few primitive feminine forms have been preserved, but their signification as such has been lost. The feminine of the third person singular is formed from the masculine or personal gender by changing the vowel *u* to *i*.

"The Hottentot family, too, has lost the primitive correspondence between singular and plural, but has made the most of a few retained forms of the sexual dual, which have been modified by aspiration, abbreviation, or change of consonant and vowel, to serve as plural and dual pronouns. The feminine is derived from the masculine or personal gender by consonantal and vowel changes."

Kolbe commences with Ka=living thing, and develops it, say as in

TABLE I. (Primitive system restored).

1. Ka=living thing. }	2. Ka-ma=living pair. }	3. Kha=living things.†
Ki. ku. }	Ki-mi. ku-mu. }	Khi. khu.

Similarly, Ta=dead thing. Pa=moving thing. Ma=mother, etc.

TABLE II. (Prenominal system restored).

I. Ka=he, she, it.	2. Ka-ma=he-she=pair.	3. Kha=they.
Ta; ti; tu=it.	Pa; pi; pu=it.	Tha; pha=they.
Ma=mother; female; she.	Mha=mothers; females; they.	

This arrangement is carried out very fully in reference also to the Herero prefixes and pronouns; and to the system of the Herero, Nama, Hebrew and English pronouns, I may have gone further into Kolbe's book than may possibly be necessary; but it is desirable in any modern work on comparative or structural philology, not to omit some notice of the growing importance attached to the study of some of the more primitive African languages. It is more likely when African words and roots are seen to occur more or less in most other modern as well as dead languages, including Egyptian, as well as many of those of the New World, that there may be still existent the remains as it were of old primitive *radicals* and sounds, having a more or less common meaning, and which may assist us not infrequently in explaining apparently very distant similarities or analogies. Stanley states that there is a good deal of Caucasio-Semitic and Ethiopic blood and descent in many of the African tribes of Eastern-Central, Inner, and South Eastern Africa. (See "Darkest Africa," vol. ii. p. 351.)

In my own selection of words I have generally been guided by this principle of the occurrence of likely or possible *radicals*. Roots, so Professor Max Müller says, "are abstract and not concrete, and the elements out of which all language has been constructed."

* According to Stanley the word Bantu means *men*, and that the *soi-disant* Bantu's probably originally had some Semitic admixture, and in fact the Kaffirs of S.E. Africa generally.

† Many African languages do not form their plural exactly in this way, but either by reduplication of some kind, or with a suffix, or by change of the initial letters; as ngombe=cow, singombe=cows; bi=egg, mabi=eggs; gekn=axe, bekn=axes. Then, again, so simple a root as *ka* would hardly universally mean or refer to *living things*. Even in Africa *ka* also means stone, no! take. And in America *kaka*=bad; *ko*=to give, etc. Gerald Massey says: "The Egyptian *ka-ka* means rejoicing; *Ka* is to cry, proclaim, a boundary, to boast, to be lifted up." I have shown in one of my comparative tables or vocabularies, that *kha* also means hole, cave, mouth, etc., so that there may be considerable differences in meaning for a primitive *quasi* radical sound. The root *kar*=kan has many cognate meanings connected with the idea of circle, round, enclosure, house, people, etc. (See Vocabularies and Appendices.)

In my selection of Modern African words I have chiefly consulted Koelle's "Polyglotta Africa"; Latham's comparative Philology; Hyde Clarke's papers bearing on the subject; R. Ellis' "Peruvia Seythica"; Stanley's Vocabularies of Central Africa, given in his "Dark Continent," as well as "Darkest Africa"; and John's "Philological Proofs of the Origin of the Human Race."

In the consideration of African Languages in comparative Philology, it is well to remember that native African Languages are not of one stock, and in numerous cases not purely negro, but rather negroid or even Ethiopic and Caucaso-Semitic. Stanley in his "Darkest Africa," vol. ii. pp. 354-359, has some interesting observations on the ethnology of Africa, in connection with the Pigmies and Wahumas of Central Inner and South Eastern Africa. In a general way Mr. Stanley considers that the true negro races are only found in South and Western Africa, and that there is a large and probably very ancient admixture through Ethiopic Caucaso-Semitic blood in Inner Central Africa, as far south probably as Zanzibar, and extending from Abyssinia to Lake Tanganika, and quite into Central Africa.

Mr. Stanley says, "probably from Abyssinia and Ethiopia must have come more than one *third* of the present inhabitants of Inner Africa," that all Africans may have the negro woolly hair; but generally the "Caucasian face" may be distinguished; and the Kafir, Zulu, Matchebos, Bantus and Bechuanas, are different from the more indigenous negroes of West Africa and the Guinea Coast, Congonese or Eabonese, etc., and of the extreme South (Hottentots). "There is a kind of subtle amalgamation of the Hindu and West African types." As we advance from Zangemika towards Ujiji, we see the facial type constantly improve.

The people of Semitic, or *quasi* Caucasian type of face, are mostly herdsmen, and look down with contempt on the more agricultural tribes, and are not found very near the Eastern littoral of Africa to the east of the great lakes and snowy mountains, so much as in or near the Nilotic basin. Mr. Stanley considers the Wahumas the truest descendants of the Galla, Abyssinian, and Ethiopic type; "Of those Ethiopians who for fifty centuries have been pouring over the continent of Africa East and West of the Victoria Nyanza in search of pasture, and while so doing have formed superior tribes and nations along their course, from the Gulf of Aden, almost to the Cape of Good Hope; a vast improvement in the old primitive races of Africa."

In a note, page 359, Stanley says: "It is necessary when speaking of the *coloured* races of Inner Africa to bear in mind that they are now developed into *five* distinct types, which may be called, Pigmy, Negro, Semi-Ethiopic and Berberine (Libyan), or Mauresque; and that among these types there are a number modified by much amalgamation or crossing of one with another, such as Pigmies with Negroes; producing tribes whose adult males have an average height of 5 feet 2 inches; Negro with Omani Arabs, as on the Eastern sea-board; Ethiopic with Arab, as along the littoral in the neighbourhood of Jub; Berberine with Negro, as in Darfour, Kordofan, the herdsmen of the Upper Nile, and east of Sierra Leone."

I do not pretend to judge of, or to enlarge upon it; but as far as my own vocabularies are concerned, there would appear to be a number of rather remarkable verbal analogies between the Caucasian, Basque, Celtic, and Libyan, and the American languages, especially for South American on the North-Eastern side, and even with the Quichuan, Carib, and Eastern-Central America. This influence or connection may have taken place from or *via* the Azores and Canaries, following the route of the trade winds and shortest ocean crossing.

Some have connected the Libyans (and Berbers) with the ancient Egyptians, others with the Amharic, and I believe Professor Sayce has even suggested, with the Amorites. Mr. R. Ellis thought that before the Aryans arrived in Etruria and Italy, that Africans and Iberians were there.*

In his Introduction, Mr. Ellis refers to the importance of the primeval affinity of the languages of Africa in comparing the languages of Europe and Asia; and that Herr Europæus (of St. Petersburg) had united the Basque in one group with the African and Semitic languages, making the Caucasian languages to form a second branch, and the Aryan and Finnish a third branch; and Mr. Ellis goes on to speak of a Pre-Aryan population of Southern Europe as Ibero-African; and that the Peruvians may have once been connected with or allied to the Basques, Lycians, and Etruscans.

Mr. Ellis, apparently, does not admit of a connection between the Turanian, Siberian, and the Etruscan, but (dubiously) rather with the Caucasian and Iberian;† and he looks to the Caucasus as the cradle of the Basques and Etruscans; considering the Iberians, with the Turanians and Americans, as branches of one race, for which he adopts Rask's title of "Seythian"; and that it would be premature to determine the exact degree of affinity between the Seythians and Africans.

On this subject, and on the characteristics of the African languages and of the ancient Egyptians, "much more will no doubt be known when we possess the completion of Reinisch's great work, the fruit of fifty years labour upon the original unity of the languages of the Old World."

* Mr. Hyde Clarke, I believe, does not highly value the Berber and Iberian languages, and thinks Mr. Ellis has rather confused the Armenian with the true Caucasian; and so has been partly misled in respect to comparisons with the Basque and Iberian. I do not myself find the Berber languages of much philological value.

† My own observations rather tend to show some connections between the Guaraní and the east coast of South America with S.W. Europe and N.W. Africa, than with the Peruvian. (See Appendices VIII. XV. XVI.)

Mr. Ellis has great faith in the numeral system by *fives*,* as connected with the hands and five fingers, both in the Old and New Worlds, as being a very old one; but that some of the possible coincidences in the names for hand, *five*, may have either arisen from a common ancestry or from a common natural necessity. That the majority of the ancestors of the American Indians, when they crossed the sea from Asia, probably entered it by Alaska and the North-West Mr. Ellis does not seem much to believe in; but his opinions as a rule do not agree with those of the best authorities, nor yet with my own Vocabularies. The Quichuan numerals he however considers "plainly connect the ancient Peruvians with the nations of the Old World; their nearest kindred there appearing to be the Turanians, especially those of the Yellow Race; and also with some of the North American races." [Some of the terms for man and woman are found nearly identical all over the world; Quichuan words are also found in Africa and the Caucasus.]

The matter of the *numerals* is one upon which volumes have been and may still be written; it is a question which in its relation as to the Old World and the New World, I have not largely attempted to enter into; but the analogies as a rule are not strongly marked. Some of the Malay and Oceanic numerals would appear to agree better with Western American than even the Turanian and Asiatic ones. Generally the sounds or words for numerals would appear to vary more considerably and be more graded down than ordinary words or roots; and as the words for hand, finger, vary very much, so still more might it be expected that numerals based upon those conceptions would also vary.

I have given some of the more striking analogies between the American numerals and Malay, Polynesian, Accadian, Chinese, Sanskrit, Finn, Celtic, Caucasian, and Ugro-Altaic, etc., but it does not amount after all to very much.† For the numeral *two* there are perhaps most analogies. I have also given the Nos. 6 and 7 for a considerable number of languages and families of languages.

Between the Papuan and Australian and the Polynesian, and both with the American, there would appear to be a good many words, as well as roots, in common; and these again more or less apparently with Malay and African. Mr. Hyde Clarke and Mr. Gerald Massey (see his "Book of Beginnings") have both referred to the apparently rather numerous analogies between Polynesian (Maori) and African; and my own Vocabularies and comparisons appear to lead to a similar result; possibly the Malay may have in more recent times acted as a kind of go-between or link. It has been recently said that the present Polynesian Islanders have not occupied the Oceanic Archipelago more than 2000 years; but judging by the ancient stone monuments in some of the islands, there may have existed previously an earlier population. (See Appendix XIV.)

I have given a number of Aryan words, that seem to agree with American as well as with Turanian ones; but in what way those do so I do not pretend to say.‡ Celto-Iberian words as noticed in one of my own special Comparative Tables may not improbably have crossed over from the S.W. of Europe or N.E. of Africa, *vid* the Canaries and Azores, the direct distance being only some 1200 miles (trade winds favouring) to the nearest N.E. coast of South America.

If we admit the Unity of the Human Race and the Natural Development of Language to a certain extent on similar lines as part of the conditions natural to the common instincts and physical aptitudes of humanity, much that appears common or accidentally coincident to both Old and New Worlds may be explained in respect to speech and language. As regards America, a certain number of both shorter words and monosyllabic radicals, appear much in common with those of the Old World, having possibly come in originally at the time of the Quarternary period; but more numerous verbal analogies (hardly coincidences) may have crept in by subsequent degrees, or through casual migrations.

TURANIAN.

But it is more with the so called Asiatic Turanian Family of languages there would appear to be most in common with the American ones; and as occupying or covering the best accepted earliest seat or cradle of the human race itself, we might naturally expect to find there the largest number of old agglutinated words and possible roots; whilst a fuller study and examination of the Turanian languages in conjunction with the African and American ones, may do more towards a fuller knowledge of comparative Philology and of the origin of languages than any amount of learned and ingenious erudition expended on the Semitic and Aryan more highly specialized later language-development, covering rather a limited area, and yet, in the first instance, not improbably nearly connected with an earlier Turanian itself.

* The number seven as $5 + 2$ appears to occur in the South American, Patagonian, and Quichuan; in the Aztec and in parts of California, Texas, and Alaska; and in the Old World, in Burmese, Sanskrit, Greek, and Lesghian. Two of the Etruscan numerals Mr. Ellis would derive from North Africa.

† The coincidences or analogies between the African and European, Asiatic and American words for the numerals, appear to me to be almost nil, or valueless, for the purposes of comparison; but of course a smattering of the later Arabic numerals may not unfrequently be found in Africa. (No. 1 is often = I or ego; and No. 2 = thou.)

‡ Professor Skeat has, I believe, some 460 Aryan roots connected with the Finnic. May not this have in part arisen from the close proximity of the older Scandinavian Aryans with the Laps and Finns and Slaves during a former considerably remote period. Du Chailly thinks he can trace back the Scandinavian Aryans to the Black Sea and North Caucasus. Lap and Finn words are not, I think, the predominant forms of the North American Turanian element. (pp. 160, 161.)

In comparing my own lists of Turanian and American words for the rather limited range of words selected or obtainable, it must be, I think, admitted that the number of more or less analogous words, if not of radicals, is really remarkable however it may have arisen, and making some allowance for interchangeable letters.

Edkins considers the Turanian type midway between the monosyllabic Chinese and the polysyllabic European Languages; that the Mangol comes nearest of all to the three Turanian families of speech, and is very old; and that there may, indeed, have been a time, 5000 years ago, possibly a primitive Turanian in Western Asia from which the Japanese, Dravidian and Tartar sprang.

It was not with the Altaic branch of the Turanian, but with the Western Ugric and Ostiac branch that the earlier Chinese language was most nearly connected, Edkins thinks.*

The verb *to be* (buhu) in Sanskrit *bhū*, and the 1st personal pronoun in *m* or *b*, and the 2nd (?) in *s* or *t*, are as widely spread in Tartary as in Europe; the latter, perhaps, being their borrower; and the surest sign of kindred between the Tartar-Turanian in European Russia with the Indo-European.

In America the 1st personal pronoun generally commences with *n* in preference to *m*, though both forms occur, whilst *b* is not found.

The transition from *d* to *l*, sometimes seen in Chinese as well as in Indo-European languages, probably took place before the separation of the Aryan and Turanian races. The interchange of the letters *d* and *l* is also Turanian and American.

Edkins thinks the old Thibetan possibly allied to the Hebrew; and gives a number of coincident verbal agreements.† (See p. 164.)

He also considers the Turanian may be connected with the Japhetic languages, as the Himalaic and Malayo-Polynesian with the Semitic; and that the Polynesians retain traces of a lost civilization which comes rather prominently into view on the American Continent; also that both language and religious belief indicate Southern Asia as the source from which came the tribes that inhabit Australia, Polynesia, and the more civilized of the American tribes; likewise that the Tartar has a nearer relationship to the Indo-European languages than other Turanian ones. He considers the Thibetan older even than either the Turanian or Indo-European. It is a law in all true Turanian languages that the vowel of the root repeats itself in both suffix and prefix; and he probably correctly considers the Dravidian is of Turanian origin, though Prof. Pope, D.D., would I believe rather refer it to an early Aryan one.

The verb and noun in Chinese and Turanian are specially identical, and the Turanian has the verb at the end of the sentence. There was also a time in Turanian history when its long suffixes were separate roots, and that a considerable number of its words and radicals agree in Tamil, Sanskrit, and other Aryan Vocabularies.

In Thibetan, auxiliaries are prefixed, in Indo-Chinese suffixed. There are many words, naturally in the latter or Eastern Himalaic, found in the Chinese; and Edkins even considers the Eastern Himalaic older than the Chinese itself. The Rev. C. J. Ball tells me that the Malay Grammar greatly resembles the Chinese. Mr. Hyde Clarke finds words common to the American and Indo-Chinese (East Himalaic); it is not easy to trace how these could have had any direct connection, unless indirectly through the Malay and Polynesian to the south, and through China or Tartary to the north. (See my Vocabulary of the Indo-Chinese and American (pp. 200-214).‡

Mr. Edkins considers that it was after the Separation from the Chinese occurred that the Turanian placed the conjugated verb last, and thus originated the declension of nouns; and the Sanskrit then occupied an intermediate position between Europe and Turania. [The noun in American languages is sometimes declined and sometimes not; any regular form of gender is extremely rare; but the verb is conjugated to a remarkable extent]. The Sanskrit did not use prepositions in regard to nouns like most of the Aryan languages.

Suffixes generally were of prenominal origin. Greek, Zend, and Sanskrit were evidently, Edkins considers, in near relation with the Semitic; possibly in or from Armenia. The Turanian languages had formed cases of nouns before they were known in the Indo-European family. The best and leading types of the Turanian are more nearly allied to the Sanskrit than to other branches of the Aryan family.

[This may be worth consideration in dealing with the connection between American languages and certain Turanian or Aryan verbal or grammatical analogies.] The Sanskrit of Indo-European languages also alone employs case-suffixes, instead of the more ancient prepositions of the Chinese, Semitic, and Himalayic.§ Some of the American languages use prepositions to conjugate the verb;

* This has been found to be partly true inasmuch as the Chinese is now shown to be intimately connected with the ancient Accadian or Sumerian; whilst the Dravidian is now supposed to be Turanian or Tartar.

† I do not find many words in Laconperie's work "Chinese before the Chinese," showing agreements with the American, nor yet with modern Chinese itself.

‡ Examples, however, are found in Central America of temple architecture not unlike the Indo-Chinese.

§ In North American languages, the pronoun is sometimes used in a copulative and distinct form with the verb. In Otomi and Aztec the distinction for gender is made by adding certain separate words or syllables. In Quichuan there is no gender. Tolerably full details as to American languages will be found in Schoolcraft, Petitot and Baneroff. (See Appendices, Nos. II. III. IV.)

in fact adverbs, pronouns, and prepositions are common; only in one or two American languages is there any dual forming the plural. The monosyllabic Otomi shows numerous resemblances to Chinese, as I have elsewhere noticed. (Appendix No. IV. and p. 118.)

The following *resumé* of a lecture given by Professor Douglas at University College, London, on the Chinese language, is taken from the *Times* of October 17, 1890:—

"The lecturer commenced by giving a brief sketch of the geography of China, and passed on to refer to the trade of that country. Dealing with the Chinese language of to-day Professor Douglas said that in Chinese the subject precedes the verb, the adjective precedes the substantive it modifies, and when two substantives come together the first is in the possessive case. The written language is monosyllabic, but not so the colloquial, which has become diffuse in consequence of the necessity arising from the difficulty of making orally intelligible the single words which are sufficiently plain to the eye by aid of the ideographic characters. Like many other languages, Chinese has suffered loss through phonetic decay, and it is poverty-stricken in a grammatical sense. It is uninflected and only shows slight signs of agglutination. There is very little, therefore, to mark the grammatical value of a word except its position in a sentence, since very few words belong absolutely to any one part of speech. The result is that the same word is often capable of playing the part of a substantive, an adjective, a verb, or an adverb. But when this is so, it sometimes happens that the transition from one part of speech to another is indicated by a change of tone in the pronunciation. The tones are not fixed quantities. They vary considerably in different parts of the empire, from 16 in some of the southern dialects to five in the Mandarin; and words are further constantly being transferred from one tone to another in obedience to the laws of popular phoneticism. Whatever may have been the origin of these tones, they play a very important part in making Chinese colloquially intelligible. In the Mandarin dialect, which is the most generally spoken dialect in China, there are only about 532 syllables, which are represented by the 12,000 or 15,000 characters commonly found in the dictionaries. It is obvious that with so small a number of sounds to express vocally so large a number of words confusion must inevitably arise. And so it often does, though the introduction of the tones has served to mitigate the evil by giving generally each syllable five different vocalizations. Being an uninflected language, the cases of nouns and the tenses of verbs are either indicated by position in the sentence or by the addition of prefixes or suffixes to the original words, which do not undergo any inherent change whatever. As in the Accadian, there is an absence of any distinction between the masculine and feminine genders, and the plural is commonly only indirectly pointed out. On paper the language is represented by characters which may be classed as hieroglyphics, ideograms, and phonetics. The hieroglyphics are the primitive characters of the language, and were originally drawings of the objects which they were intended to represent, though now, through the changes which have taken place in the form of the characters, it is often difficult to recognise the originals. It will easily be understood that these hieroglyphic characters soon proved insufficient for the literary needs of the people, and hence the practice grew up of combining two or more hieroglyphics to express an idea. Thus, for example, the character representing the sun placed above a straight line stands for the dawn, and one representing the sun shining through a tree for the east. Again, the characters for "a man" and "words," associated together, represent the word meaning "sincere," and the sun and moon, placed side by side, the word for "brightness." But by far the largest number of characters are phonetics—that is to say, certain characters, about 1600 in all, are used as phonograms, with or without reference to their own particular meanings. According to Chinese records the original characters numbered about 540, the Accadians are said to have had about the same number of primitives. These characters would at first represent so many words, but as time went on it would become necessary to associate derived meanings with these words, and to indicate on paper the particular sense in which the writer intended them to be understood. This would be done by the addition of determinatives or classifiers as they are sometimes called. By means of their three classes of characters, the hieroglyphics, ideograms, and phonetics, the Chinese have been able to express and preserve the thoughts and sayings of their greatest and wisest writers, through a series of centuries which dwarfs into insignificance all Western ideas of antiquity. But by the fresh discoveries of Messrs. de Lacouperie and Ball, not only is a new interest added to the language, but it is brought into close and intimate relation with the tongues spoken by the great civilizing nations of the world."

The Rev. Canon Isaac Taylor in his work, "Etruscan Researches," page 357, specializes some of the peculiarities of the Ugrie or Altaic languages, and their evidently direct connection with the older Etruscan, etc. He considers there are five great branches of the Ugrie, viz.: Finnic, Samoyedic, Turkic, Mogolic, Tungusic, and possibly Yeniseian; that the Median contains a good deal of Finnic, also that there may probably be both a Semitic and Turanian element in ancient Egyptian; that in Latin the Turanian element is of considerable importance; that any Pre-Aryan population of Greece must have been Finnic or Euskaric or Caucasian; and that the Etruscan shows more Tataric than Finnic characteristics. Less probably Mr. Ellis thinks the Basque, Etruscan, and Caucasian are of Iberian origin, and their original *locus* the Caucasus.*

[The Pre-Aryan element, referred to by Canon Taylor, may not unlikely be of considerable importance, as an early connecting link between what may appear to be Aryan in New World

* Lucien L. Bonaparte (1889) writes me "That the Basque constitutes by itself an isolated stem of the agglutinative division of languages, but still it is an agglutinative one, as well perhaps all the other languages of the world, which are neither isolating (as Chinese, etc.) nor inflexional (as Aryan, Semitic, etc.). Celtic being inflexional, and Aryanian is *loto caelo* distinct from Basque, in spite of a few similar words to be found in it. 'Sound' Etymologies are not always *sound*.' Some modern etymologists now, I believe, connect the Basque with Finn or Lap. Mr. Ellis, I believe, with Caucasian and Etruscan. Others, again, formerly with Libyan.

Etymologies, and the Turanian. Captain Conder says, that in the Egyptian Dictionary 170 words (?) are of Turanian origin, and 55 Semitic ones, going back as far as 1500 or 2000 years B.C.; but this statement must not be taken without further corroboration. Furthermore, it has been stated that in Accado-Medic there are 109 phonetic, and 12 ideographic signs; and that out of 800 Accadian words about 200 are found in Turkish; 60 to 70 in Medic; 400 in the Tartar dialects; also not a few in Mongolic, Ugrie, Finnic, and Chinese. The Rev. C. J. Ball considers "it highly probable that Egyptian and Accadian (as well as Accadian and Chinese) are ultimately related." Prof. Abel also finds a remarkable connection between the Indo-European and ancient Egyptian.]

ACCADIAN.

The oldest known branch of the Asiatic Turanian family is the Accado-Sumerian, respecting which Dr. T. de Lacouperie had previously argued in favour of the identity of the system of writing, and the Rev. C. J. Ball has only quite lately shown to be closely allied to the Chinese.

In Part I. of my Vocabularies I have given in parallel columns Egyptian, Accadian, and Chinese for the same words and their cognates. The connection between Egyptian and Accadian is perhaps not very striking, though there would appear to be a decided Turanian element in the Egyptian, and even perhaps more so with Aryan; this may arise either from an early direct immigration into Egypt, or from a certain Archaic substratum more or less common to all languages; and this is a point requiring further elucidation.

Common radicals like Pa, Ma, ka, ta, tē, mat, pat, kak, kal, may be more or less universal, occurring both in the New World as well as Old, and in Africa.

I have given elsewhere, p. 157, a separate list of words showing similarity between the Egyptian and the Tartar languages; and Prof. Carl Abel, of Berlin, has likewise done much to show analogies with the Indo-European languages. Take, *e.g.* haru=*day* in Egyptian; in E. Tartar, harāra=*to see*; hararāt=*heat*; in Ugro-Altaic, harāra=*day (aurore?)*. Egyptian, sel=*star*; E. Tartar, silui=*lightning*; Ugro-Altaic, sil=*to shine*; seilu=*eye*; in Accadian, zal=*shining*; and in S. American, sillo. Egyptian, tep=*head*; Ugro-Altaic, rep, tepe, tep, etc. Egyptian, aāh=*moon*; Accadian, āi; Ugro-Altaic, āi, ay, ali; E. Tartar, hara; American, aihhai, uh, ari, auhe.

On the whole, however, I am inclined to think that the Chinese, as a Turanian language, has more direct agreements with the American, and with the Otomi especially, than the Accadian has, and that the Accadian represents rather a special form of the Turanian Ugro-Altaic; whether more so with the Turko-Tartar than with the Ugro-Finnish I do not pretend to say. The Rev. C. J. Ball, in his papers on the "New Accadian," in the Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 1889-91, has given a series of valuable and original papers on the near connection between the ancient Accadian and the older Chinese, and drawn special attention to the interchanging value of certain letters found in those languages.*

Professor de Lacouperie has given a series of important papers also on the same subject in the "Babylonian and Oriental Record," 1886-1890.

It is not yet clearly ascertained, according to Lacouperie, whether "the populations speaking the Accado-Sumerian dialect were themselves directly of Turanian origin or not." The Assyro-Babylonians may have been Kushites, "who used to inhabit the lands and sea-shores from Abyssinia to India, and of whom the Bisharo, Agaw, and Galla, of Abyssinia; the Bagas of the Oman coast, the Brahmin, Kolarians, and even Dravidians, are the later representatives possibly arising from the Semitic, Aryan, or Negric, all intermingling."

Dr. de Lacouperie, I gather, appears to think that the Sumerian was less under the Assyro-Babylonian pressure or culture than the Accadian proper; but appears in 1886 to have considered both the Accadians and Sumerians as of true Turanian origin, and belonging to the same stock as the Ugro-Finnish, Turko-Tartar, and Kuenhunic groups of languages; that they branched off in a southerly direction at a very early period, and became subsequently more or less influenced and modified by intermingling with the Kushites, Assyro-Babylonians, and Semites. It must be borne in mind always that race and language are not necessarily identically connected.

Lenormant in his "Chaldaean Magic" (Bagster & Son, 1877?) gives much very valuable and interesting information as to the Babylonian, Accadian, and Turanian systems of Religion and Language and some of its accordances I have given in my vocabularies of the Ugro-Altaic and Turanian Languages (Part III.). From Lenormant's book, I gather that he considers the Accadians first introduced writing on a hieroglyphic system, and that in civilization they probably occupied a position between the more northern Turanians and the rather later Kushites; that the Arabs were a purer Semitic race than the Kushites of Babylonia; and that these so-called Kushites had "some peculiar Ethnic characteristics somewhat resembling the older Egyptian" of the earliest dynasties. That the

* I understand that the Rev. C. J. Ball considers that the Chinese is the last form assumed by the ancient Accadian, and he doubts any Elamite connection, or that Prof. Lacouperie's "Bak tribes" were simply anything more than emigrants from Accad, who were driven out by the Semitic invaders, about 5000 years ago, and who wandered on till they settled in North China. The Rev. C. J. Ball likewise considers Egyptian, contrary to the received opinion, younger than the primitive Accadian.

Accadian language could never have been invented by pure Semites. Lenormant gives an interesting number of simple words, apparently of *radical*, and not merely accidental origin, showing the intimate connection between the modern Ugro-Finnic and Turco-Tartarie, "and the ancient Accadian languages," pp. 300-308.

On the whole, Lenormant considers Accadian roots much more like the Ugric than Finnic, and nearest the Ostiac; and that the Accadian language was formed at a very early stage of agglutination,* and the grammar, also ancient, and even thousands of years ago, already showed signs of much phonetic decay. The final vowel of the root often dropped as *ut utu=sun*. In Turanian languages generally the full or perfect form of the root often is not given except as a suffix of declension or conjugation. The particle prefixed to form the precativ of verbs exhibits the following scale of degeneration, e.g. *gan, ga, xa, a(ha)*. The Accadian (soft) *b, g, d*=Finnic *p, k, t*.

On the whole Lenormant considers the earliest occupants of Babylonia and Chaldaea, more allied to the Ugro-Finns than with the Tartars, that is before Kushite, Semitic, or Aryan influences were felt—and that there is much in common between the earlier Accadians and Pagan Finns of the present day. The chief value of the Accadian in Philology is in having been, like the Egyptian, a written language some 5000 years ago. Mr. Hyde Clarke at one time favoured its connection with some of the Caucasian and South American languages; my own comparative vocabularies may tend to throw some light on the question. That there is a decided Turanian element in a number of the New World languages seems clear; how or at what period it originated has not been well investigated, and little in fact has been done towards a proper comparison; but it opens out a fresh field for the Turanian philologist and for the study of comparative philology generally.

The Polynesian, Papuan, and Malay linguistic element is well marked in America, but the races probably distinct.† The Semitic element is little noticeable in the New World languages. In comparing or selecting words for comparison with the New World languages I have, for the sake of convenience and brevity, taken most of the Asiatic languages as one great Turanian one, and called them Ugro-Altaic, including all the Turco-Finnish, Altaic, and Siberian languages, though they are not always very closely connected; yet they appear to me to contain *archaic* elements and radicals, which appear to repeat themselves in the African and American languages, as well as in the Egyptian and Indo-European ones. The African and American, and possibly the Papuan native languages, are certainly valuable to a study of Philology, as being less mixed with European and Asiatic influences, and more nearly representative *per se* of earlier or simpler forms of speech; and I have introduced them in such a form as to readily admit of comparison with other families of languages; and especially with the Turanian, which I conceive represents better than the Aryan an older form of language.‡ I may, in a slightly condensed form, quote from Professor Max Müller's work, the "Origin of Language," Vol. I. pp 361-379, in reference to a common origin of language, Professor Max Müller states, "that every inflectional language was once agglutinative; and every agglutination once monosyllabic." . . . "The Turanian despises every idiom that does not clearly show its radical and significant element;" and likewise briefly that "the classification of races and languages should be treated quite independently of each other;" also that "the problem of the common origin of language has no necessary connection with the problem of the origin of mankind, or of its descent from one common pair; for language might have made its proper beginning under later or more favourable conditions." Prof. Max Müller however, arguing for the *possibility*, not necessity, of a common origin of language, says that "it is evidently possible from original materials nearly identical, or very similar, that two families or nations might, in course of time, produce two languages so different as Hebrew and Sanskrit." . . . "The grammatical forms of the Aryan and Semitic families we have seen decaying in the historical period;" also that much light may be thrown on those languages by the study of the Turanian agglutinative languages. Coincidences in the allied branches of the Turanian, as with Finnic, Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, and Samoyedic, must be referred to the more *radical* materials of language and speech, and especially to pronouns, numerals, and prepositions. The Finnic and Turkish are even now becoming more inflectional, as the Aryan once did. The different branches of the so-called Turanian family, which may include even Tamil and Finnish, are rather *radic* or diverging from a common centre, than children of a common parent; but have still preserved traces of their actual grammatical structure. Prof. Max Müller goes on to say, 1st, "That nothing necessitates the admission of different independent beginnings for the *material* elements of the Turanian, Semitic, and Aryan branches of speech; it is even possible now to point

* Mr. Robert Brown, jun., writes me, as a fair instance of agglutination in modern Turanian dialects, the following examples from the Finnic: *Talviltansa*="from his farms"

= *tals* + *i* + *lta* + *nsa*
= *farm* — *s* — *from* — *his*.

† It would appear that in many of the Oceanic Islands, notably, I think, in Melanesia, there is a not inconsiderable mixture of Papuan and Malay and Polynesian.

‡ Some consider the African and Egyptian the oldest and most original language.

out *radicals*, which under various disguises have been current in these branches, ever since their first separation. 2nd. Though it may not be possible to derive the Aryan system of grammar from the Semitic, or the Semitic from the Aryan, we may yet get an understanding as to how the different systems of grammar in Asia and Europe (and ? America) might have been produced." Darwin's researches tend, Prof. Max Müller thinks, towards a common origin for mankind; "and the researches generally of different scholars tend more and more to confirm, not only the close relationship of the languages belonging respectively to the Northern and Southern branches of the Turanian class, but likewise the inter-relationship of those two branches themselves, and their ultimate dependence on the Chinese (and Accadian?), and this, not from a grammatical point of view, but from that of the Dictionary."

Prof. Max Müller then quotes from a letter from J. Edkins relative to the Chinese and Mongol.

Edkins says he had found a large proportion, perhaps one-fifth, of Mongolian-Tartar words to be Chinese, going back perhaps some 1200 years ago.

The correspondence is most common in the adjectives, of which one-half are radically the same as the Chinese.

This identity of common roots seems to extend to the Turkish-Tartar; *e.g.* *su*=*water*, and *tenri*=*heaven, sky*.* The older forms of Chinese is necessary in comparing with Thibetan as well as Mongol; and while the Mongol is nearer the Chinese in the extensive prevalence of words common to the two languages, the Thibetan is nearer in phonal structure as being tonic and monosyllabic.

[See Edkins, "On the Common Origin of the Chinese and Mongol Languages:" "Revue Orientale," No. 56, p. 75, Paris, 1865; also, "China's Place in Philology," London, 1871. See also end of this Introduction on Prof. Max Müller's most recent views.]

CHINESE AND ARYAN.

Gustave Schlegel in his *Sinico-Aryaca* (Batavia, 1872), in his Preface, criticises Mr. Edkins somewhat severely for wrongly compounding different roots in his comparisons between Chinese and various Indo-European languages. His own researches, he states, are based upon the original Chinese phonetic characters of about the 2nd century B.C., written with their determinative elements, and which, traced back to their radical form, helps to give the solution of the wider meanings of those composite characters into which they phonetically enter; and at the same time this radical may give us the key to the meaning of a great number of Sanskrit and Indo-European words hitherto unexplained.

In his Introductions, Schlegel says that all primitive languages were probably monosyllabic, commencing even with mere interjectional or emotional cries; that the Chinese remains at once the simplest and least changeable of all languages; and he also places the cradle of the superior races of mankind in the centre of Asia; that at least 6000 years ago the Semites, Aryans, and Cushites formed separate groups. That alongside, as it were, of these the more Nomadic Turanians, with a monosyllabic language like the Chinese, also existed, that they first came in contact with the Aryans, and may not unlikely have penetrated into Europe before them; and that it may have been in the Caucasian region where they got more intermixed. Some have placed the Polynesian* as the most primitive of existent languages; others the African. After which probably the Chinese (and Accad?).

The Sanskrit is *not* a primitive language; but Schlegel thinks that in the Turanian Chinese, an early connection through *roots* may be traced, and this he proceeds to do in an apparently rigorous and scientific manner, through some 180 quarto pages, as for some 24 root sounds, or radicals for Chinese and Sanskrit, *e.g.* *kân*=*kan-han* (cane, shoot of a plant), and he proceeds at great length and detail to go through the various *secondary* meanings, both in Chinese and Sanskrit and its allied branches; he takes, *e.g.* the word Fire (Fr. *feu*). Indian scholars would usually derive it from Sanskrit *Brâ*, but Schlegel prefers—

Chinese.—*ho*.
Cantonese.—*fo*.
Emoui.—*ho*. *hoë*. *hë*.
Ancient sound.—*pu*. *po*.
Greek.—*φΩ* as in *φός*.
Italian.—*fo-co*.
French.—*feu*.
Japanese.—*fi*.

pei.
phi.
phi.
put (phonetic).

Polynesian.—*ahi* and *afi*.
Malay.—*hai*. *api*.
[American.—*ah*. *ho*. *haie*.] "R.P.G."

* In referring to the table of Philological Accordances in the body of this work, may be found many analogons and identical words (see Appendix, No. 29) for *water*, common to the Ugro-Altaic and American; including of course the word *su*. And similarly the Tartar, *tenri* and *tana*=*sky, heaven* (identical with the Chinese *tien*), occurs in America, as *tani*, *tina*, *ken*, and *caan*; Accadian *i-din*, and Etruscan, *tina*; African, *toine*, *dian*, *kanu*, *tone*; Indo-Chinese, *kani*, *dina*, *thiau*; English, *shine*; Sanskrit, *dina*; Celtic, *twyn*.

† The Polynesian language is generally considered to be one of the most rapidly changing ones, at least in some islands.

I give a few further examples out of many :—

The Sanskrit	yug-am	(yoke)	from the Chinese,	gak; gik.
„	mak-shika	(midge; fly),	„	mak.
„	pa	(to drink)	„	pu; po.
„	çvan	(dog)	}	„
(Greek)	κῑων	(dog)		
(English)	cur; hound.			
Sanskrit	inkh?	(to go)	„	hing.
„	gâ	(to go; gang)	(old pronunciation) gang.	
„	i. ta	(he. him)	„	i. tha.

Schlegel derives many Aryan words from a single root, and considers (p. 159) that they were derived from a single anterior family (see also Rev. C. J. Ball). He states that Curtius and Benfey are strongly of opinion that it is one of the inalienable laws of language that “many words may be derived from a single stem” by means of suffixes.* But that the Chinese is somewhat of an exception, having been grapho-phonetic for 3000 or 4000 years, and the pronunciation much less changed.

The Cantonese is now the most valuable for purposes of comparison and resemblance to the older forms of pronunciation.

The ancient Chinese and Sanskrit must originally have drawn from the same source. The Chinese root kak or kok (hoh), means, fruits, eggs, insects, chrysalis, cocoon, hollow-tree; shell of mollusk. The Sanskrit khoh and hoh (kok), means, case, sheath, shell, egg, cocoon, hollow of a horn.

Schlegel also quotes from A. T. Pott (p. 27), who “says the reason of the resemblance between two languages may arise from two causes; 1st, from the unity of the earlier or anterior race; 2nd, by communication or admixture. They generally borrow little from each other but noun-substantives; seldom verbs; and still more rarely, abstract words, such as pronouns, particles, and numbers.”

Schlegel does not enter into the matter of either Chinese or Aryan words and roots in connection with Accadian or American ones, though, as has been previously noticed, there are many apparent analogies between the Chinese and the Otomi of Central America;† and generally numerous ones between Asiatic, Turanian, and American.

The common and well-defined Aryan root AR, referred to at some length in Max Müller’s “Science of Language,” would not appear to occur in America. According to Schlegel (who quotes Kuhn), the Sanskrit root AR (er)=to ear, plough, may have come from a primitive root *ri*; (see foot note) as in *aritra* (Sanskrit)=rudder, oar; Latin, arator (with a root, *rudh*). This, however, he prefers to connect with the Chinese root *li*, a character, the key of which is a character composed of knife and corn (which, of course, might also refer it to sickle or plough-share). [AR is likewise a Dravidian root.]

ARYA=ri+ya=noble=li-min (?)

Sanskrit: *ri*=to go, wound, be elevated [*ri*=to go in Quichuan.]

Chinese, *li*=to walk, wound, work, cleave.

The Chinese, not being a maritime nation, did not use it in sense of oar or rudder. The ancient Chinese *li* was pronounced *lit*=*lat*, to separate or cut with a knife.

The entire question of comparison of probable primary *radicals* as between the African, Turanian and Chinese, and the American (especially the Quichuan and Mexican),‡ requires to be far more thoroughly worked out than has hitherto been the case.

Too much attention has been devoted to the varying accidents of grammar, construction, formation of plurals and dual forms. It might happen that there are a certain minor number of *radicals* peculiar, say to the Sanskrit, while the majority may prove to be either Turanian or more or less primitive or universal. The laws or accidents also, that appertain to the interchange of letters in other than the Aryan language require to be far more fully considered. It may be that American languages will not throw much light on the vexed question of the original seat of the Aryan race (see p. 165), but I find that probable Finnic words in North America have rather a Turanian than Aryan or Scandinavian ring about them. Professor Skeat has found, he believes, some 450 Aryan words however in the Finnic. I myself should be more disposed, for several reasons, to look upon the region of the Caucasus or Southern Russia to have been the cradle of the Aryan race than Bactria or the Baltic. That, however, is irrelevant as to the philology of the New World.

In respect to the study of language in its larger sphere, I quote with approval what Mr. Hyde Clarke says in his Essay on Comparative Philology. After stating his belief in the common origin of the languages and races of the Old and New Worlds, he says, “one point may be particularly pointed

* This leads very much in the direction which my own researches have conducted me. In the African languages almost identically the same word often does duty for quite a number of different ideas or meanings; as also in the Chinese.

† For Affinities between Otomi and Chinese by Turnier and Adelung, see pp. 118 and 259.

‡ Whatever may be in the American Languages connected with the Aryan, more especially perhaps with the Celtic, Sanskrit, and Greek, as well as North African, will probably, I think, be found rather in South and Central America than in North America. The letter *r* sound is rare both in China and North and Central America.

out to young men desirous of original research, that if some of the many who are learning Sanskrit and getting not one step beyond, will take up the language of a savage tribe, ample reward will be obtained."

The Rev. C. J. Ball, in a recent letter to myself, writes: "I quite agree with you about Sanskrit, at which I worked some years ago. It is obvious that so elaborate, not to say artificial a structure cannot be made the standard of language generally, especially of the language of the earliest period. The roots of all tongues are probably (or were) the same, not merely because the organs of human speech are in every way similar, not because only a certain limited number of sounds is possible with human organs constituted as they are; but because, as I more and more see reason to believe, the human race is ultimately of one family. Even Darwin thought it improbable that man appeared originally in several independent centres, and unity is the goal of all science." . . . "Your own comparisons of Otomi with Chinese are very striking." . . . "I believe that Chinese is very closely related to the Accadian; and it is highly probable that Egyptian and Accadian are also intimately related. In Egyptian and Accadian the pronouns are the same, many words are common: e.g. Egyptian, *shū-t*; Accadian, *shu*; Chinese, *shu*=book, writing; Egyptian, *mes-teher*; Accadian, *müstrug*=car; Egyptian, *nu-l*=heaven; Accadian, *nu*=heaven; Egyptian, *rex*=man; Accadian, *lugk*; Chinese, *lung*; Malay, *orang*, etc." Again, "I was looking over a Mexican vocabulary the other day, and was struck by many coincidences with the Accadian, e.g. *Kū*=mouth in both; *quilla* Quichuan for moon is like *kili*=star in Accadian. *Pa* is probably a primitive word; it is both Accadian and Chinese." . . . "I am constantly coming across the most surprising coincidences, not merely in roots, but in compound words."*

This is especially what I have myself so constantly noticed, and may be so largely noticed in the lists published in the body of this work (see Tables).

The Rev. C. J. Ball is also in agreement with Kolbe (as regard the S.E. African Bantu, viz. that *a*, *i*, *u* are the primary vowels, as probably also in Hebrew); *a+i*=gives *ai*, *é*; and *a+u* gives *au*, *d*.

Until a more general and certain knowledge of what is more or less common to most languages, or to primeval language, so to speak, in the abstract, is arrived at with more certainty, and parallel or cognate terms for certain leading ideas, better or more fully understood and agreed upon by comparative Philologists generally, specialists in one or two languages will be apt to arrive at too narrow or even false conclusions. And to effect this result satisfactorily more attention will have to be given to the study of languages in their more primitive and savage state.

The Rev. C. J. Ball further says in one of his letters to me (1890), "You are unquestionably right in insisting upon the comparison of *related terms*, as expressive of related ideas. The growth of language depends upon the growth of thought. Modification of the notion demands a corresponding modification of the sound which best embodies the notion. This is the history of human speech in general. I have tried to make this clear in my papers on Accadian and Chinese. In the latter language, *Pa*, *Pañ*, *Pao*, *Pan*, *Pang*, *Pāng*, *Pei*, *Pieh*, *Ping*, etc., is a remarkable instance of it. One of the first things to which I called Prof. Douglas's attention, was the way in which the same root-ideas re-appeared under each head of this remarkable ramification of the sound *Pa* (*Ba*). Probably the Accadian *Bar*=*village*, stronghold, may even be the same as the Maori, *pah*=village.† (See p. 122)

QUICHUAN AND ARYAN.

The present Introduction would not be complete without notice of a work by Señor Vicente Fidel Lopez, entitled "Les Races Aryennes du Pérou"; Montevideo 1871.‡ It is a work very little known, and containing besides an extensive comparative vocabulary in connexion with supposed probable Quichuan and Sanskrit roots, gives an immense amount of interesting detail in connexion with the history, legends, science, and religion of the old Peruvians and their more modern descendants. The book was briefly reviewed some seven or eight years ago by Mr. Andrew Lang, in Macmillan's Review, and from which I borrow the following extract:—

THE ARYAN RACES OF PERU.

"The title of a book published by Señor Vincente Lopez, a Spanish gentleman of Monte Video, seems at first sight as absurd as any of these guesses. That an Aryan race, speaking an Aryan language, possessing a system of castes, worshipping in temples of Cyclopean architecture, should be found on the west coast of South America seems a theory hardly worthy of serious attention. It appears, indeed, to have met with no attention at all, and yet the work is a sober one, *sérieuse et de bonne foi*, as the author says, who deserves the credit, at

* It would appear highly probable that analogous words in two or three distinct languages have arisen in two ways, viz.: words that are more or less prehistoric, universal, or primary; or words that have casually been imported.

† The Rev. C. J. Ball also writes me, "Your own conclusion that American roots agree with Chinese rather than with Accadian is only what I should have expected. The Chinese parted company with the Accadians thousands of years before Asiatic tribes began their wanderings eastward, may have lauded them in North-West America.

‡ Also sold by A. Franck, 67, Rue Richlieu, Paris.

least, of patient and untiring labour in a land where the works of Bopp, Max Müller, and others, are only with very great difficulty to be obtained.

Señor Lopez's view, that the Peruvians were Aryans who left the parent stock long before the Teutonic, or Hellenic, races entered Europe, is supported by arguments drawn from language, from the traces of institutions, from religious beliefs, from legendary records, and artistic remains. The evidence from language is treated scientifically, and not as a kind of ingenious guessing. Señor Lopez first combats the idea that the living dialect of Peru is barbarous and fluctuating. It is not one of the casual and shifting forms of speech produced by nomad races, for the centralizing empire of the Incas imposed on all its provinces the language called Quichuan, which is still full of vitality. To which of the stages of language does this belong—the Agglutinative, in which one root is fastened on to another, and a word is formed in which the constitutive elements are obviously distinct; of the Inflectional, where the auxiliary roots get worn down and are only distinguishable by the philologist? As all known Aryan tongues are inflectional, Señor Lopez may appear to contradict himself when he says that Quichuan is an *agglutinative Aryan language*. But he quotes Mr. Max Müller's opinion that there must have been a time when the germs of Aryan tongues had not yet reached the inflectional stage, and shows that while the form of Quichuan is agglutinative, as in Turanian, the *roots of words* are Aryan. If this be so, Quichuan may be a linguistic missing link.

When we first look at Quichuan, with its multitudes of words beginning with *Hu*, and its great preponderance of *q's*, it seems almost as odd as Mexican. But many of these forms are due to a scanty alphabet, and really express familiar sounds; and many, again, result from the casual spelling of the Spaniards. We may examine some of the forms which Aryan roots are supposed to take in Quichuan. In the first place, Quichuan abhors the shock of two consonants. Thus, a word like *πλέω* in Greek would be unpleasant to the Peruvian's ear, and he says *pillui*, "I sail." The *plu* again, in *pluma*, a feather, is said to be found in *pillu*, "to fly." Quichuan has no *v*, any more than Greek has, and just as the Greeks had to spell Roman words beginning with *V*, with *Ou*, like *Valerius*, *Ουαλέριος*; so, where Sanskrit has *v*, Quichuan has sometimes *hu*. Here is a list of words in *hu* :—

QUICHUAN.	SANSKRIT.
<i>Huakia</i> , to call.	<i>Vac</i> , to speak.
<i>Huasi</i> , a house.	<i>Vas</i> , to inhabit.
<i>Huayra</i> , air, <i>αἶρα</i> .	<i>Vā</i> , to breathe.
<i>Huasa</i> , the back.	<i>Vas</i> , to be able. (<i>pouvoir</i>).

So far Mr. Lang. Señor Lopez alludes to the extent and degree of prosperous civilization of the old empire of the Incas on the first arrival of the Spaniards, consisting of twenty millions of people. Science and Arts were cultivated as well as the religious culture of the sun. Señor Lopez regrets that learned European ethnologists like Max Müller and Pott are not more conversant with the old Peruvian and Quichuan language. The ingenious way in which it was grammatically formed, and the perfect system of Declension and Conjugation is surprising. Few of the irregularities and complications of Aryan languages, where roots are mostly hidden or worn away, but which, in the Quichuan were comparatively easily seen, occur. The Declensions contain inflexions only to a certain extent, somewhat as in the Turkish, Thibetan and Tamil, than as in Sanskrit and Greek.

Señor Lopez considers *roots* the most interesting, as belonging to a condition of language, earlier than Sanskrit (or the proto-Semitic or proto-Aryan of some writers?). He agrees with Pott and Max Müller that the formation of Sanskrit as we know it, was, doubtless, preceded by a period of extreme simplicity and entire absence of inflections, like the Chinese. Even in inflectional languages Señor Lopez thinks the inflections themselves to have originally been words (even suffixes and prefixes); "*des racines démonstratives ayant en 1^{re} un sens distinct des racines attributives*"; so that strictly speaking every root was a word, and each word a root; and the more modern distinction between different parts of speech did not exist; the same syllable employed for both verb, noun, adjective or adverb, was only determined by its place in the general construction of the sentence. The ancient Chinese and Egyptian are excellent examples of this earlier condition of language; and sufficed for the then wants of mankind. Subsequently, a certain number of roots were agglutinated without altering the sound. This was the system of the Turks, Tartars and Mongols, as existing even at the present time. The Aryans went further; phonetic alterations took place, as well as the addition of suffixes and prefixes, and greater amount of grammatical consideration; and roots were reduced to single syllables and even to letters. Señor Lopez considers the Quichuan represents a comparatively early and arrested state of language, but with a higher grammatical condition than the Turanian; and with the roots better preserved than with the Aryan. [All this must, however, be received with considerable degree of reservation.]

ARYAN AND QUICHUAN ROOTS.

Señor Lopez gives a list of some 1200 words for comparison of Quichuan with Aryan, chiefly Sanskrit and Greek; many of these, however, appear to be far-fetched, and the Sanskrit itself not unfrequently of very doubtful value. He also gives a list of some hundreds of Quichuan roots reduced to, or taken in their simplest meaning, and which might be useful for comparison with Old World roots, whether Aryan or not. Señor Lopez also give an introductory chapter as to Quichuan Grammar and

parts of speech, as well as references to roots, to which I shall very briefly allude. Señor Lopez examines for comparison with Quichuan the tentative Sanskrit roots: Kar, Va, Pak, Bār, Kēl, Plu, Stā, Ta, Sah, Rak (Lak?), and Aç. The following are a few only of the examples he gives of apparently similar Aryan, or Sanskrit and Peruvian words. (See also my Aryan and American Comparative Lists.)

QUICHUAN.		ARYAN.		QUICHUAN.		SLAVONIC.
hua yu (air)	=	aura, Lat.		chachua (laugh,	}	khakkh, Sk.
naká (kill)	=	necare, Lat.		cackle)		
hamuni (come)	}	a-gam (hamm), Sk.		yuk (join, yoke)	=	yū, kue' ? Sk.
hamu (go)				karu (traveller)	=	car (go), Sk.
inti (sun)	=	indh (shine), Sk.		tupani (strike)	=	τοπαιω, Gr.
katini (follow)	=	kat ? (go), Sk.		tuta (night)	=	tutt (to hide), Sk.
ri (go)	=	ri, Sk.		pukru (cavern)	=	bucca=mouth, Lat.
iki (cut)	=	esi (sword), Sk.		maki (hand)	=	manus, Lat.
tayta (father)	=	тата, Gr.; tata, Sk.		"	=	matu, Armenian.
pana (hand)	=	pānī, Sk.		mita (time)	=	mita ? mā (step;
pich (five)	=	panka, Sk.		"	=	measure), Sk.
mama (mother)	=	mamma, Lat.		huasi (house)	=	vas (inhabit), Sk.
huakia (call)	=	vac (speak), Sk.		"	=	husa (house), Gothic.
kasa (thorn)	=	kas' ? (to pierce), Sk.		ni= (speak)	=	(?) na=song, Sk.
huahua (son)	=	hua, Celtic; puer, Lat.		kakha (hill, peak)	=	kakud, Sk.
pat-pa (wing)	=	pada (foot) Sk.		nana (sister)	=	nand, Sk.
akakha (black)	=	κακος (bad) Gr.		"	=	nandana=daughter, Sk.
hacha (tree)	=	gāccha, Sk.		canka (leg)	=	shank, English;
mankana (cat)	=	manducare, Lat.		"	=	tanka=hand, Slavonic.

The Quichuan has only two personal *pronouns*, noka=I; kam=thou; and two classes (isolated and affixed); e.g. huahua-ki=son-thine; and also demonstrative and interrogatory ones. The *verb* takes its "theme" from the root. Examples in verb:—muna-n-i=I love; muna-n-ki=thou lovest, etc., ri=to go, rini=I go. Cam-mi, or can-i=I am. munan-mi=I love. chik=chi-chi (*plural* of *ch*=to unite); and munan-chik, means the union of those who love; the *Latin* ama-mu-s is formed on the same principle.

In Quichuan, as in Egyptian, the letter N may designate the third person, e.g. munan-ki="toi, celui qui aime"; but muna-n-n, "lui, celui, qui aime." The Quichuan muna-sa=I shall love, corresponds to the Greek φιλησω=I shall love; muna-r-kani=I have loved (can-i=I am); muna-i-man-mi=I should have loved.

There are 18 consonants in Quichuan, viz. C, CC, Kh, Ch, H or G, Il, M, N, Ñ, P, PP, Qu, R, S, T, Th, TT, Y, and the five ordinary vowels, A, E, I, O, U (really A, I, U).

The Quichuan G, often=Sanskrit K. Also T=d=r. In Polynesian r and l often interchange, and may be equivalent to the Sanskrit d. The Aryan L=N sometimes as well as M=a primitive V. The Quichuan semi-vowels are R and Il, and nearly correspond to the Sanskrit r and r'; l and l'. The Quichuan L corresponds to an Aryan R; and the Quichuan R to Aryan L? The Aryan V=Quichuan hu; and Sanskrit ç=Quichuan S. There are no genders or declensions in Quichuan nouns. The prefix hu or hua stands for the article, or for relationship; hua also means *son*. (See also p. 165 on Aryan and New World Analogies.)

With regard to the Eskimo as a North American race, Dr. Rae and others considers the pure bred and Western Eskimo, with highly brachycephalic skulls, were originally of North Asiatic extraction. Dr. Rink, of Copenhagen, thinks they may have originally come from Alaska. Their chief word for boat, *kayak*, is certainly Turanian and Ugric, and their word for man, people, *innuit*, is also very much like the Ugro-Altaic *cunete*, *kena*, *ena*, *immimene*, *en*, with similar meanings; as also to the *ainu* of the Ainos of Japan.

Professor Henry, in his Review (being the substance of a paper read before the American International Congress at Luxembourg, 1877).* on Señor Lopez's work, and which I have just been referring to, speaks of it with a considerable amount of interest, though by no means being in agreement with Señor Lopez's conclusions; and by no means considers that the connection between the Aryan and Peruvian languages has been proved; or that he is correct in considering the Quichuan to be "an agglutinizing Aryan language"! and that he falls into several kinds of error in his too sanguine attempts "to establish a phonetic primitive morphology," and into several serious grammatical mistakes, in his comparisons and analogies of the Quichuan and Aryan.

At the same time M. Henry evidently does not believe in the unity of either races or of language;

* "Le Quichua est il une Langue Aryenne"? Examen critique, par Professor V. Henry D. D. Lille, du livre de D. V. F. Lopez. (Naucy, 1878.)

and will hardly admit anything but an accidental unity in the roots of Old and New World languages, beyond such evident examples as with Ma or Pa, etc.

He also prefers the Quichuan Grammar and Vocabulary of Herr I. von Tschudi (Wien, 1853) to that of Lopez as being fuller and more accurate, etc. He is also severe on R. Ellis ("Sources of the Etruscan and Basque Languages," 1886; and "Peruvia Scythica," 1875), and cannot believe in his general term *Scythian*, as applied to and embracing such apparently diverse languages as African, Caucasian, Basque, Dravidian, etc., and referred to, in his extensive list of somewhat similar words used in those languages as compared with American. [See, however, my lists of comparisons in these languages, and Mr. Hyde Clarke's treatises and observations on the subject. There are, doubtless, not a few instances of more than accidental analogies; though how they may have arisen is another matter; to a certain extent, doubtless from a prehistoric *substratum* very widely spread.]

M. Henry goes into a reasonable and fair critical examination, I think, of Señor Lopez's Aryan and Peruvian morphology, in its varying aspects, *e.g.*, grammar, apparent analogies, interchange of vowels, pronouns, verbs, etc. Possibly in the matter of *roots* M. Henry may fail, however, to see certain probable or possible similarities in connection with Old and New World analogies. He sums up:—

1. That Quichuan *roots* and *idioms* cannot yet be shown to compare favourably with Aryan.
2. The Quichuan *affixes* are quite otherwise to what should be the case in any primitive agglutinating language, from which might have arisen the Indo-European inflectional language.
3. Any apparent semblance in affixes or declination are isolated, or only accidentally phonetic; and those of conjugation in verbs offer little or no real comparison.
4. The syntactic order in the grouping of affixes in Quichuan is quite different from that of the Indo-European languages.

In conclusion M. Henry considers "the Quichuan is not an Aryan Language," and "has little or nothing in common with it." Nor does he even think, with R. Ellis, that there may even have been an intermediate connective language such as Iberian or Turanian. The twenty or thirty words in common are insufficient proof!

Edkins has noticed resemblances between Greek, Latin, and Mongolian words (see p. 123); and Professor Sayce has, I believe, somewhere stated, that out of 2740 Greek Lexicon words, 1500 only can be traced to the Indo-European; the remainder to a Proto-Semitic origin. Possibly under that term may be included many of so-called Turanian origin; a few of which may accidentally have subsequently migrated into America.

I have in my comparative Vocabularies and at p. 165, in connection more especially with possible Aryan analogies to the American, added a few Semitic words, some of which, either accidentally or through a common but remote ancestry, may agree with American ones; some have, indeed, fancied they had discovered in America the lost tribe of Israel, but I have found but little in common between the Semitic and American (see Part II.), less so, however, perhaps with Assyrian than with the Hebrew. There doubtless is much still left, for those learned in Sanskrit and in the Semitic languages, to trace out as to the connection between those two highly specialized languages, with the Turanian and the so-called *proto-Aryan*. It is perhaps in South and in some parts of Central America that there would appear to be the strongest Aryan elements. (See p. 165.) The latest idea as to the origin of the dominant ancient Egyptian race, appears to be that it came from the S.E. of Europe or S.W. of Asia, by the Straits of Babelmandel, through Nubia, and up the Nile valley to Memphis, and that the earlier elements of the language is strongly Indo-Germanic, though it seems to certainly contain a proportion of Turanian words.*

Evidently there is a certain amount of the early Turanian element in the ancient Egyptian, as well as our Aryan one, as Prof. Abel has clearly shown. Gerald Massey, in his "Book of Beginnings," has given a long list of English or British words, many of them provincial or slang ones, which he considers may correspond to Egyptian ones; but not a few of these are either fanciful or forced. Mr. Massey also gives many comparisons as between Maori and Egyptian; and between Accadian and Egyptian; some of them apparently very doubtful. (See Appendices XIV. and XVI.)

Mr. Villiers Stuart, in his "Panoply of an Egyptian Queen," gives a short list of close comparisons between Egyptian and Aryan, of which I give a copy elsewhere (see p. 121), and I have added a number of curious analogies between English and Chinese, and between Central American and Chinese, as well as Aryan (see pp. 117-119). The English words to bake, roast, fire, appears in Chinese as bak; Egyptian, bꜣxꜣx; American, haca=*fire*. The Egyptian bksu, hat, tꜣxtu, xꜣqu=*axe, to cut, to hack*.

* Others, again, consider the common or low caste Egyptians were of Libyan origin; what may appear in America in common with Egyptian might only have reached either through the Chinese and Turanian element or through Libya and the Azores. (See Appendix No. 16.) Professor Sayce's proto-Semitic may be Kushite?

Words for stone and cut, and knife, constantly appear in nearly all languages in much the same forms; Egyptian, *seḫ*=*to cut, bisect*; Accadian, *kud*; Chinese, *kat, kot, sok, khiak*, etc; American, *euta, kaka, iki*, etc. Also for *food*, with M or S (*māmā*; *suck*; *sip*, etc.)?

There are, doubtless, a number of simple words showing much resemblance between ancient Egyptian and African, as Massey has noticed (see Appendices XIV. and XVI.), as well as curious analogies between weapons, ornamentation and dress. (See Stanley and Wilkinson.) There are also many remarkable analogies between Papuan and Polynesian and South American words. (See Appendix XIV.) These numerous, wide-spread resemblances between very similar words in connexion with the same or their cognate ideas, can scarcely be the result of accident, as has been too frequently asserted by some etymologists, but rather suggest the probability of a common or natural origin of speech in connexion with an early and great simplicity of language, and the existence of a comparatively limited number of primary or natural radicals, each in the first instance having several distinct meanings, or coming to have slightly different soundings through gesture or accentuation or climate, and showing an inherent tendency to change, for certain vowel and consonantal sounds. In fact, simple sounds like *ka, ma, aka, pa, pak, kak*, may be traced as having had, or that may still retain quite different meanings, as we have noticed elsewhere. Again, it is quite possible that if *te, ta, ka*, may have been very early roots or sounds meaning, say, *stone*, that the natural addition of the *k* sound, may imply the active *use* of a stone or knife, and thus became *cut, knock, tack, whack, haek*, etc. Might not a single interjectional cry as of sudden surprise, pain or joy, as *ah! oh! hoch! ach!* have come to mean or to refer to in a more definite form, *anything* large, tall, ugly, dark, crooked, painful? I have referred to this elsewhere.

Many words and ideas have their cognates or natural allied forms; as *stone, rock, tree, hill, high, house*? The *house* to begin with may have been a rock-shelter, or built of logs, or stones, or even perched in a tree, as is still the case in Sumatra.

Son=tree=shoot=small, etc.

Boat=water-house=dug-out;=water-tree (log); and canoe, probably=canoua=kan-oua=tree (canoe)-water.

I have noticed that for certain well known objects, as foot, water, light, fire, etc., there are generally two, three or four wide-spread principal radicals. (See Appendices XXXV. and XLI. to XLVI.) Take the word *foot*; it is most frequently in most languages, either *pā, pet, pad*, etc., or *kok, kak*, etc. The one probably meaning movement, the other crookedness. One meaning or idea having reference to height, greatness, chief, tree, hill, mountain, as represented by the root *ak*, will be seen to embrace nearly all language-families, ancient and modern; *e.g.* ACCADIAN: *aka, magh, agga*. BASQUE: *acu*. EGYPTIAN: *axa*=*high*, *next*=*strong*. CHINESE: *bak, pak, gok, mok, ka, kok*. UGRO-ALTAIC: *paca, pasha, jiksek, āgha, tak, balkan, kurek, dagh*=*mountain*. EAST TARTAR: *ike, agutshe*=*good*, *khkhau, yeke*. INDO-CHINESE: *thchka, nakha, hachur*. THIBET: *akay*=*chief*. JAPANESE: *ikai, okii*. DRAVIDIAN: *anka*=*many*. INDIAN: *rajah*=*prince*. POLYNESIAN: *ariki*=*chief*, *tiki*=*creator*. PAPUAN: *suku*=*mountain*. LIBYAN: *mek*. PHENICIAN: *melck*=*king*. CAUCASIAN: *māghe, atta, tak, bagha*=*god*. ASSYRIAN: *emūku, shakū, mādu*? ARABIC: *sheikh*=*chieftan (old man)*. AMHARIC: *talak*=*great*. CELTIC: *rak*? GERMAN: *hoch, kügel, berg*. GREEK: *okros, peras, paros*=*hill*, *paros*=*back*. SANSKRIT: *aga, mahā, çac*=*big*, *kakud*=*peak*. SCANDINAVIAN: *brekka*=*hill*. LATIN: *major, magnus*. ENGLISH: *peak, back? big? duke? height*. AFRICAN: *baka, eku, oke*=*mountain*. MALAY: *bukit, kaya*.

Tree names, indicative of height, evidently often occur widely represented also by a similar root; as *çac*=*strong*, *gaccha* in SANSKRIT. In LATIN: *quercus*=*oak*. TEUTONIC: *boka, buch*. PUNJAB: *rukḥ*. PERSIAN: *būk, vak*=*oak*. GREEK: *φηγος*=*beech*, *πενκη*=*pine*? BASQUE: *zūrkai, arcecha*. CAUCASIAN: *dzig? oc*=*house*. EGYPTIAN: *akh*. ACCADIAN: *daaka*=*fig-tree (gi, kar)*. CHINESE: *mik, mink*. UGRO-ALTAIC: *ak, uca*=*beech-tree*, *ok, aghag, oksa, aga, aḡhe, kha*. INDO-CHINESE: *akan, kai*. JAPANESE: *ki*. DRAVIDIAN: *kadu*. MALAY: *kaya, ki*. ENGLISH: *oak? stick?* AFRICAN: *ki, gi, eku, oke*.

AMERICAN.

GREAT, STRONG, GOD, ETC.

mach. haccha.* prica*=*money*.
huk=*good*. *areu. toak. pacha.**
mochi=*much*. *huco*=*good*. *aach.*
*ukka**=*high*. *ogha†*=*god*.
kaak=*high*. *zacuali. shenik*=*good*.
*oca**=*house*.

MOUNTAIN, TREE.

mittek. piku*=*fir-tree*.
khoka. kagg.† rukama. acatl.†*
sacha;* *baca*;* *kah*;* *hi**=*tree*.
*toak. areu. kaak. shaak.**
hoak.

N.B.—*House* words, frequently correspond to tree, stone, and mountain.

I have already referred to *ak* or *pak* as being a widespread, and therefore, probably, a primary or very early radical, significant of "height or greatness," and including such ideas or words as

tree, hill, chief or prince, head, etc., and in the body of this work I have given a number of such lists of analogous or more or less cognate words and ideas, or root-sounds, compendiously arranged for the principal language-families of the New and Old World; tracing the same word or idea with apparent similar sound (making some allowance for interchangeable letters); e.g. as for *dog* (or more properly *cur*); *man*, *hand*; *eye* (S, N, and T sounds); *bad*, *crooked*, *night*, *evil*, *black*; *house* or *hut*; *stone*, *cut*; *war*, *death*; *bake*, *fire*; *navel*, *life*, *tie*, *cross*, *I*, *me*, *No. 1*; *thou* (No. 2?); *son*, *tree*; *good*, *God*, *great*, *high*, *much*, *many*; domestic animals; relationship (as in N); *sun*, *fire*, *God* (S, L, and T sounds); *numerals*, a few American as nearest to some of the Old World; *field*, *enclosure*, *circle*, *garden*, *land*; *bird*, *fly*, *go*, *wing*, *feather*; *tie*, *cross*, *yoke*, *join*, *life*; *mouth*, *hole*, etc.* (See Appendices.)

Likewise lists of probable cognate synonyms and root sounds; and special lists of analogies or apparent accordances as between, e.g. Mexican and Aryan; Chinese and Accadian; Chinese and Otomi; English and Egyptian; Chinese and American; Quichuan and Aryan (Sanskrit); Libyan, Basque, Caucasian, Celtic and American; Polynesian, Papuan and Australian, and American; Dravidian with Turanian, and many comparisons for modern African words; also examples of the plural; and grammatical illustrations as between some of the chief American language-families, as Otomi, Quichuan, Algonkin, as well as Polynesian.

I have also (p. 49) appended a long list of more or less interchangeable letters for nearly all language-families, other than Aryan and Semitic which for several reasons have been purposely omitted. This list has been the result of an examination, incidentally so to a certain extent, of many thousands of words met with in the selection of those intended for more special vocabularies: but their special application to each separate family of language has unfortunately not generally been recorded; they, however, belong mostly to the Turanian, American, and to the less civilized languages; naturally a number of them have not sufficient repetitive occurrence to be of much value; those of most importance and frequency are distinguished by capitals. A few special lists having linguistic interest are added from the labours of Mr. Hyde Clarke, Edkins, Lopez, Biondelli, G. Massey, Ellis, Abel, Johnne, and others in special fields of Comparative Etymology. Tolerably extensive lists of American words for *Water*, *Sun*, and *Eye* are given, as well as references to the old Mexican, Peruvian, and Asiatic calendars and Signs of the Zodiac. (See Appendices, IX.-XIII. and XL.-XLVI.; also VII. and XXIX.)

The general lists of Comparative Accordances (many words, however, being also given not showing accordances, are arranged as conveniently and briefly as possible, so as to speak for themselves, though perhaps rather crowded and not sufficiently localized. Language-families are, for the sake of convenience and space, rather largely grouped together *en masse*; e.g. the Ugro-Altaic families of the Turanian of course include a great number of more or less separate languages, as the Finnish, Tartar, Turkic, and Siberian; and the selection of African words, for want of space, may not always be satisfactory as to detail and localization. But where a general comparison of the Old as with the New World is concerned, and in regard to the greater probability of original simplicity, if not unity, both of language and of race, the entire question of Comparative Etymology as well as race may possibly be regarded from a wider stand-point; leaving the question of further comparative or special connexion between languages, whether of the same family, or between apparently distinct families, to experts and linguists in each branch.

My object has been more especially in the first place to present in a more compendious and simple form a list of the most likely words than has yet been offered, for general purposes of comparison, not only with North, Central, and Southern America *inter se*, roughly speaking, but each of those considerable divisions again with corresponding words in the Old World languages, both ancient and modern; showing if possible the tendency not only towards certain more or less fundamental or universal root-sounds; but that there must at various and later times have been influence exerted on some, if not many, of the older New World languages, either by direct systematic foreign invasion or immigration, or by casual introduction (as by Behring Straits) of Turanian words; from the Pacific, of Polynesian and even of Papuan and Malay ones; and even from both sides of the Straits of Gibraltar, of a certain number of African, Libyan and Ibero-Celtic words. (See Appendix No. XIX.)

The choice of words selected for comparison has been both necessarily as well as naturally limited to the most important or more frequently used words. For a certain number or class of words, there have naturally been found no accordances. It is not to be taken for granted that all apparent accordances are real; some must be accidental ones; especially when there are no intermediate conditions, e.g., as between the Papuan *badok* and the English *bad*, etc., though it might not be impossible to trace both through the Greek *kakos*, and South American *kaka*.

The English word *house* is curiously like the S.A. Quichuan *huasi*; but perhaps only through the nearly universal radical *hu*, seen better in our English *hut*; Ugro-Altaic *hu*, *kota*, *hut*; Chinese, *hu*, *uh*, *ku*; and it may readily be traced continuously in North America, as *hoh*, *koh*, *ha*, *ha*; in Central

* Professor C. Abel, of Berlin, has also treated on this matter; see elsewhere in the Introduction and at page 122.

America as *ngu*, *ghoti*, *ho-chan*; and in South America as *uta*; also with the *s*, in Egyptian, *haz*, *as*, *hu*; in Ugro-Altaic as *huus*, *khus*, *haz*; and finally in South American as *huasi**. Many other similar accordances, real or accidental, may be found presented in the accompanying work.

It might, however, fill a volume in itself, and require a thorough knowledge of each individual language, to trace out etymologically a tithe of the words occurring in the present vocabularies, and making every allowance for what may be doubtful, incorrectly copied, or unsuitably selected.

The same sound or word, and more especially in African dialects, not unfrequently may have half a dozen different or distinct meanings. In Polynesian *afi* and *pura* stand for water; in African, *afi*=fire; and *wru* in American for both water and fire.

Prof. Abel, of Berlin, considers not unfrequently the same simple root of two or three letters, may have the spelling reversed without change of meaning; but that could, hardly amount to a law, and may have arisen from duplication and subsequent loss, of vowels. (See elsewhere.)

In the "Academy" of 18th September, 1875, Professor Sayce says, in reference to Professor Whitney's remarks on roots, etc., in language in relation to flection:

It is with pleasure that I find Professor Whitney emphasising another linguistic doctrine of high importance, the fact that sentences precede words just as words precede letters. "Men began," he says (p. 302), "not with parts of speech which they afterwards learned to piece together into sentences, but with comprehensive utterances in which the parts of speech lay as yet undeveloped, sentences in the germ;" and elsewhere he observes that "the parts of speech" are "the main classes of words, having restricted application and definite connexion, into which the holophrastic utterances of a primitive time have by degrees become divided; the separated parts, members of what were once an undistinguished whole." These statements need to be dwelt upon; for if once we grasp firmly the two facts, that language is the symbol of thought, and sentences the germs out of which words and forms have been differentiated, it seems to me that the mechanical doctrine which would derive flection from the external accidents of agglutination and phonetic decay must cease to be a dogma of orthodox Glottology.

And this brings me to that portion of Professor Whitney's system, with which, simple and widely-accepted as it is, I find myself unable to agree. It is too much like that common-sense explanation of sunrise and sunset, which made the sun go round the earth. With a logical clearness and consistency which makes it possible to see the full meaning and tendencies of the theory, Professor Whitney lays down the prevalent doctrines as to the nature of roots and the origin of flection. "A primitive body of monosyllabic roots," he tells us, formed "the historical beginnings of Indo-European speech-development," and the whole machinery of flection, whether in our own family of languages or in any other (p. 226), has grown out of the attachment of independent words to roots and stems, and their subsequent decay in form and meaning. There was a time when our fathers could communicate with one another only in monosyllabic roots, and a later period when they were much in the same condition as the Mongolian of to-day. "The dissidents" from these views, adds Professor Whitney, "are few;" and without doubt this is really the case. But the truth does not always lie on the side of the majority; and, as one of the dissidents, I must protest against the assertion that we "have nothing to say in defence of" our "unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension or want of logical consistency."

Many even of those who otherwise agree with Professor Whitney have now given up the monosyllabic character of Aryan roots, while Professor Whitney himself admits that the roots of the Malayan languages "are prevailingly dissyllabic" (p. 243), and the very "type" and "normal example of the whole genus 'root'" which he offers us (p. 299) is *bow-wow*, a word of two syllables! Nor again is it accurate to say (p. 237) that Chinese words are "analogous" with the hypothetical "roots" of Indo-European speech. These are the ultimate results of lexical and grammatical analysis, and all that can be said about them is that they may represent the language which preceded the restored parent-Aryan of Fick and Schleicher better than any of its later developments can do. As for flection, when we are asked to believe (p. 252) that Semitic speech must have developed out of a preceding stage of monosyllabic roots and the agglutination of independent words in accordance with "what is seen to lie at the bases of all other human speech," it must be remembered that "all other human speech" means Aryan speech alone, or rather the inferences drawn from certain phenomena observable in Aryan speech. Might not Semitic scholars with equal right reverse the problem, and claim to interpret the phenomena of Aryan flection in analogy with the phenomena of Semitic flection? I would draw attention to an extremely important article by M. Bergaigne in the last number of the *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique*, in which he attempts to show that the Indo-European case-endings are really suffixes of derivation, the nominative, vocative, and accusative in all three numbers being originally abstracts, without symbols for marking flection, and the oblique cases so many adjectives taken adverbially. His theory will provide an escape from the awkward question of "pronominal roots"; but it will also lend support to the view that in the background which lies behind the highly-developed and cultivated parent Aryan, so ludicrously misnamed the *Ursprache*—a background, be it borne in mind, to which the facts at our disposal hardly allow us to reach—the primitive sentence-words adapted their terminations to the expression of such grammatical relations as the growing consciousness of man gradually worked out, and so, by the influence of analogy, originated what we may call the flectional instinct.

N.B.—I have given, near the end of this Introduction, a short *resumé* of Professor Sayce's work on "Comparative Philology" (Second Edition, 1875).

* Another word for house found in Central America is *cal*, *calli* (Aztec); which may in all probability be found in the Polynesian *fale*, *hale*; Dravidian, *haile*, *yalli*; Malay *bali*, *katal*; Ugro-Altaic, *khal*, *fala*, *kholla*; Celtic *bal*=town; Hebrew *gal*=heap of stones; Assyrian, *al*. A similar class of words in *kal* may also be widely found meaning *stone*. Stone, house, field, often carry a similar root; but even the final L may here have once been R, significative of roundness or hardness.

RACES

Leaving for the present the question of Language, and before coming to the more purely physical characteristics of the American races, I may be allowed to quote several recent eminent authorities on the races of the Old and New World.

1. Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.G.S., says: "So far as *physique* goes, the whole of the inhabitants of America, except the Eskimo, are distinctly Mongolian or Mongoloid. This conclusion exactly squares with the results of philology and archæology, as with the Asiatic derivation of the Mexican customs." This, however, is perhaps too sweeping an assertion; as the brachycephalic and Asiatic form of skull is by no means universal in America, as will presently be noticed; nor even all the American languages, myths, and customs derived from an Asiatic source; still it is probably correct that the majority of the American races do incline to brachycephalic type of skull, the Mound Builders of Central North America more especially.

2. M. de Quatrefages, the leading French Ethnologist, in presenting the second part of his "Introduction to the Study of the Human Races" to the Academy of Sciences, 1889, has recently given an interesting summary of his general conclusions with regard to the origin and distribution of mankind. Neglecting minor differences, he estimates that there are no fewer than 72 distinct races in the human species. All these descend or branch off from three fundamental types—the *black*, the *yellow*, and the *white*—which had their origin at the great central mass of northern Asia, which is thus the cradle of the human race. "Representatives of these different types and the races which sprang from them are still to be found there. The whites, according to M. de Quatrefages, appear to have originated on the west of the central mass, the yellows on the north, and the blacks on the south. The whites extended westward and northward, giving birth to three secondary types—the Finnish, the Semitic, and the Aryan, if we except the Allophytes, which form a separate group. Their area of distribution is continuous, as is that of the yellows, because of the extensive land surface of the Eurasian continent. The yellows spread eastward and crossed into America. The whites and yellows checked or blended with each other, producing many varieties of man. The blacks, or negro type, which originated on the south of the central mass, was forced by the nature of the continent, and probably by the attacks of the whites and yellows, to go south into Africa and east into the Indian Archipelago, or Melanesia. The proto-Semites arrested their distribution in the north of Africa, and the mixture of the two races gave rise to the negroid populations. In the centre and south of Africa the blacks continued in their ethnic purity until the infiltration of other races from Europe and the north of Africa in modern times. Those which remained in their original home became blended with the whites and yellows, giving rise to the Dravidian populations which pass by shades into the three fundamental types. As for the Allophytes, represented by the race of Cro-Magnon, they occupied parts of Europe and North Africa, from which they extended to the Canaries. The three fundamental types also found themselves in Oceania; the Allophylian whites occupying Polynesia, the blacks Melanesia, the yellows Malasia (Micronesia?). The latter were, according to M. de Quatrefages, the last to come into the maritime world. The peopling of America dates from the Quaternary period, and is due to migrations of different types—Allophylic white and yellow blending with the local Quaternary races, which also belonged to the yellow type. Europe, since the Tertiary ages, has received only Allophylian whites, Finns, and Aryans. Having regard to the constant and various migrations of the human races in past times, and the resulting amalgamation of the varieties, whether due to conquest and violence or peaceful diffusion, M. de Quatrefages justly observes that the number of races now existing in a pure state is exceedingly restricted, if indeed there is a single one which can be accepted as such. Perhaps some little groups, protected by their isolation, such as the Mincopies, may show an identity of characters attesting their ethnic homogeneity."

N.B.—M. de Quatrefages in this *resumé* does not specially allude to the Iberian or to the Negritic races.

3. I shall next refer to Wallace in his recent work entitled "Darwinism," 1889, in reference to the Probable Birthplace of Man, p. 459. Mr. Wallace considers that the ancestral form of Man was not in the tropics, where the anthropoid apes and monkeys mostly occur, and which are essentially of an arboreal nature in their structure, and where tree fruits are the principal food, whereas the distinctive character of Man is that he is not specially adapted to terrestrial locomotion. "It is more probable that he began his existence in the open plains or *plateaux* of the temperate or sub-tropical zone, where the seeds of indigenous cereals and numerous herbivora, rodents and game birds, with fishes and molluscs in the lakes, rivers, and seas supplied him with an abundance of varied food. In such a region he would best develop skill as a hunter, trapper, or fisherman, and later as a herdsman or cultivator of the soil—a succession, of which we find indications in the Palæolithic races of Europe." . . . "We are consequently restricted to some portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, where alone the anthropoid apes exist, or have apparently ever existed. There is good reason to believe also that Africa must be excluded, as it is known to have been separated from the northern continent in early Tertiary times.

"There remains only the great Euro-Asiatic continent; and its enormous *plateaux*, extending

from Persia, across Thibet and Siberia to Manchuria, afford an area, some part or other of which probably offered suitable conditions in late Miocene or Early Pliocene times, for the development of Ancestral Man.

"It is in this area that we still find that type of mankind—the Mongolian—which retains a colour of the skin midway the black or brown colour, or blackish-brown colour of the Negro, and the ruddy or olive-white of the Caucasian types, a colour which still prevails all over northern Asia, over the American continents, and over much of Polynesia. From this primary tint arose, under the influence of varied climatic and other conditions, the varied tints which still prevail among mankind. The area just referred to is sufficiently extensive and varied to admit of primeval man having attained to a considerable population, and having developed his full human characteristics, both physical and mental, before there was any need for him to migrate beyond its limits.

"One of his earliest important migrations was probably into Africa, where, spreading westward, he became modified in colour and hair, in correlation with physiological changes, adapting him to the climate of the equatorial lowlands.*

"Spreading north-westward into Europe, the moist and cool climate led to a modification of an opposite character, and thus may have arisen the three great human types. . . . Somewhat later, probably the spread eastward into North-West America, and soon scattered himself over the whole continent; and all this may well have occurred in Early or Middle Pliocene times. Thereafter, at very long intervals, successive waves of migration carried him into every part of the habitable world, and by conquest and intermixture led ultimately to those puzzling gradations of types which the ethnologist almost in vain seeks to unravel."

In reference to the distribution of land animals, and bearing in mind that the limits of the 1000 fathom line between North-West America and North-East Asia, by Behring Straits and the line of the Aleutian Islands, connects or lies between, I will briefly refer to what Mr. Wallace says as to the distribution of tapirs: "These animals are now confined to very distant regions of the globe, viz. the Malay Peninsula, and the adjacent islands of Sumatra and Borneo, and tropical America, where there are three or four species. During the Miocene and Pliocene period, *tapirs* abounded over the whole of Europe and Asia, their remains having been found in the Tertiary deposits of France, India, Burmah, and China.

In both North and South America fossil remains of *tapirs* occur only in caves and deposits of Post-Pliocene age, showing that they are comparatively recent immigrants into that continent. They perhaps entered by the route of Kamschatka and Alaska, where the climate, even now so much milder and more equable than in the North-East of America, might have been warm enough in late Pliocene times to have allowed the migration of these animals. In Asia they were driven southwards by the competition of numerous higher and more powerful forms, but have found a resting place in the swampy forest of the Malay region." †

Again, "just as there have been periods which facilitated intermigration between America and the Old World, there have also certainly been periods, perhaps of long duration even geologically, when these continents have been separated by seas as wide, or even wider than those of the present day, and which may explain such curious anomalies as the origination of the camel-tribe in America, and its entrance into Asia in comparatively recent Tertiary times, and the introduction of bears and bison from Asia into America."

From "Anthropology" by Topinard, with Preface by Paul Broca (1876), I shall venture to make some allusion as bearing on the subject of Comparative Ethnology and Language. He considers that there are three principal types of language: 1st, the Monosyllabic, *e.g.* Chinese; 2nd, the Polysyllabic or agglutinative, *e.g.* Basque, Berber, Mongolian, Finnish, American; 3rd, the Inflectional, Semitic, and Aryan—the Semitic, polysyllabic and partially inflectional. There are something like 800 roots and grammatical languages divisible into families, including Basque, Uralo-Altaic or Turanian (Samoyed, Fin, Turk, Mongol, Tungus, etc.).

M. Topinard himself is in favour of the Polygenistic origin of language.

CRANIOLOGY.

The celebrated prehistoric skull of Neanderthal is dolichocephalic, with a flattish or phalycephalic top, and considerable recession of the frontal bone, and apparently approximates to apes.

The average cranial capacity of American Indians is about =1234 (but Mexicans =1340). African negroes =1364. Negritos (Papuan, etc.) =1234. Europeans =1534.

For much detailed information as to cephalic indices of various nations see Topinard, p. 240, etc.

Dolichocephalic skulls have 71.5 to 75.0; Brachycephalic 83.34 up to 86.0, the highest index:

* According to Dr. Schweinforth the Akkas and Pigmyes of Central Inner Africa best represent the earlier and more indigenous negroid population. (See also Stanley.)

† There would appear to be none of the European and Asiatic domestic animals native to America, with the exception of the Dog; the South American Llama and Alpaca are peculiar to South America (see my lists of domestic animals and names); but some of the native American names curiously agree with those of the Old World.

with every intermediate type and modification. It is questionable if any really pure and regular type can be found in any race.

OLD WORLD.

1. The Arabs have a very fine oval skull; dolichocephalic 74. Some old Phœnician skulls may be mesocephalic.

2. The Berber and Libyan, dolichocephalic 74.4; and very possibly was the oldest stock in the Iberian Peninsular.

3. *European types*.—Hardly any pure. The Celts have the largest known cranial capacity; oval and orthognathic, *i.e.* the least prognathic; index 75.5 to 82.0.

4. The primitive Blonde European (Aryan) type was dolichocephalic, and has been spreading everywhere; the Scandinavian gives us the purest type. Danes are brachycephalic; Normans mesaticephalic. Swedes, Norwegians, Belgians, and English dolichocephalic. The *blonde* type of skull has been found in North Africa, Afghanistan, and possibly even in America.

5. The Brown European (Aryan) has black hair, and gives numerous sub-types; *e.g.* Hindu, Circassian, Iranians, Albanians, Ligurians, Basque; possibly Berbers. The Russians and Slavs are much mixed. The primitive Teutons, or Germans, were dolichocephalic. The Bavarians, brachycephalic. The Iranians, dolichocephalic. The later Germans mostly brachycephalic. The Greeks much mixed.

6. The Basques or Euskarians have skull index of 79.0 and are dolichocephalic, rather like the Cro-Magnon ones with 73.75.

7. Laps; doubtful, but very brachycephalic (85.0).

8. Fins; a connecting link between the European blonde and the Asiatic brachycephalic types; long reddish hair. Index 83.7; not European, though more so than the Mongols; possibly mixed with both Lap and Mongol; brachycephalic,—some think are connected with the Basque;* possibly preceded by a people with red hair and green eyes.

9. Turks; rather inclining to the Finnish and Altaic types, but much mixed—especially in S.W. Asia. There is much mixture among the Caucasian tribes.

10. The Samoyed, probably 86.3 index and highly brachycephalic, and probably in part Eskimo and in part Mongol.

11. Thibetans are not prognathous like the Chinese.

12. Mongols are a “yellow race”; hair straight and stiff and rather long. Physically mixed; eyes not oblique; moderately brachycephalic and not prognathic.

13. The Eskimo; very dolichocephalic, with a high skull; 75.0 index.

[N.B.—From the Caucasus to France even, artificial deformation of the skull has been met with, as well of course in Asia, and especially in America amongst the more modern Red Indians.]

14. Malays, according to Maury, came from Thibet; but some say from Borneo; they have a better forehead than the Mongols; are brachycephalic; Index 81.6; with rather a high amount of prognathism for the “yellow race.” The occiput is flattish. Some ethnologists suppose there are two sorts of Malays, one partly Caucasian.

15. Polynesians approach the Malay type, and are, however, separate from the Micronesians. Probably the South Americans have some relation with the Polynesians, and considerable linguistic connection exists between the Polynesians and Malays. The present race of Polynesians probably commenced at the Malacca some 1500 years ago, and gradually extended over the Pacific Islands. Their skull is mesaticephalic and oval; to some extent like the Chinese, Malays, and South Americans. At Tahiti there is a mixture to some extent of black and yellow. The primitive Polynesians were not prognathous. The nose nearer South American than Mongolian; complexion mahogany, with hair black and curly.

16. Australian type.—Smooth hair and negroid in feature; rather like the South Indian Dravidians and Ghonds, even in language elements; probably a mixed race. The cranial capacity small, and very dolichocephalic; index 71.0. Probably both Malays and Polynesians have landed in Australia.

17. Papuan.—The Melanesians have a very dolichocephalic skull; skin nearly black, and hair frizzled. In Fiji there is a Polynesian mixture.

18. Negritos.—Now chiefly Semangs and Andamanese; hair black and woolly. Existed probably once in New Guinea. Cephalic Index 82.5. [Prof. Flower has, I believe, considered that Negritos may have been the ancestors of both the African negro, and of the Melanesians and Papuans.]

N.B.—Topinard says, mixed races may, in course of time, give rise to a fixed intermediate race. Malays, Chinese, Cape Hottentots, Himyarites and Abyssinians are probably of intermediate race and types.

19. Hottentots or Bosjemen of S. Africa, probably a mixture of and a low-typed race; hair long and woolly and also tufty; very small cranial capacity.

* I do not find this much confirmed by my own vocabularies as regards archaic roots.

20. The Kaffirs are the highest of the Negro type; large cranial capacity. Cephalic Index 72.5. The Bantus the predominant and best type. [According to Stanley the Kaffirs of S.E. Africa have certainly been improved by Ethiopian and even Caucasian intermixture; (see elsewhere).]

Negro type generally has skull dolichocephalic, with Index 73.0 about.

NEW WORLD, ETC.

Patagonians are the most dolichocephalic type in the world, except the Eskimo, which they resemble in several ways, except in not having a very wide cheek bone. Index 72.02. M. Topinard suggests they or the Tehuelches may best represent the autochthonous dolichocephalic American element, which, by its crossing with brachycephalic Asiatics has given the existing or more modern American-Indian type. Their prognathism of 69.4 is very great, and equal to that of the Eskimo. The neighbouring Tehuelches have 75.92 Index. Generally M. Topinard calls the American type of skull as incapacious, and more usually dolichocephalic, but often mixed or mesocephalic. The Mexicans have 78.1 and the Peruvians 78.7 cephalic Index. In North American, dolichocephaly is more common to the East of the Alleghenies; and brachycephaly to the West of the Mississippi.* The same thing holds good in South America. The Peruvians have rather quadrangular skulls, and are shorter in stature than the Mexicans, and who have the occiput more flattened. Generally the American type approximates to the *Yellow Races* though taller, and evidently crossed with the Asiatic; but still probably to some extent special or American. The native American skulls are generally so artificially deformed as to make it difficult to decide satisfactorily respecting their true shape and measurement. The Californian tribes often have a similar complexion to that of negroes whose hair is not woolly. Some are blacker skinned than others, but the hair is generally thick, glossy and stiff, and black like horse-hair; the skin olive-brown, mixed with white or red; the nose prominent, but sometimes Asiatic.

As to *Prognathism* it varies greatly from about 60.0 for Bosjeman to 82; though in extreme cases from 89.0 to 51.3. White races average $82 = 76.5$; yellow $76 = 68.5$; black, $69 = 59.5$. The Eskimos come nearest the average with 71.46. Speaking generally, the white races are never prognathous, the yellow and black ones are so in various degrees.

The precursor of man was probably only analogous to the Anthropoids. M. Topinard alludes to M. Haeckel, who asks whether the chimpanzee and gorilla of West Africa, both of which are dolichocephales, may not be the ancestors of the dolichocephalic men of Europe and Africa; and whether the brachycephales of Asia may not descend from the more brachycephalic orangs of Borneo and Sumatra? "Many reasons lead (M. Topinard adds) to the belief that all the dolichocephales are originally from Europe and Africa, and the brachycephales from Eastern Asia, though M. Voght thinks otherwise."

Welcher clearly showed contrary to Retzius' doctrine that the aboriginal races of Europe, best perhaps, represented by the Fins and Basques, are brachycephalic instead of dolichocephalic. A list of the cephalic indices of most of the principal races of mankind is given by M. Topinard at pages 240-242 (Anthropology).

According to Canon Isaac Taylor ("Contemporary Review," Aug. 1890), the Palæolithic period may have come to an end some 20,000 years ago; and that Broca considers the earlier Neolithic race is allied to the North African tribes, and their languages probably belonging to the Hamitic class, without inflexions and almost without grammar. "That their descendants may probably be traced in the present inhabitants of Sardinia and of South Italy, as well as in some parts of the British Islands and of Northern Spain. They are usually called the Iberian race. In the early Neolithic period we find skulls of this Iberian race all over Western Europe, in Caithness, Wales, and Somersetshire, in the South of France, in Spain and Italy. This race was swarthy, with olive complexion and black curly hair; it was orthognathous and highly dolichocephalic, with a low orbital index and short stature, averaging only 5 feet 4 inches. Their present descendants are found in Donegal, Galway, Kerry, and in some parts of Wales. They are also to be recognized among the Spanish Basques, Berbers, Kabyles, Guanches of Teneriffe, the Corsicans, Sardinians, and Sicilians. Pausanias informs us that the Sardinians were Libyans (now Berbers). Seneca, that Corsica was peopled by Iberians and Ligurians. Thucydides, that the oldest inhabitants of Sicily were Iberians."†

Canon Taylor also considers that in Belgium, Central France, Savoy, and North Italy, in early Neolithic times, there existed a short statured round-headed race, resembling the Laps; and whose speech may now probably be best represented by the Basque. (Iberian.) See pp. 160-161.

* This is just what might be expected, as immigration from either N.E. Asia, or from Polynesia or Malay, would naturally more affect the West Coast of America, and so lessen any autochthonous tendency to dolichocephaly.

† See my Tables of "Comparative Linguistic Analogies" for Libyan, Basque, Caucasian, Celtic and American.

ARYANS.

In his "Origin of the Aryans," Canon Taylor is quite decided against any Asiatic origin of the Aryans, and speaks of them as a *Neolithic* race of Eastern Europe. See also his chapter on *Neolithic Culture*, and a short article on the same subject in "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," No. 486, p. 962; and Canon Taylor also says, speaking of the older theories connected with Philology and Ethnology: "The whilom tyranny of the Sanskritists is happily overpast, and it is seen that hasty philological deductions require to be systematically checked by the conclusions of Prehistoric Archaeology, Craniology, Anthropology, Geology, and Common Sense." See also Dr. Schrader's "Prehistoric Antiquities of the Human Races," translated by F. B. Jevons, 1890. Dr. Schrader is strongly in favour of European Russia, as having been the "cradle" of the Aryan Race, in opposition to Herr Penka's theory of a Scandinavian origin. I, myself, am inclined to place it in the Northern Caucasus between the Black and Caspian Seas, with extension towards the Lower Volga.

Professor Huxley has lately contributed an important paper in the "Nineteenth Century," Nov. 1890, on the "Aryan Question and Prehistoric Man," the general drift of which may be considered to show the reasonable probability of the primitive Aryan Race having existed in Europe at least prior to the Neolithic period, if not in Palæolithic times, and not improbably at a time even before the present Aryan languages were themselves evolved. Professor Huxley enters largely on the interesting question as to the probable physical characters of the skulls of the earlier races of Europe. Generally, I should incline to think he would seem to be in favour of the "Primitive Aryan" being a distinct and well-marked race of men, and that the original area of its distribution lay rather in Europe than in Asia. The matter as to whether these primitive Aryans were *blond* or *brunet* are still hotly contested questions.

The Scandinavians and Teutons were tall and had "*blond* long-heads," and *dolichocephalic*; and as we proceed South we gradually find short *brunet* broad-heads and *brachycephalic*.*

The Slavonic people are now probably a mixture of three races or peoples, viz.: the *blond* long-heads, the European *brunet* broad-heads, and the Asiatic *brunet* broad-heads; and most likely the Aryan *blond* long-heads were the earliest. Most of the Fins (or Finno-Tatars) are *brunet* Asiatic broad-heads, and have become much mixed.

Professor Huxley thinks the areas occupied by the Aryan *blond* long-heads may have extended at one time from the Baltic to Central Asia. But where their speech was developed may have either been in the East or West of that area; but the Aryan race came or was present first, and its language differentiation and development subsequently. "Like other languages this pre-Aryan one must have been built up by a secular process of development." No one can say during what period of time! nor how far back again that our Aryan race was differentiated from the primitive stock of mankind; quite probably in the Pleistocene period, when the blond-heads could have hardly lived in the glacial cold of Europe. Eurasia was then, or soon afterwards, probably a vast inland lake, like a Ponto-Mediterranean, and the climatal conditions very different, and with greater extremes of heat and cold. The more Eastern climatal limitation of the *beech* could not have existed, and too much stress should not be relied on that as an argument in deciding where was the "cradle of the Aryan Race."† The Aryans, if existing in these regions of Southern Russia and in these Pleistocene times, must necessarily have been much cut off from admixture or intrusion on the part of Asiatic Turanians to the East.

Professor Huxley would rather seem to favour Latham's "Sarmatian," older hypothesis, as to the oldest geographical area of the early Aryan race; viz.: "That it may have probably included the higher parts and a good deal of the northern slopes of Europe, between the Urals and the German Ocean, a vast area some 1500 miles broad; and whilst the blond long-headed race originally spread over this vast area, their language was in course of formation," and variously so naturally; "so that, strictly speaking, there may have been no primitive Aryan language at all." From the district, "say east of the central highlands of Europe, and west of the Urals, this blond long-headed race, so to speak, tended to spread westward to the North Sea, Britain, etc., where it met the brunet long-heads; to France, where it found both these brunet short-heads, and so on southwards towards Italy and Macedonia." The original South-east European tribes were probably those which became Iranian and proceeded to the plains of India. On this "Sarmatian" hypothesis, the Celts could never well have proceeded westwards from Pamir and the Hindoo-Koosh.

Professor Huxley then proceeds to consider the question more from an archaeological and anthropological point of view, by which alone there can be much chance of the Aryan question being ultimately decided. As to their burial places, there often are found a considerable mixture of short and long-headed skulls. Even at the present day blonds and brunets may be met with in the same parts. It is clear that the oldest of these peoples were then only in the Neolithic stage of civilization, and of the

* The *Cephalic Index* is a number expressing the relations of the breadth to the length of skull, taking the latter at 100. Therefore, broad heads have the *Cephalic Index* above 80, and the long heads below 80.

† With the existences of a large inland Eurasian sea, of which the lakes of Aral, Caspian and Black Seas are now merely the smaller remnants, there would be no occasion to go to the Baltic to find a sea (*mare*).—R. P. G.

polished stone, copper and bronze stages. It will be necessary to go further back than the 5000 or 6000 years of the historic period; and Professor Huxley does not consider it yet settled whether *bronze* was first discovered within this Aryan area or not. In Sweden and Norway nine-tenths of this Neolithic blond race had long-heads, while in Denmark, hard by, there was a larger proportion of broad-heads; in fact, the broad and long-headed were often much mixed during the "Recent Period." Doubtless man existed in Europe during the Pleistocene or Quaternary period, inhabiting caves and rocks.

There must, Professor Huxley proceeds to argue, have been a considerable *hiatus* between the palæolithic and glacial age and the neolithic;* but some good authorities, who may not unlikely prove in the main to be correct, maintain that the races of men now inhabiting Europe may be traced back to the Great Ice age.

Professor Huxley then refers to what few likely genuine human palæolithic remains have been discovered. He does not appear to think there is anything to warrant the supposition that the palæometallic culture in Europe commenced amongst the Aryan blond long-headed race itself. The skeletons so far found indicate shortness of stature and bent legs, and depressed low skulls with heavy jaws, as seen in the so-called Neanderthal skull. Men may have existed before even the Pleistocene age. Human skulls of the present day do sometimes present an approximation to the Spy and Neanderthal ones, especially some found in some of the Irish river beds. In some respects also the Neanderthal and Spy skulls are seen among the Frisians who are tall and blond, but with skulls tending to show a flattening or depression, which may indicate some distant connection or continuity with the Pleistocene, Neanderthal, and Spy ones; or, the Frisian type may be the result of admixture with those, or with the Canstadt (Gibraltar) ones. These lower types of skull indicate development however and may be expected to be found in all the lower and earliest types of mankind all over the world. The Australian skulls show considerable likeness with the Neanderthal ones; whilst Neanderthaloid features may be met with the ancient broad-headed peoples entombed at Borreby in Denmark. "The remains of the Quaternary or Pleistocene age from ours is immense, and, doubtless, there is a vast difference between the Neanderthaloid race and comely living specimens of the blond long-heads with whom we are so familiar."

So far, Professor Huxley. The "Academy" of November 29th, 1890, thus refers to the above article:—

"Professor Huxley urges in support of Latham's Sarmatian hypothesis, the novel argument that when the Aryan race came into existence the Bosphorus had not been formed, Europe being sundered from Asia by what he calls the Ponto-Mediterranean, a vast sea including the Aral, Caspian, and Euxine Seas, together with the plains of the Danube and Volga, and discharging into the Arctic Ocean by the valley of the Obi.

Professor Huxley considers there are four European types, one of which must be that of the Primitive Aryan, and others only Aryan by speech. These, he thinks, are:—1st, The tall, blond, long-headed, Scandinavian type; 2nd, the short, dark, broad-headed Auvernat type; 3rd, the short, dark, broad-headed 'Mongoloid' (Finnic?) type; 4th, the short, dark, long-headed Iberian or Silurian (Basque?) type.

The objection to this classification is that his *second* and *third* types, both of them short, dark and broad-headed, are not discriminated; while he takes no account of the tall, broad-headed type, whose remains are found in the round barrows of Britain, and who, if we identify them, as is usually done with the Britons of the Roman period, must have been blond or rufous. Nor is there any place given for the tall, fair, broad-heads of Poland and West Russia, who agree with the Kurds and Galtchas in stature, complexion and skull shape.

Professor Huxley's scheme would be more consistent and complete if he had described his *third* class, as the tall, rufous, broad-headed Ugric type of the round-barrow Celts of Britain. The primitive Aryan race would, therefore, be either the Scandinavian or the Celto-Slavo-Lettic type; and it might be a question for Philologists to say whether both Celto-Latin and Celto-Slavic speech could more easily be derived from Teutonic, or on the other hand, Teutonic from Celto-Latin or Slavo-Lettic."

THE EURASIAN—MEDITERRANEAN AND ARYAN ORIGINS.

Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie in the "Academy" of December 13th, 1890, in connection with the theory of a large inland Eurasian sea, once serving possibly as a line of demarcation between the Aryan and Turanian races likewise thus refers to Professor Huxley's paper in the "Nineteenth Century" on "the Aryan Question," in which "special attention is called to the 'novel argument' which he draws from the former existence of 'a vast inland sea, including the Aral, the Caspian, the Euxine, together with the plains of the Danube and the Volga, and discharging itself into the Arctic Ocean by the valley of the Obi.' This midland sea Dr. Huxley calls the 'Ponto-Aralian Mediterranean' (p. 764). But as its eastern shores are in Asia and its western in Europe, I venture to think that 'Eurasian' would be a preferable adjective; and that the sea usually called the Mediterranean might, when necessary, be similarly distinguished as the Eurasian.

As to the 'novel argument,' will you permit me to say that I had already, in the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* of last August, pointed out some of the important historical consequences of the recognition of this former geographical fact, and of the geological convulsions which probably led to the draining-off of this Eurasian Mediterranean; that, in the paper read before the Historical Society, which was reported in the

* In New Jersey, U.S., along the Delaware, there have recently been discovered stone implements of a decided intermediate type between the palæolithic and neolithic.

same number of the ACADEMY, I drew certain further conclusions from the same fact; and that these conclusions were illustrated by a large map, on which, with the assistance of Mr. Bolton, of Stanford's Geographical Department, I had corrected, from the orographical maps of Ramsay and the geological maps of Berghans, the somewhat conjectural sketch of this Eurasian sea given long ago by Lenormant in his *Atlas d'Histoire Ancienne*?

Let me add that, for all questions of ultimate historical origins, no less important than recognition of this former Eurasian Mediterranean is recognition of the wide distribution of non-Aryan and non-Semitic *white* races, and—considering ethnographical monuments, traditions, and observations—of the very high probability, to say the least, that the ruling classes of the ancient empires both of Egypt and of Chaldea belonged to the widespread stock of white races.

Combining the considerations arising from these two sets of facts—geological and ethnological—I have been led to a conclusion which appears to reconcile the old Asiatic and the new European theories of Aryan origins. So far as the problem was treated as a question of the origin of the white race, the *Asiatic* solution was probably right. The white race did, as I have endeavoured to show, probably originate in Asia, and not in Europe, at the time when Europe and Asia were separated by a Mediterranean stretching from the Arctic Ocean almost to the Ægean. But so far as the question of Aryan origins is a question simply of the locality of the origin of Aryan speech among white tribes, the European solution will probably hold good; and that form of it, particularly, which regards the South Russian Steppes, after the draining-off of the Eurasian Mediterranean and the consequent inrush of various white and other tribes in these 'pastures new,' as the most likely 'Aryan cradleland,' properly so-called. I need not here point out how the theory thus briefly indicated differs from Professor Huxley's."

Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie, also in a paper read before the British Association at Leeds, has the following remarks in their Report, 1890, p. 971, which I give *in extenso* on the same subject.

On the Aryan Cradleland. By J. S. STUART GLENNIE.

Introduction.—After sixty years' discussion of exclusively Asian hypotheses, and twenty years' discussion of Asian and European hypotheses, the question now is not so much as to the respective probabilities of an Asian or of a European, as to the respective probabilities of a North German or of a South Russian Cradleland; and the author is disposed, on the whole, to consider the South Russian Cradleland the more probable, and for the following reasons:—

First.—Because of the extraordinary correspondence, as lately pointed out by Dr. Schrader, not only between the flora and fauna indicated by the common words of the Aryan languages, and the flora and fauna of the South Russian Steppes, but also between the mode and conditions of life indicated by the language, and the mode and conditions of life actually now to be seen on the Steppes.

Secondly.—Because in South Russia, between the 45th and 50th (or 55th) parallels of latitude there were the conditions of such a racial intermixture as might naturally have given rise to such a new variety of the white race as the original Aryan clans. For here, from time immemorial, white Alarodians from the south, white Turkomans from the east, and white Finns from the north have met and mingled. And here, also, there may have been great environmental changes caused by the draining-off of the ancient Eurasian Mediterranean.

Thirdly.—Because of such indications of hybridity in primitive Aryan speech, and of connection particularly with the Finnic group of languages, as would correspond with such a racial intermixture as would seem probably to have been effected in this region.

Fourthly.—Because that interlinking of Aryan languages, which is inexplicable on the hypothesis of successive migrations from Asia, may, on the contrary, be at once explained by a common speech in the South Russian area indicated, and by differentiations caused by the reaction of the speech of the Aryanised non-Aryan tribes encountered in the progress of the Aryans eastwards and westwards.

And *Fifthly.*—Because westwards, in the country between the Dnieper and the Carpathians, and eastwards in the country on the upper waters of the Jaxartes and Oxus, there were the conditions of the passage of the Aryans from the pastoral into the agricultural stage; and because, in moving southward from these regions, they would come into contact with, and have their further development fostered by, more highly civilised peoples.

Conclusion.—As will be seen from the last reason assigned in favour of Southern Russia, the question of the Aryan Cradleland connects itself with all these various researches which tend to limit the primitive civilisations to those of Egypt and of Chaldea, and to derive from these civilisations, and particularly from that of Chaldea, all the later civilisations. (See elsewhere.)

Though not entirely bearing in the matter of the connection of race and language, as between the Old and New Worlds, I may shortly quote from Mr. Gerald Rendall's Essay in "The Cradle of the Aryan Race," who takes Penka's and Professor Sayce's views on the subject, viz.: that the Aryans had their origins in Lithuania or near the Baltic. Greek stands nearer, it would seem, than Sanskrit to the archytype of the Aryan language, and the Sanskrit alphabet but a remnant of old Indo-European sounds, though as a literary language Sanskrit is more faithful, probably to primitive sounds; but even Sanskrit must have originated in a colder climate than India. Professor J. Schmidt does not believe in a single limited and homogeneous Asiatic centre of the Indo-European race and language. There is a strong relationship between Sanskrit and Greek, and a decided connection between Latin and Celtic. The question as to the earliest intercourse between the Aryan and Semitic is not yet settled; later authorities are disposed to assign a direction of the Semitic race from the North towards the South and

to Arabia, rather than the reverse.* The Huns are now considered of Thibetan origin. Penka uses the term Aryan as applied "to the blond dolichocephalic North European race, with which he tries to associate the origination of the Indo-European race"; though some prefer to consider all Aryans who use the Indo-European language whether dolichocephalic or brachycephalic. Rendall considers, p. 46, there is no reason for believing that the blond white of the North, with his dolichocephalic skull-index, was ever identical with his brachycephalic-skulled brother-white of more Southern Europe. Laps and Finns, Eskimo, Samoyed, Mongol, and many American Indians, are dark skinned and brachycephalic. There are *two* principal types of Aryan, viz.: Indian, Iranian, and the South European; and the Slavic, Celtic and Teutonic or Germano-Scandinavian.

The original South European type, *i.e.*, the aborigines of Greece and Italy, as the Pelasgians and Etruscans, were not of Aryan speech. There were *two* Celtic stocks, one the Milesian; perhaps connected with the old Cro-magnon pedigree; the other of strong Slavic affinity, short and dark and brachycephalic.

Penka and his school consider that the true Aryan belonged to the blond dolichocephalic Germano-Scandinavian family. Professor Sayce is quoted as considering the red Celt identical with the Algerian Kabyles. The melanochroic Caucasians of the neolithic period came from Asia, and were no doubt Turanian. [This might account in part for Caucasian words appearing, as I think, both Ellis and Hyde Clarke reasonably affirm in America.]

Rendall considers the Asiatic origin of the Aryans does not support the theory of the general unity of Western speech so well as that of a North European origin. In Finland there is found both the agglutinative Turanian and a considerable number of Aryan inflexions and also words; at all events an intermixture of Scandinavian and Finnish.† Dolichocephalic skulls may probably specially belong to the Palæolithic age. In Scandinavia both long and short skulls are found much mixed. [In America they are also mixed, though the brachycephalic predominates.] Since the North Aryan skull usually is dolichocephalic, the Aryan race may even be older than the Turanian. The Neolithic age appears in Europe to have introduced the brachycephalic form of skull. The Iberians, probably pressed up from the S.W. of Europe, and the Turanians from the East *via* the Caucasus. Between the Palæolithic and Quaternary in Europe and the Neolithic there is, however, a great gulf. [Dr. Abbott, of New Jersey, U.S., I have noticed elsewhere, speaks in America of an intermediate type of stone implements.]

Mr. Rendall, in his "Cradle of the Aryan Race," states, p. 44, that the more recent classifications have reduced the most distinct types or races of mankind to three or four. This Triple Division recognizes:—

I. The *Ethiopian* or *Negroid* includes the Australoid division, which Huxley, however, groups as a distinct fourth type, thus including the negroes of Africa [Hottentots and Bushmen], the Oceanic and Melanesian negroes, and the Negrito of the Pacific and Andaman Isles.

II. The *Mongolian*, including the natives of Northern and Eastern Asia, the Malays, the comprehensive *American* group and even the Eskimo.

III. The so-called *Caucasian* which embraces the Xanthochroic and Melanochroic types of Professor Huxley. This so-called Caucasian race, divides itself into two divisions, the Northern blond type (Xanthochroic) including the people of Scandinavia, Denmark and Iceland; and the southern or darker (Melanochroic) type, appearing typically in N. Africa and S.W. Asia.‡ Between these two occur great varieties of modification as from the Scandinavian of the North, and the Arab and Persian of the South. Mr. Rendall rather disputes this hypothesis; "1st, because it fails to give an adequate explanation of the marked variations between the white and dark types of Caucasian derivation; and 2nd, fails to explain the (supposed) presence of the purest specimens of the white type in North Europe, especially the Scandinavians." The Negroid race is more dolichocephalic even than the blond or Xanthochroic. [Professor Flower, I believe, considers the Negrito may have been the earlier ancestor of the African Negro and of the Melanesians. The dolichocephalic element in America probably came in from the North West of Africa, the South West of Europe, and from Polynesia. The Chinese are not a dolichocephalic race and go with the Turanians; though some think that there is an Aryan element in the Chinese. On the whole I am inclined to think that any Aryan element in the New World is to be found most strongly marked in South America, appertains more to the Southern Aryan or Melanochroic type than to the Northern, and would not have come in by way of Behring Straits.]

Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S., in the Anniversary Address, "Anthropological Journal," May, 1890, refers favourably to Gerald Rendall's Essay, "Cradle of the Human Race"; also to Isaac Taylor's "Origin of the Aryans." "They differ as to their conclusions. Dr. Taylor thinks that the typical

* Does not the white colour of the Jewish nation rather favour this idea? They might have come either from a prehistoric Armenia or from the country about the Oxus. It has been observed that emigration, both in Asia and Europe, has generally assumed a Southern trend. Edkins has supposed some connection between Hebrew and Thibetan. Some consider the Semitic was Caucasian.

† According to Du Chaillu, the Scandinavian tradition is that they came from the N.E. side of the Euxine. I believe that Petrie has discovered on an old monument in Egypt, men and faces of the Aryan type.

‡ Would not this division include the Semites, and possibly the Amorites and Libyans?

Aryans are the Celto-Slavic peoples, and that their affinities are Ugrie. Mr. Rendall thinks that the Aryan centre, where the Aryan tongue was developed, was in Scandinavia and about the Baltic, and that the long-headed blond race was its parent or earliest proprietor."

Evidently this question as to the origin of the Aryans is not yet settled. Dr. Beddoe thinks that that type most clearly common to Europe and Asia is more likely to be the original one. The old Lithuanian form of skull has not yet been properly described.

As far as I have considered the question from the New World point of view, I should not incline to the Scandinavian origin. Might not the Aryan, as a highly specialized race, have been originally placed securely as between the Turanians on the East and the Iberians on the West, possibly in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus? There are found snow mountains with the beech, the fir, the birch, and the oak, and two large inland seas; and to the South in Armenia a warm climate prevails, leading directly to Persia and India to the South East; to Greece and Italy by the shores of the Black Sea on the West; and readily to Germany and the Baltic on the North West. This solution would certainly reconcile some of the many difficulties connected with the Aryan question. That there are so many different races and languages now found in the district of the Caucasus, is no reason why 10,000 years ago it may not have been exclusively occupied by Aryans.

The "National Observer," June 20, 1891, has a notice by Karl Blind of Dr. Krause's *Tuisko-Land*, who strongly advocates the new Scandinavian theory of the Aryan origin, and of even the Teutonic character of the Scythians (= "shooters of the bow," and who certainly had blue eyes and fair hair). He probably is right in his endeavours to trace out the connection between the Thracian stock with the Teutonic one, or the high antiquity of the Scandinavian mythology. Dr. Krause thinks the Gauls or true Celts physically were like Germans; also that the mythical tales of Hellar and India bear the manifest stamp of a more Northern origin, and that the *Swastika*, Thors hammer, or hooked cross, was really of Scandinavian origin in connection with fire. He also believes the ancient Amorites and Libyans were clearly tall, fair haired, blue eyed races, men of the Northern World, as settled by the Egyptians; and Karl Blind himself thinks their customs and names betray a likeness to the Norsemen and Germans, and that the Thracians in prehistoric times had worked their way southward from the north, and that at a later period, a war-class under a semi-mythical leader Odin pushed back again this time northward through Southern Russia and Germany towards the Baltic, and that they may have reduced the Laps and Finns to the position of Serfs, as described in the Edda;* and he finally highly praises Dr. Krause's work as being a mine of information, even if all its theories and deductions may not be absolutely correct.

The following Extract in reference to Dr. Krause's book is mostly in Karl Blind's own words:—

"Ethnologists formerly assumed in Europe a prehistoric Turanian, Mongoloid, or Ugro-Finnish population, which was overcome by an Aryan race. The author of *Tuisko-Land* goes by that more modern view which asserts the aboriginal existence, in Scandinavia and in a large part of central and even southern Europe, of a fair-haired, blue-eyed Aryan people, identical with the Germanic type. This tall race of blond long-heads is supposed to have been followed by an equally dolichocephalic, or long-headed, but dark-haired and smaller race, which probably came from Africa. These were the Basques, Iberians, or Silures whom Tacitus already knew to have come from Spain into Britain, where they are to this day represented by some of the Welsh. Later on—so the theory now is—a short-headed, Mongoloid type made its appearance, penetrating from the east into parts of Scandinavia, Russia, and the southern parts of central and western Europe. This race was afterwards followed by the Slavs. Through the combined action of the Ugro-Finnish, the Slav, and the Iberian elements, the pure Aryan stock of Germanic type was—so the contention goes—gradually absorbed in the eastern, southern, and western parts of Europe: a mixed population being the result. In France the tall, fair-haired race has become nearly extinct, with the exception of a small section of the north-western coast, where the Normans brought in fresh Teutonic blood."

I am mostly inclined to agree with Dr. Isaac Taylor's theory as to the origin of the Aryans, and that the Celto-Slavic races offer the best solution of the question, as far as *language* is concerned as well as the best natural geographical centre.

I further give here two short notices recently given in the newspapers respecting this part of the "Aryan Cradle" question, by Mr. J. S. Glennie and Prof. J. Schmidt. [See *Ante.*]

Mr. J. S. Glennie said until lately it was universally supposed that the Aryans had their origin in Asia, but the notion that they had, after all, originated in Europe, had latterly gained ground, until the latter hypothesis now held the field, and recent investigation went to show that the Aryan cradleland was in Southern Russia. Some held that it was in Scandinavia. He favoured the theory that the Aryans came from the Steppes of Russia. The language of the early Aryans showed that their life was pastoral, and indicated that their houses were holes in the ground in Winter and wattled huts in Summer, similar to those now occupied by the nomads of the South Russian Steppes. There were other white races besides the Aryans and the Semites, and the Aryan language contained evidence of having been a *lingua franca* of former times. As to the high level of culture imputed to the Aryans by Prof. Max Müller, recent researches went to show that it

* The Thracians went, we know, after having gone from Eastern Europe into Asia Minor, and sent their war-clans back again into Europe, founding Tiryas and Mycenæ. In the same way we find, says Karl Blind, Swedes, Norwegians, Angles and Goths, going under the name of Varangians, or "confederates," eastwards to found the Russian Empire.

was much exaggerated; and there was strong reason to suppose that Hellenic culture was not original, but derived from a previously existing Asiatic civilisation. The new ideas thus brought forward as to the unity of history were most important and far-reaching.—Dr. Phene said, as the result of many years' investigation in Asia, he came to the conclusion that the Pelasgian civilisation had extended even to England.—The Rev. Mr. Maclure, speaking on the evidence from language, remarked that it might safely be said that any English word beginning with a "p" was a borrowed one.

THE HOME OF THE ARYANS.

Prof. J. Schmidt has published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Prussian Academy the paper which he read at the Oriental Congress at Stockholm, "On the Original Home of the Indo-Germans." This essay created some sensation at the time. After it had been read, the President asked the assembled members of the Aryan Section whether, as they were assembled on Scandinavian soil, there was anybody present who would say a word in favour of the Scandinavian origin of the Aryan family, or against their emigration from Asia. No one rose, not a single dissentient voice was heard. The President, Prof. Max Müller, was the only one who, in returning thanks to Prof. Schmidt, expressed some doubts on the force of the argument, though he gladly took note of the apparently unanimous agreement of the Oriental scholars present in support of the non-European origin of the Aryan languages. The title of Prof. Schmidt's paper is "Die Urheimath der Indogermanen und das Europäische Zahlssystem."

Dr. Schrader, I believe, holds that the cradle of the Aryan race is in the middle Volga, as in Southern Russia.

In his address to the Oriental Congress in London, September, 1892, Professor Max Müller is reported to have observed, "that the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, the Caspian with the Ural Mountains, may be considered as the physical boundary that separates the East from the West." I gather that Professor Max Müller does not hold it yet fully proved that the Sumero-Accadian came from N.E. Asia, or were closely connected even with the Chinese. Nor has he, in the least, changed his opinions in respect to the "Cradle of the Aryan Race" having been otherwise than "somewhere in Asia." *

"All theories in favour of other localities, of which we have heard so much of late, whether in favour of Scandinavia, Russia, or Germany, rest on evidence far more precarious than that which was collected by the founders of comparative philology. There is the same difference of opinion as to the original home of the Semites, but all Semitic scholars agree that it was "somewhere in Asia." The idea that the Semites proceeded from Armenia has hardly any defenders left, though it is founded on an ancient tradition preserved in Genesis. An eminent scholar who was at the last moment prevented by domestic affliction from attending our Congress, Professor Guidi, holds that the Semites came probably from the Lower Euphrates. Other scholars, particularly Dr. Sprenger, place the Semitic cradle in Arabia. Professor Nöldeke takes much the same view with regard to the home of the Semites which I take with regard to the home of the Aryans. We cannot with certainty fix any particular spot, but that it was somewhere in Asia no scholar would ever doubt. With regard to time our difficulties are greater still, and to attempt to solve difficulties which cannot be solved seems to me no better than the old attempt to square the circle. If people are satisfied with approximate estimates, such as we are accustomed to in geology, they may say that some of the Aryan languages, such as Sanskrit in India and Zend in Media, must have been finished and used in metrical form about 2000 B.C.; that means simply that they had become independent varieties of that typical Aryan language which had itself reached a highly finished state long before it was broken up into these dialects. This typical language has been called the *Proto-Aryan* language. Its whole grammatical framework must have been finished before 5000 B.C., so that little had to be added afterwards. Not only was there a common stock of roots, but all thematic suffixes for the formation of nouns, adjectives, and derivative words had been settled, the terminations of declension and conjugation had become fixed, the formation of feminines was recognised as well as the degrees of comparison, and there was a whole treasury of words, many of them already with secondary and tertiary meanings. All this must have been finished before there was a Sanskrit language different from Greek, or a Greek language different from Latin. These common Aryan words have often been used as reflecting the state of thought and civilisation previous to what I call the Aryan separation, previous to 5000 B.C., nowhere more completely than in Schrader's useful work "Prehistoric Antiquities." When I say that the elaboration of a whole system of grammatical forms must have taken more time than its later differentiation, what I mean is that many of the features which distinguish Sanskrit from Greek, and Greek from Latin, need not be considered at all as new creations, but should rather be looked upon as remnants of a great mass of dialectic variety which existed in the common Aryan speech, and were retained, some by Sanskrit, others by Greek. What applied to the Aryan speakers applies even with greater force to the Semitic, because the earliest monuments of Semitic speech, differentiated as Babylonian, Phœnician, Hebrew, and Arabic, go back, as we are told, far beyond the earliest documents of Sanskrit or Greek."

I have already alluded to the opinions of other writers as to the vexed question of the "Cradle" or origin of the Aryans, and rather agree with those who would place it in Europe, say, to the West of the *quasi* Eurasian and Caspian Sea boundary, and to the North of the *Caucasus*, looking to the Iranian and Sanskritic branches as somewhat later offshoots to the S.W. by Armenia or the Southern shore of the Caspian Sea. In that district and in South European Russia may be found many varieties of climate

* I understand Dr. Daniel Whitney, the well-known American Philologist, as well as others, by no means agree with Professor Max Müller on some important points, and especially as regards the "Cradle of the Aryans"; and "root."

and a varied *fauna*, and plenty of sea, to account, may be, for certain widespread special Aryan tree or marine words. Had the Cradle of the Aryans been in Asia, surely there would be found in Aryan languages more Turanian words?

I also append a notice of Prof. Rhys Davids (from the "Academy" of 29th Nov. 1890) paper read before the "Historical Society," Nov. 20th, on the "Aryan Relations to Egyptians and Chaldeans," and their reference to "Archaic" or Prehistoric Philology:—

"Professor Davids pointed out, first, the various classes of evidence—ancient portraits and mummies, probably still more ancient traditions, and contemporary ethnographic observations—proving that the ruling classes of the Egyptians and Chaldeans were a *white* race belonging to the great stock of non-Semitic and non-Aryan white races now found distributed all over the world. From the recognition of this fact it would follow that the problem of the origin of the white species should be connected with Archaic rather than with either Semitic or Aryan origins, which should be treated simply as problems of the origin of Semitic and Aryan languages among certain white tribes. And it was then shown that the Egyptians and Chaldeans had each three traditions of racial origin, and that one of these, in each case, pointed to the north, and was at the same time, perfectly in harmony with the two other traditions of later localities of origin. The question then arose whether there was any tradition through which we might make some approximation to the locality of the original centre of dispersion and to the date of the first emigration of white races from the north. And it was suggested that such an approximation might possibly be made through the Chaldean Deluge tradition, if compared with certain geological facts. These facts were, first, the former existence of a great Central Asian Mediterranean separating Asia from Europe; and, secondly, the geological facts rendering it probable that the Bosphorus and Dardanelles were primarily formed by volcanic convulsion, rather than by gradual erosion alone. If so, the sudden bursting through of the Central Asian Mediterranean would certainly have given rise to a deluge in the Aegean lands and adjacent countries. And if this was the deluge of which the Chaldeans had preserved a tradition, then they must have migrated from the north while the Central Asian Mediterranean still existed, and have come from Northern Asia, not from Northern Europe. Returning, then, to the problem of Aryan origins, and treating it as subsidiary to the problem of Archaic origins, and hence, as the problem of the origin of a language rather than of a race, it was pointed out that it was certainly a mere scientific procedure to start from where we have our first historical knowledge of Aryans, and trace them upward to their camp of origin, rather than, as is usually done, start from some purely hypothetical centre of origin, and trace them downward to where history first knows of them. Hence, as it is in Thrace about 1500 B.C. that we first certainly know of men with Aryan features and Aryan speech, it was shown that they would then have come in contact with a mainly Oriental or 'Pelagic' civilisation; that, in the region northeastwards, between the Carpathians and the Dniester, conditions existed which would both have compelled and invited nomad shepherds to become partially agriculturists; and that, in the steppes beyond the Dniester eastwards, a favourable environment existed for the previous social condition indicated by comparative philology. And it was further pointed out that, in the region between the Carpathians and the Ural, such conditions probably existed, in the way of tribal intercourse and otherwise, as would naturally have given rise to a new linguistic development."

I have, in the appendices of this work, given various tables and lists for comparison, showing how many Aryan, and notably even English and Teutonic words and roots, often remarkably agree with Egyptian,* Chinese, and Turanian ones, more so, perhaps than even Sanskrit ones; tending rather to show that the Teutonic languages, and possibly the Scandinavian, as well as the Greek, are either older fundamentally than Sanskrit, or at least contain not a little of the Archaic or Prehistoric residuum, along with Egyptian and Chinese; though to what extent this may bear on the question of an "Archaic Aryan" language being more in touch, so to say, with the Palaeolithic than a Neolithic Finnic or Ugro-Neolithicene, I do not venture to decide. The whole question is still an unsettled as well as an interesting one, and hardly yet touched upon by Philologists, viz., as to the origin of the so-called *Turanian* element, in the Aryan, Semitic, and Iberian languages; and whether the so-called *Turanian* itself is nearer or not to the "Archaic" than may be the Aryan or American languages.†

Without settling these questions, it is yet in this direction that I have endeavoured to work; and to show generally that in nearly all ancient and modern languages, there exists a *residuum*, as it were, of the Archaic, and of the simpler and more natural forms and outpourings of human speech; *speech* or utterance, first, then *language*, and finally grammar: agglutination and reduplication before inflexion; inflexion taking the place of gesture and accentuation. (See *Ante.*)

That the Australian and Polynesian (especially the Maori) tongues have with South-East Africa considerable connection is now generally admitted; and that both the Polynesian and Australian, as well as Papuan, have likewise analogies with the American, would appear to be equally probable. (See Appendix XIV.)

* Consult also Prof. Carl Abel, of Berlin, on the connexion between the Indo-European and ancient Egyptian languages.

† I have already referred to Wallace, who seems to look upon the Mongolian as nearest the earlier form of man. I have given elsewhere a short list of Finnic and Lap words corresponding with similar or like ones found in the American languages, there are a fair number of agreements, but not probably more than is the case with other purer types of Asiatic Northern Turanian. I am far more inclined to connect the Lap and Finn with the Siberian and Altaic languages than with the Scandinavian or Aryan; the numerous agreements are probably borrowed.

Mr. Gerald Massey, in his "Book of the Beginnings," has apparently produced a laborious and original work,* but far too fanciful, and ingenious in its details, and which would require thorough experts in Philology to sift the grain from the chaff.

In a general way, although not directly concerned with America, and as considerable attention is now being directed to African languages, I may be permitted to make a few remarks on this book. Vol. I. chiefly concerns with Egyptian "*origines*" in Great Britain and Ireland; Vol. II. with Egyptian "*origines*" in Hebrew; Accado-Assyrian; and Maori; and lastly with roots in Modern African, outside the (Ancient) Egyptian itself.

In the various extensive comparative lists of words given, there are doubtless many remarkable coincident analogies, some accidental, and not a few real in all probability, and well worthy of future further examination, though the Accadian and Egyptian words require considerable revision. A certain number of these coincidences may arise from some more or less remote direct inter-communication; but some, probably not a few, from more or less world-wide, so to speak, primitive roots or simple sounds. Short, slang, and provincial words usually present a greater number of wide-spread analogies than later or more classical, with primitive roots and language.

The general idea of Mr. Massey is that Egypt is, or was, the centre of the earliest civilization, and is essentially African. That the dolichocephalic African negro represents the earliest type of man, even of the palæolithic period, and that Africa consequently is the Cradle of the human race. "Every road leads back to Egypt, and we may safely infer that every road proceeded from Egypt." †

Mr. Massey evidently does not agree with those who say that "sound etymology has little or nothing to do with sound." "Philologists," says one Sanskrit writer, "who bring in Chinese, New Zealand, and Finnic analogies to explain Indo-European words are thoroughly unsound." This Mr. Massey does not agree with; nor with any hard and fast Grimm's law. [I have attempted, I hope successfully, in my Comparative Vocabularies and Appendices, to show that there are not a few words as well as roots common to both Old and New Worlds. When we know more of fundamental sounds and primary roots and of their origin and growth, and of their wide-spread prevalence; that they frequently had several distinct original meanings, sometimes only, however, either cognate or synonymous ones, and know more as to the interchangeable value of letters (outside the Indo-European family of languages) more reliance may be placed on the study and application of simple roots, and less on grammar and inflexion and construction.]

Mr. Massey notices Lubbock's remark that the number of reduplications, in forming the plural, or for extending or emphasizing the sense, increases generally with the degree of remoteness or primitiveness; varying from about four per thousand for the Indo-European, to about 200 in some of the Polynesian languages.

In my Appendices, XIV. and XVI., I give a number of comparisons with the similar class of Modern African, Papuan, Polynesian, and American; the analogies are so frequent that one can only best account for them by the universality of certain sounds, having had analogous or at least synonymous meanings, arising in part from the original unity of the Human race, and that all mankind have common organs of speech, habit, and feeling. (See p. lx.)

Examples are not uncommon of even similar words with nearly similar meanings, as between Egyptian, Accadian, Chinese, and American, with modern or provincial English, as well as with German. (See Appendices, and pp. 52, 117, 121.)

I gather from some correspondence with Mr. Massey with reference to the sound of two words in different languages being the result of mere accident that he thinks there is much less of chance in it, that many Philologists are inclined to admit. That *root* formation after the creation of Egyptian hieroglyphs and of Chinese ideographic letters, had already ceased ‡. He limits his primary roots to *two* consonants expressed by a gesture or picto-graph; also that the "type" may help to identify the word" (? as in Chinese). He looks on the consonants MM, NN, RR, TT, PP, as ancient ideographic forms [Kolbe gives K, T, P, and M as the earliest African Bantu primary consonants]. That Pap is earlier than Pā, since the duplicated P was necessary to form a word.

The verbal matter of speech, from a long continued study of Comparative Philology, is *one* in origin; that some simple sounds or words may have lasted without material change for many thousands of years; and *one* word originally had to do duty for more or less distinct, or at least synonymous, ideas. § That the vowel is inherent in the syllable; that PA preceded the phonetic P and A; and

* This work contains "an attempt to recover and reconstitute the lost origins of the myths and mysteries, types and symbols, religion and language, with Egypt for the mouth-piece, and Africa as the birth-place." Two vols. Williams and Norgate, 1881.

† Mr. Massey adds, p. 599, vol. ii., that he has applied the same comparative process with the language and mythology of India, China, Europe, and America, with those of Egypt, and finds that all lead up to or are connected with the latter. Prof. Owen considered the Ancient Egyptian skull very different from the Australian modern one.

‡ The Pictorial hieroglyphs of the Central American Maya language is now found to have phonetic values.

§ As kha, for mouth, cave, womb, hole, etc.; or ak or kak, for dark, night, bad, ugly, ache, sick, etc.

Pa was only an earlier form of p-p. The Egyptian *nek=ānkh*=I, or the first Personal Pronoun, is world-wide, and equivalent to *man*, *male*, and *phallus*. [See p. 123, and Appendices LI. LIa. LIb.]

Mr. Massey had also studied the North American Indian gesture signs, and thinks their attempts at hieroglyphy similar to the Egyptian, both being equally and originally representative. Captain Burton considered the Egyptian and Central African skulls showed considerable resemblance to those of the American Indian; and that many different types of colour may be found on the African continent.

Ignatius Donnelly, in a little book entitled "Atlantis," gives or rather has perhaps collected from very miscellaneous sources, a good deal that is interesting in connection with what might appear to be common to the Old and New Worlds, as regards Archaeology, Zoology, Physiology, and Ethnographical peculiarities; Geology, Religion, Customs, and Myths, are also included, as well as some reference to language; but which do not require to be here specially alluded to. The main object of Mr. Donnelly's work is to show that the great connecting link between America and the Old World was the lost and mythical Island of Atlantis, which, according to him, must have been a very considerable island!

EGYPTIAN.

Mr. Villiers Stuart in his work "The Funeral Tent of an Egyptian Queen," 1882, has an interesting chapter on Philology (p. 111, *et seq.*). He considers *Abyssinia* (see also Stanley's *Darkest Africa*, 1890),* as the first African home of the Ancient Egyptians before entering the Valley of the Nile, and gives various reasons in favour of that theory from the more physical and archaeological point of view. Prior to that the Ancient Egyptians were probably of the Indo-Germanic race, and that they had migrated *viâ* the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Their language, features, and pottery, as well as mythological traditions, all betoken this; and there had also been a considerable and early migration from the Nile Valley and Delta to the Mediterranean, and to Southern Europe itself, since, as regards *language*, the monosyllabic roots are found in Egyptian, and the polysyllabic development in Europe. The affinities, especially with the German language (and so possibly with Old English simple words, see Tables and Gerald Massey), are numerous and curious. Take the radical *MEN*. It signifies stability, permanence, etc.; it is the root of the Greek *μενειν*; Latin *manere* (to remain); from which also the Greek *μνημη* (memory); the Egyptian *Menou*=monuments; also the Latin *mens*; the Greek *μενος* (strength), and *men* in Celtic. *MEN* is also used for mansion (or house); Greek *μονη*, etc.

The Egyptian word *MEN* is used for a country; German *Menschen*, people; (English *man*, *men*?) Ugro-Altaic, *man*, *mu*, *mah*, land, earth. Egyptian is *one*; same as in German, *man*; *man sagt*. For other examples taken from Mr. Villiers Stuart, see Table (pp. 121 and 298) for common Aryan and Egyptian roots or words. The instances given by Mr. Stuart are sufficient to show these affinities are real and not accidental, or mere later degraded compound words; and are often parallelisms that run through several languages. Not a few of these roots appear in N.E. Asia and in America. Mr. Stuart considers the Sanskrit element, perhaps 3000 years before the time of the Egyptian Menes, is much more recent than the Egyptian element, and not so marked; and only from being a more perfect vehicle of thought has nearly quite supplanted the Egyptian element in South Europe.†

Egyptian colonization or emigration in South Europe may have commenced before the advent, even of Menes, in the Northern Nile Valley. The darker races would, in a more northern climate, have gradually got lighter. The Abyssinians of the highlands are nearly as fair as Europeans; whilst the lowlands have much darker inhabitants of the same race or origin. Thus was a fair race manufactured in the *Caucasus*, to become the type of the fair races of Europe. The Jews of Northern Europe are less swarthy than those of North African; and the Indo-Germanic race in India are dark. Even in ancient Egypt Mr. Stuart says there was a small proportion of fairer people. Stanley in "Darkest Africa," also speaks of the Abyssinians as of Caucasian origin.

Messrs. Perrot and Chipiez in their work on "Art in Ancient Egypt," translated from the French by W. Armstrong, 1883, state that "it is now generally allowed that the Egyptian race was ethnographically connected with the white races of Europe and Western Asia; the anatomical examination of the bodies recovered from ancient tombs, etc., point to this conclusion." "Increased knowledge of the ancient Egyptian language enable us to go further than Champollion could, and to show by many of its roots, by its system of pronouns, by its nouns of number, and by some of the arrangements of its conjugation it seems to have been attached to the Semitic family of languages. Some of these idioms of the Semitic tongues are found in Egyptian in a rudimentary state. From this it has been concluded that Egyptian and its cognate languages, after having belonged to that

* Stanley considers from Abyssinia, much of the modified negro element in the South-East of Africa and of the Nile-Lake Basin has been derived. I have referred more in detail to this in another portion of this Introduction. From this common source may possibly be derived what may be common to both Modern African and Ancient Egyptian language.

† May not the Southern Celts have thus picked up a number of Egyptian words and carried them into England long before the time of the Romans? Professor Carl Abel, of Berlin, the learned Egyptian scholar, favours the direct connection between Egyptian and the Indo-European languages. (See elsewhere, and Appendix LIb. *Man*.)

group, separated from it at a very early period, whilst their grammatical structure was still in course of formation. Thus disunited and subject to diverse influences, the two families made a different use of the elements which they possessed in common." "The Egyptians are, therefore, said to belong to the proto-Semitic races." M. M. Lepsius, Benfey, Bunsen, and Maspero have sustained this opinion; others, as M. Renan, prefer to rank the Copts and Libyans and Berbers in a family which he would call Chamitic.*

The question Messrs. Perrot and Chipiez consider cannot be entirely, however, decided by language only. "The people, whose physical characters we have described (vol. i. p. 9), and whose idiom we have defined, came from Asia, probably by the Isthmus of Suez. Perhaps they found established on the banks of the Nile another race, probably black, and indigenous to the African Continent, and which race they gradually forced back in a Southerly direction." In their chapter on "Sepulchral Architecture" it further states that, "there are some striking points of resemblance between the religion of China and that of ancient Egypt; in both one and the other the same want of power to *develop* may be found. Taking them as a whole, both the Chinese and the Egyptians failed to emerge from the conditions of feticism."

In my own opinion the physical peculiarities of the ancient Egyptians, would lead one to suppose that its more ancient intrusive characters contained a not inconsiderable Tartar element, and consequently a Turanian one, and undoubtedly there are in it both Aryan as well as Turanian linguistic affinities after eliminating the later Semitic admixture. (See elsewhere.)

Should it be more clearly shown that the ancient Egyptian language contained a certain proportion of Aryan or of proto-Aryan elements, that may have arisen from residence in S.W. Asia, where it came into contact either with a S.E. Aryan race, south of the Caucasus, or yet earlier, of the great Eurasian sea referred to by Professor Huxley and the geologists. This, again, raises the question as to how nearly the so-called proto-Aryan speech of S.E. Europe, or of S.W. Asia, resembled the earliest form of Semitic speech, and either or both to an Archaic Turanian original one.

There is still much to be done to settle as to what may remain in common as between Modern Africa and the ancient Egyptians. In my vocabularies I have given many possible useful African words, which may be of some use to future linguistic investigation in this direction.

Professor Carl Abel, the Egyptian scholar of Berlin, has recently completed his work (*Ägyptisch und Indo-Germanic*, 1889), on the supposed connexion between the ancient Egyptian and the Indo-Germanic Family of languages. This work I have not been able to study; I had prepared a special translation of one or two of his shorter Treatises, published 1889-91, at Leipzig, relating to his own larger work, but it is too long for the present general Introduction. His analysis of the Egyptian root *qer*=circle (? Enclosure) is especially full and interesting as well as important in its connexion with the Indo-Germanic. Under the sound *gar*, *kar*, etc. (*k* and *r* often changeable into *h*, *l*, etc.), I have partially considered (pp. 1, 19-22, etc.), this root-sound; not as applying merely to the Indo-Germanic families of Languages, but to most of the principal families of Languages, and presume it may distinctly be considered a very Archaic root, with quite a number of allied or cognate meanings.

In the meantime I append a short *epitome* of Professor Abel's last paper at the late 1891 Congress of Orientalists held in London:—

Professor Abel introduced the morning's proceedings by referring to the results of the work done in various branches of Oriental research. "Speaking of the new classification of Russian verbs proposed by Mr. Michell, for many years secretary to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, he expressed the hope that this suggestion would receive all the attention which it deserved. The scheme went beyond the ordinary explanation of Russian verbal divisions, and was intended to prove that terminal vowels signified more than the mere determination of tense and mood. There was ample evidence adduced in support of the new theory, in the shape of classified lists which Mr. Michell intended shortly to submit to the examination of the learned world. The publication would take the form of a Russian grammar, embodying Mr. Michell's labour during his long residence in the Russian capital. With regard to the Egypto-Indo-European affinities, so palpably visible in the languages of the two races, these affinities had lately been also observed in religious rites and symbols. These symbols, which apparently went back to the most ancient period of the existing religion, were neither generally-known by Hindoos nor very willingly communicated by the peculiarly sacred Brahmin castes, in which the knowledge of them was vested. Mr. Hugh Nevill, of Ceylon, was one of the few Europeans acquainted with the secret lore of the priestly caste, and he would make a communication on the subject. The Indo-Germanic and Egyptian languages not only contained the same roots, but in many instances the same derivatives. In Egyptian the co-existence of the various forms attributable to these roots in primitive speech explained the etymology of each form; whereas in the Indo-European family, each language, as a rule, containing only one of the several forms of the root, in the absence of the other cognate forms could not be

* In 1880, Professor Sayce, in a note to me in reference to the Egyptians, said: "Judging from photographs, I should say that the physical type of the Egyptians of the Old Empire was essentially different from that of the Egyptians of later days, as also from that of the Semites. The current opinion now seems to be: 1st, That the Egyptians of the Old Empire belonged to the Libyan race; 2nd, That the upper classes of the Middle Empire had Nubian blood in their veins; 3rd, The Sphinx of Gizeh is older than the times of Menes." I do not know whether it has been ever noticed by Egyptologists that one of the Libyan words for water is *esuf* or *arif*, which reminds one of the celebrated Bahr Yoosef Canal.

etymologized by means of its own preserved material alone. Egyptian, supplying this want both for itself and Indo-European, afforded the means of explaining the origin of many of our words, *i.e.*, of the prehistoric creation and growth of reason in the cultivated races of the world. Hence Egyptian etymology some day would do for the history of the verbal and intellectual creations of our brain what the Darwinian discoveries did for the gradual evolution of the corporal world. Professor Abel concluded by recommending the formation of professorships for the joint comparative study of Egyptian and Indo-Germanic etymology as one of the great philological and scientific wants of the time."

Professor Abel tells me that the consonantal changes in Egyptian and Indo-European are numerous, and many of them almost certainly are identical, dating from before their separation.

The views of Professor Abel may be gathered from a short analysis of his "Hebster Lectures on Comparative Lexicography," delivered at the Taylor Institution, at Oxford. (Trübner & Co., 1883.) Professor Abel considers that a too purely grammatical study is apt to make us lose sight of ideas by inflexion, and the same concepts as conveyed by independent root words. The Slave nations are much mixed and diversified; the Serbs and Croats perhaps the purest. They, the Slaves, are divided into two main branches, Great or Finno-Russian and Little Russia or Slavo-Russian. These two branches were formerly probably of one stem, but the former rather a descendant of the latter as well as of Southern Slavonia. They often present curious *nuances* of meaning for the same word. A change of meaning often accompanies the preservation of the same outward form, especially in Russia proper. The roots are much added to prefixed prepositions, as well as to many terminations, so that many new compounds are formed, each causing, more or less, difference of meaning. The Slavo-Russian and the Finno-Russian do not, however, often agree in their selection of affixes and prefixes, and many Slavo-Russian roots are not found in Finno-Russian, and *vice versa*.

I.—INVERSION OF MEANING.

Blagi=bad or evil, is a good example of primeval linguistic inversion of meaning. It is of very common occurrence in ancient Egyptian and probably belongs to a practice of primitive humanity, and was assisted by gesture (p. 76). It must have arisen from a natural wish for *contrast*,* and may be considered as a condition of aboriginal speech. Gesture was likewise a most important thing in savage or primordial speech, words were comparatively few, and often (as others also have observed), had not only several different meanings, but not unfrequently actually opposite meanings. The ancient Egyptian shows this best; next to it perhaps the more modern Slavonic languages, and, according to Professor Bang, who, on similar lines as Professor Abel with the Indo-Europeans, has most thoroughly worked out these Tartar roots, following most closely the Egyptian *ker*; *kel*; *ken*=round, to turn, crooked, etc. (see his "Ural-Altaische forshungen"), has come to the same conclusion, *viz.*: that the Asiatic Turanian languages likewise offer the same phenomena as to inversion of meaning [see also pp. 19-21 of this work, Part I.]. Professor Abel even sees in English a similar thing, in such words as *get*, *go*, *bid*, *have*, which still show a considerable variety of meanings.

Egyptian, possibly of an ancient Caucasian origin (?) is like the Aryan, a *gender* language, and there are also many identical, radical, and affirmative elements in the Egyptian and Aryan; and primitive laws of speech in one may be supposed to interpret peculiarities, even in grammar, in the constitution of the other; plain enough to be seen in Egyptian, but much lost in the higher and later stage of Aryan linguistic development.

In Russian, *bar* ∇ *rab*=master ∇ slave; this may be found in other Indo-European languages (also in Coptic). [In Semitic, *rab*=great.] In hieroglyphic *grammar* Egyptian roots may be enlarged by the repetition of the initial consonant at the end.

II.—INVERSION OF SOUND.

In Egyptian *ker* (*qer*)=to turn round may become *ker-k*; and *ker-rek*, and subsequently even *rek*=to rotate—*fes*=to wash=*fes*, and then *fes-ef*=to moisten, purify—*ken*=to bind, gives *neb*=to separate (tie?). The added second syllable is found by the last letter of the first + the first letter of the first is therefore the inversion of the first (p. 82); hence, as regards meaning, the phonetic inversion is as often identical with the root, as it is also opposed to it. Likewise in other Aryan languages; *e.g.* in English, *tip* or *pit*; *stem* (*tree*) ∇ *mast*; *tap* ∇ *pat*; *grip* ∇ *prig*; *boat* ∇ *tub*. Low-German, *schag* ∇ *loch*? Scotch, *lug* (*ear*) ∇ Latin *log-ui*. German, *liep* ∇ *lieb* (Greek *φιλ-ός*).

I. Examples of Slave inversion of sense, *tem-e*=top of a hill or tree ∇ *tem-er*=deep. *Kab*=plenty, ∇ *chyb*=dearth. *χudi*=a pauper, ∇ *χudobi*=wealth. II. Examples of inversion of sound, *ves* ∇ *sef*=all. *Cap-as* ∇ *pol-a*=leaf, *palka*=to cudgel, ∇ *klep-ati*=to beat. *Kazaty*, ∇ *sak-yti*=to speak. *Kol-o*, ∇ *luk*=circle, arc. *tem* ∇ *mot*=dark.

* Mr. Hyde Clarke also has drawn attention, I believe, to the not unfrequent occurrence in savage languages, to the juxtaposition of words of negations and their opposite, being of common occurrence.

[As regards the Anglo-Teutonic languages, it appears to me that Professor Abel carries his theory of primeval *inversion* of *sound* rather too far. It would almost seem to be rather a matter of spelling. There would scarcely appear to be much natural connexion between, say *rek* and *ker*; or between *ak* and *ka*? or *ken* and *neh*. It might be strictly true as regards the Egyptian language in its earlier hieroglyphic stage, but hardly traceable in so advanced a language as Greek or Latin or English; in some cases possibly the phenomenon might be explained by ordinary interchange of the radical letters. Professor Abel, however, strongly argues and examples his case, and to some extent there appears to be some real truth in it.*]

III.—INVERSION OF SOUND AND SENSE.

Examples, Russian; *mrac-niy*=dark ♠ *čerm-nyi*=light; shining. Lithuanian; *plik-as*=naked, ♠ Servian, *po-klop-iti*=to cover up. Lith.; *tamsi*=dark ♠ *mal-iti*=to see. [Polynesian, *mata*=eye; sun; surely root *ma* is a widespread word for eye and see; quite independently of any inversion, say, a possible *tam*; and I know of no case of *ta* for eye.] Lith.: *rėk-ti*=to clamour ♠ *kuro*=deaf; [here *ku* is a Turanian word=ear, and hardly could have anything to do with *uk*, unless *k=r*: but *ka*, *kak*, *ak*, *rak* are all archaic for call, cry.] These examples are only a few of those Professor Abel includes as instances of "Phonetic change." (See p. 122, Part II.) At page 119, etc., he appends an interesting list of nearly 200 words in Egyptian, showing the phenomena of "Inversion of Sound," some 50 more of presumed instances of "Inversion of Sense."

Examples of *Inversion of Sound* (Hechester Lectures on Comparative Lexicography, p. 119), the first 14 examples out of 200 cases as given by Professor C. Abel:—

āb	Λ	ba = stone, wall.	ān	Λ	na = catalogue.
āb	Λ	ba = stone.	ān	Λ	na = similarly.
ābāb	Λ	babe = to vanish.	ān	Λ	nāā = colour.
ām	Λ	ma = equally.	ār	Λ	rā = to make.
ām	Λ	ma = place.	ās	Λ	sa = beautiful.
ām	Λ	ma = come.	ās	Λ	sa = miserable.
āt	Λ	tan = to give.	āt	Λ	tu = to give.

Of Inversion of Sense.

bāh	=	full or empty.	sam	=	darkness ∨ sem = to become visible.
mex	=	empty; meh = full.	sat	=	to throw away ∨ set = to recover.
tem	=	to sunder ∨ tem = to join.	āft	=	to jump ∨ = to rest quiet.
nāsh	=	small ∨ nesh-t = big.	ken	=	weak ∨ strong.
χer-s	=	to divide. χer-sh = to join.			

From my own vocabularies I might instance a very few examples, easily, however, extended, of similar words, having quite different meanings.†

Africa.—Kako (keka, koka, kaku)=bad; pot; hand; leg; slave.

„ god; crooked. kaki=stone. keku=axe. keke=little. koko=fowl; chicken. baka=great.

Various.—Hu; hue; hua=son; house; great; tree; fire; water.

America.—Kaka=bad. kaki=leg. kakka=sun.

„ Haca=fire; demon. taka=feather.

Africa.—No. 1=asso. No. 2=eds; so. Nos. 5 and 7=isa. No. 7=edsa. No. 9=isa.

Various.—Oca, (oke, oka, aka, oko)=bird; fly; high; great; water; mountain; tree; leg; house; boat.

„ Afi=fire in Egyptian; afi=water in Polynesian.

„ Ta=water; fire. mu=fire; water. (See p. 122.)

As an instance of what Professor Abel calls "*accretion of sound*," he instances in the Egyptian *ken*, *ken-n*, *k-ken*, *ken-k*; and of "*counter-sound*," *ken*=*neh*.

Professor Abel considers the Chinese also offers many examples of "Conversivity of Thought," e.g. *lun*=both order and disorder. Dr. Brinton is quoted as an authority that the Tinne N. W. A. language often presents instances of a sound-meaning, for both a notion and its opposite; also in the Cree language according to Howse; and in the Ancient Mexican. Dr. Brinton, like Professor Abel, appears to think this peculiarity is a characteristic alike of human thought and of primitive speech. The American Indian consonants alternate, the vowels are permutable, and strict rules for the transmutation of letters can hardly be given. The Araucanian of Chili shows *u*, *w*, *b*, *gh*, *f*, *g*, *h*, as permutable. Professor Abel considers the Indo-European dialect is accustomed to give only one sound and sense-variant to

* I have myself little doubt but that this so-called *inversion* often arose from a dropped vowel; as with *ma*, (*ama*)=*am*, all words for mother; *pa* (*apa*)=*ap*; as well possibly from some shortening of reduplicative sounds, as in *ka*, (*kaka*)=*ak*.

† Naturally in a more primitive stage of language a few simple sounds would frequently have to do service for quite a number of ideas.

form each individual word, the old sound-interchangeability of the root in the relationship of different allied words is, however, often shown by a comparison of sister dialects, differs from the Egyptian only through an individualisation of single words in a more advanced stage. I have no space to give many of his arguments or examples. The Egyptian *qer* and *köl-g* circle may be traced in many Indo-European languages, as in *corona*: *kolo*=circles (hole; ball, etc.); *kar-ika*=ring. [Also see my own Appendices and Vocabularies, pp. 20-22.]

Professor Gustave Meyer does not agree with Professor Abel, nor does the latter actually claim that Egyptian is the primitive language, or that the later Egyptian forms are all descendants of older ones, but frequently may be independent derivatives from a common root, while the more recent Indo-European forms, so far as they recall the old variability of the Indo-European Egyptian period, are as far as Egyptian comparison is concerned, equivalent to the older Indo-European. The word "to strike, beat," occurs in Egyptian, as *peq*, *pek*, *peg*, *peχ*, *peč*, *peš*; *pet*, *beh*, *beχ*, *beš*, etc. (See p. 122, Part II.*)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

If, as seems almost impossible to doubt, there exists a strong Turanian element not only in N.W. America, but more or less generally all over the American continent, though less so in South America, that element may have been introduced in two ways, as I have already intimated, viz. either by the original immigration of the North Eastern Asiatic man in early pleistocene or pre-glacial times, by Behring Straits and the Aleutian Islands, and when possibly the existing so-called 1000 fathom line was mostly, though not entirely, dry land; or from time to time at a much later period, comparatively in dribblets, to the N.W. Pacific Coast, importing, it may be, a certain number of Turanian words, though not greatly affecting the pre-existing Red Indian race and language in America, as pre-existent from Pleistocene or even possibly from the later Tertiary periods.

I am inclined to think, viewing the question both of race and language, that both these causes have operated.

That man existed in glacial or even in pre-glacial times in America is evident from the occurrence of palæolithic stone implements, as at Trenton in New Jersey along the banks of the Delaware as discovered by Dr. C. Abbott; they differ a little in type but not materially so from those found in Europe and Asia. Dr. Abbott says still more recent discoveries near the Delaware Bay, show a class of stone implements made of argillite, which distinctly come between the palæolithic New Jersey implements and those of the more modern Red Indian ones, thus proving better than in Europe or Asia even, a continuity from the earliest times.—("Popular Science Review," Dec. 1889.)

CRANIOLOGY AND RACE.

With reference to the somewhat difficult and important question closely appertaining to the races of mankind, viz. that of the shape and size of the skull, it would appear that though the tendency of American skull is towards the *brachycephalic*, which corresponds with the Mongoloid, there is a very considerable variety and intermixture of brachycephalic and dolichocephalic types; but it is universally admitted that the Eskimo are a distinct race, and that they have undoubted dolichocephalic skulls.

Professor Busk says that the Ohio mound skulls, as well as most of the Red Indians, Chinooks, Flatheads, and Peruvians are brachycephalic; but that some of the central American Indians have skulls more or less dolichocephalic.

Retzius states that American skulls of the dolichocephalic or long-headed type resemble those of the Guanches, Libyan, Azores, and Moors, *i.e.*, of the N.W. Coast of Africa and the Mediterranean.†

Dr. Daniel Wilson also states that the Caribs are dolichocephalic, and do not, as some have thought, belong to Florida and Southern North America; resembling even the Polynesians and some South American tribes; they also employ, like the Polynesians, two forms of speech applicable to male and female, different from Central America; and generally hints at a transatlantic influence in South and Central America.

Bertholet says the Libyans and Berbers are the Iberians in Africa, and connected also with the old families of the Canary Isles. It would not be unreasonable, I think, for occasional migration to have occurred from North-East Africa into South America, viâ the Canary Isles and Azores, a

* In a recent letter to me Professor Abel says: "All fertile Egyptian roots seem to recur in both forms in the Indo-Germanic family as well, though in this family the original and the inverted form do not always appear in the same language. *Ik* is Latin for to see, but *Kp* is Greek. We are, therefore, obliged to consider *inversion* as a generic phenomena; but to assume that *Ik* has merely become *Kp* by *p* being replaced by *k*, and *k* being replaced by *p*, would be difficult to prove. The mere fact of there being one root *Ik* and another *Kp* does not prove their connexion."

† The linguistic analogies between certain parts of Central and Western America and the Libyan and Celto-Iberian have been noticed by Prof. Campbell and Mr. Hyde Clarke, and embodied in some of my Comparative Tables in the body of this work.

distance of only some 1200 miles, and with trade winds to assist. Some of the Banama Indians, as the Lueayan, have skulls equal in capacity to the Caucasian and brachycephalic; they are not black, but like the Canary Islanders in complexion, with straight and well-formed limbs; and use polished stone implements.

Dr. Wilson states that in Peru, two distinct classes of ancient skulls occur, one round and one long; the hair long, coarse and black, and with complexion dark-brown, very different from the usual North American Indian; the one with rounder skulls would appear to have belonged to the noble or predominant and ruling class; the other, who also had larger bones, to the serf or conquered class; much like what also has been noticed in Egypt.

Pruner Bey says that the old Egyptians had Mongolian characteristics, and rather prominent cheek bones.

Dr. Wilson (page 169, *Prehistoric Man*) says: "The tendency of American writers has been towards the unity and isolation of the American races. Later investigations tend to show that though the American type of skull may tend to brachycephalic, there are nearly as many exceptions, in spite of Dr. Morton, to the contrary, as in the Old World; and that so far from any simple subdivision into two or three groups sufficing for American Craniology, there are abundant traces of a tendency of development into the extreme of brachycephalic and dolichocephalic or kumbocephalic (cup-shaped) forms; and again towards intermediate or mesocephalic gradations." * The Eskimo, however, being an absolute exception. Humboldt noticed even in South America a tendency to the Mongolian type of feature.

Schoolcraft generally describes the North American Indian as having a roundish and rather flat skull, sloping at the top; and forehead lowish and seldom arched as in the Old World; differing rather even from the Mongolian. The cheek bones are high. The maxillary very large. Somewhat similar characters may be seen even to the extreme of South America; though the Missouri and North-Western races have a less rounded or brachycephalic form of skull. The European facial angle may average about 80° ; that of the North Americans 75° . The American hair is always cylindrical; for the Caucasian it is oval. The American Indian is generally beardless, and their hair never woolly or frizzled; and the eyes not so oblique as with the Malays and Mongolians. The skulls are very frequently artificially flattened, and in different ways; this habit is also found in South America, and especially among the Old Peruvians; but this practice was by no means confined to the New World. Wilson considers it was first practised in South America; the custom is also known to Pacific Islanders, and as formerly understood no doubt by the Asiatic, so-called Marcocephalic (as in some parts of the Russian empire, and at Kertch on the Euxine).

The Marquis de Nadaillac, in his excellent work "*Prehistoric America*" (London, 1885, John Murray), page 516, says: "Between the men of the New World and those of the Old, there is *no essential difference*. The Unity of the Human Race stands out as the 'great law dominating the history of humanity;' and that doubtless, as with the ancient races of Europe, those of America were made up of diverse elements and of different varieties.

"A primeval dolichocephalic race appears, in the first instance, to have invaded the vast regions between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The men of this race were contemporary with the huge pachydermal and edentate animals; and like those in Europe, they passed through various stages of the stone age. Other races arrived by successive migrations, some of which dated from very remote ages, and brought about various modifications, as in the Old World. Hence we find 'mound' skulls in Ohio, N.A., along with the more ancient form associated with those of a more modern and brachycephalic type. This might also seem to indicate that if America was peopled by emigrations from the Old World, it must have taken place at a very early period." The light-coloured Northern Aryans are also dolichocephalic, and may be of very *old* standing. Nadaillac considers that the Patagonians of S. America have not a few physical analogies in common with the Northern Eskimo. This is what has to some extent happened in Europe, *e.g.*, the Basques and Fins (? also the Irish Celts) driven to the extreme limits of Europe; possibly these may have been physically nearer the original contemporaries of the Palæolithic period than other superior or existent races, and that everything rather points to the conclusion that the earliest inhabitants of America were little inferior to those of the Old World."

On the subject of the origin of the American population, M. Paul Marcey, in his interesting "*Travels in South America*" (Blackie & Son, Edinburgh, 1875), remarks (p. 174, vol. i.), that "the Anthropology of the American population, all whose varieties may be traced to two fixed and primordial types, the indigenous type, which we will call the Mongolo-American, and the Irano-Aryan (Indo-European) type, naturally raises the following question:—Is the American race autochthonous or must we regard it as a race of immigrants, *via* Behring's Straits, from the Asiatic Stock? Without prejudging the question, we would, however, remark, that if it is really autochthonous as held by

* "The Cephalic index gives the proportion of the breadth of the head to the length, and is obtained by dividing the breadth by the length from the front to back, and then multiplying by 100."

Martin, Pritchard, Robertson, (Baneroff?), and Blumenbach, its singular analogy with the Mongol race is inexplicable; whereas, if its presence on the New Continent results from a displacement of Asiatic hordes, its perfect resemblance to them (this has also been noticed by Humbolt), with which one has reason to be surprised, is naturally accounted for.*

"Of the two aforesaid types, the indigenous or Mongolo-American is that which predominates in both North and South America; nevertheless, at root, we recognize in it merely a *colonizing* or swarming element. The *civilizing* element is represented by the Irano-Aryan race, [*vide* Signor Lopez on the Aryan tendencies in the Quichuan, and Ellis' Peruvia Scythica,] the type of which still endures, if not in its original purity, yet so distinctly marked that it cannot be mistaken. This type is probably that of the first nations who established themselves in New Spain, from whence it passed into Canada, Louisiana, the Floridas and Yucatan, and penetrated into the Southern hemisphere by the plains of Popayan and Guiana. The sculptures of the Thascaltes, the Mayas, the Chichimecs, and the Toltecs, and the hieroglyphic paintings of the Aztec M.S. have faithfully transmitted this type, still existent among some of the nomad tribes of North America; and in South America among the Aymaras, the Quichuas, and a great number of Antis and Chontaquiros savage tribes living on the East of the Andes."†

M. Marcy then goes on to the question of the probable or possible early spread and migration of sundry Aryan South-East peoples, notably of Iranians; of the prevalence of Sun worship, and of certain resemblances also to both Hindoo and Egyptian culture, architecture, etc., in Central America; and also to the well-known tradition of a *white* man in ancient Mexico, and of the mythical Manco of the Peruvians, etc.

In a valuable paper entitled "The Ancient Peoples of Ireland and Scotland," in the November 1890 Number of the "Anthropological Institute Journal," Mr. Hector MacLean, besides referring in detail to various local, historical matters and Celtic words, refers to the evident probability of a certain number of Celtic ones (Gaelic more especially), having, along with corresponding Basque (or Iberian) words, a common origin from some older or pre-Aryan source, either a Turanian or prehistoric one. Original pre-Aryan roots or words, say for man, family, tribe, village, etc.; like *mi*, *mid*, *lu*, *car*, *danh*, etc., may be found, not in Scotland or Ireland only, but in other languages and in distant parts of the world, as North Asia, the Non-Aryan tribes of India, Caucasus, Thibet and Burmah, and even in the New World. [See my vocabularies and comparative word-lists.] *Da* in Pictish-Gaelic is *two*; in Georgia, *ori*; in Chinese, *urh*; in Gyami, *ar*. The common Gaelic *pit* (as in Pitlochrie) probably meaning village, occurs elsewhere (according to Mr. Hyde Clarke), in India as Hattu, Patti, Pathan; and as Pita, Putu in Peru; Peto in Yucatan; Patura in Lycia; Pide in Pontus; Batu in South India.‡ The Georgian *daba*, [Africa, *deba*; America, *deba*] is no doubt the Gaelic *dabhoch*=farm, field; Gaelic *aehdh*, a plain (English acre?), is probably the same as the Hittite, *tarka*; the Etruscan, *ager*, field; Lapp, *aker*, etc. The Gaelic *shigh*, moisture; Kirghiz, *suk* flowing (? English suck?). The Gaelic *tuirghen*, a lord or chief; Hittite, *tarka*; Etruscan *tarchu*=Tarquin. The Gaelic *tor*, noble (hill?) high=the Hittite *tu*=chief. [Fin, *Tara*=god; Egyptian *tu*, *ter*, *tu*, great, high; Ugro-Altaic, *tau*, *tu*, etc.; see vocabularies.] In the discussion Mr. Hyde Clarke observed, "that Races and Language were not always equivalent or correlative." There was evidence of a continuous intermixture of races. Dr. Beddoe considered the Iberians preceded the Celts in Britain; this was doubtless more or less correct, and followed by Professor Rhys and Mr. MacLean. The spread of great dominant languages, East and West, marked great historical and anthropological epochs. The earlier peoples in these islands adapted Celtic."§ [See pp. 120, 291.]

[The simplest and most reasonable explanation of the undoubtedly curious and frequent occurrence and re-occurrence of almost the same words and roots, having often similar or at least *cognate* meanings, occurring thousands of miles apart is, as I have already suggested, that there was an original *prehistoric* and *simpler* under *stratum* of language before Aryans, Iberians, or even the Chinese or Accadians were differentiated, before grammar and syntax were clearly developed, and from which all nations and tribes, as they subsequently became more individualized, borrowed or inherited much in common, of which not a few fragments are still preserved, not only in the Old World but in the New World as well, and which it has been my chief endeavour and object in the present work on Comparative Philology to point out more fully and clearly than has yet been attempted.]

* M. Marcy gives in his Book many excellent engravings of the natives of South America, not a few have really a marvellous mixture of the Japanese and Esquimaux.

† The old Maya hieroglyphic writing has recently been shown to be phonetic.

‡ H H = P in Turanian, then *pit* may also = hut (house); also *bart* in Semitic?

§ Mr. Hyde Clarke is inclined now to consider the Aryans to originally have been *white* Turanians, and their adoption of a system of language was consequent on their branching off; though, however, along with the Semites they developed a true Grammar. (*White* Turanians, I suppose, would be the Alphyllians of some writers?)

[ADDENDUM TO INTRODUCTION, PAGE XXI.]

The following interesting *resumé* of a paper read at the Oriental Congress, held in London, September, 1892, by the Rev. Dr. Edkins, bears closely on what I have previously noticed in relation to the Turanian and Chinese peoples and languages:—

"The Chinese is of an older type than any other known language. It is richest in old letters, and poorest in new letters. Egyptian, Thibetan, and Tartar follow it, and of these, the Thibetan and Tartar are, in some respects, older. The Semitic type follows these three in age, but the Semitic languages are youthful compared with these. The Indo-European type is the newest, and is built upon the shoulders of the others. The laws of order in sentences being fixed in Chinese (and either fixed or variable in other languages), we have in these laws the means of determining the age and kinship of languages, keeping in view the effects of geographical contiguity and joint occupation of the same countries. The antiquity of the Tartar and Thibetan types of language may be estimated with the help of Chinese facts fairly considered. The Accadian is Tartar and at the same time younger in type than the Chinese. An immense antiquity must be assigned to this Tartar type of speech, although it is juvenile compared with Chinese. The Semite race probably once roamed as tent-dwelling nomads over the Persian plateau, and may have been driven westward 5000 years ago by the Aryans coming down from the north before they passed on to invade and conquer India. The Thibetans might at that time become mixed with the Semites. This would account for some similar features in grammar and for a fair number of identical words, such as *rab* 'chief,' *aba* 'magician,' *yab* 'father.' Here we may try to look deeper into the prehistoric fortunes of the Semites. When they pushed forward to the Arabian plateau they continued their nomad life till they reached Egypt. The basis of Semite speech was Asiatic, for we find in it both Tartar and Thibetan features. Now, it became in part Egyptian. Every Semite feature which resembles some similar feature in the old Egyptian language would be borrowed from the Egyptians in time of joint occupation of territory. There are Tartar, Thibetan, and Egyptian contributions to the Semitic language, which is a compound system, worked up into the form which the Semite people themselves preferred. Light is thrown by the Chinese language on the growth of inflexion out of agglutination. The oldest types have agglutination without inflexion. China has preserved the old roots of Tartar, Semitic, Egyptian, and Aryan languages in a specially complete form. Chinese teaches that *homo* 'man' was not formed from *humus* 'the ground,' as Cicero and Varro judged, but means 'the brave one,' 'the noble one,' in Chinese *hing* 'brave' from *hom*, in Mongol *humun* 'man.' This word grew up in Northern Asia as a word for man and is an honorific term. So also the word used in speaking of witchcraft, magic, and demoniacal possession in cases of disease, can all be traced from their modern form in Semitic and Aryan speech to the earlier types in Eastern Asia. The magic of Persia was Tartar before it was Persian; the Persians added the fire element and the Babylonian and Egyptian philosophy and chemistry. Magic, medicine, and demonolatry are all of them older than the Indo-European languages, and all the words necessary in the early stages of these arts are found in the old type languages. The admission of Chinese and its sister languages into the fold of European philology will pave the way for desirable improvements in the mode of teaching grammar. Thus, in a verb, the imperative ought to stand first. The verb becomes a substantive and the infinitive and gerund are formed. Then the participle and past indicative are formed and the verb sense is recovered. The Tartar languages show how the past is formed from the gerund. The future should be taught as a transformed imperative or infinitive. The pupil ought to be told that loved as a past tense is formed from loved as a gerund. The process is seen more clearly than elsewhere in the Tartar languages, because they were formed directly from the monosyllabic type. Lastly, if the preceding classes of facts be well considered, the brachycephalic type of head, which is that of all the races of Eastern Asia, will assume its rightful place. This shape of the head is conjointly uniform with yellow skin, black eyes, and black, thick hair. The languages being older in that part of the continent, the type of man existing there is the oldest known type. But while the Chinese race is so old it comes from the West, as its early history shows. Mankind originated in Western rather than Eastern Asia, but the type of primeval man is found in Eastern Asia now. The languages are one, and the races one; and the black and white only probably modifications of the yellow."

[ADDENDUM TO PAGE 258.]

THE TINNEH NORTH-WEST AMERICAN.

The Journal of the Anthropological Institute in an article on "Language as a Test of Mental Capacity," by Horatio Hale, M.A., for May, 1892, p. 418, *et seq.*, notices the remarkable work of the Rev. Father E. Petitot on the language of the Dené, Dindjié, Tinné or Athabascan Indians of N. W. America, published 1876 by Pinart:—*Tinné* or *dénè* means in their language 'man.' They differ from the Eskimo, and more nearly resemble the Sioux. Their colour varies, generally a pale brown. They are tall, slender, with wide cheek bones and large eyes, and with very long shining black hair. Their language is most remarkable, rich in varied expression, aptitude for word-formation; rich in inflection and in substantive and even in *auxiliary* verbs. The primary roots are all like Sanskrit—monosyllabic. *Thay*=sand="the minute broken up objects"—then secondary roots, *thavé*=minute; *dedhay*=salt, *i.e.* what resembles sand; derived roots as *de*, *ne*, *in*, and acting as particles. A very noticeable derived form is *ní* or *ne*, *ní* or *nne*=man=homo, in the Tinné root-word for 'earth.'

[N.B.—*na*, *ní*, *nan*, *nín*, etc., means 'man,' I, me, in many languages, see Appendices II. III. L. and LI.]

The particles *di*, *de*, *te*, etc. means 'of' (French *de*?), (belonging to). The Tinnch verb is very curiously rich and complex, far more so than Greek or Sanskrit, and has along with some other American languages numerous conjugations; and employs the substantive verb in various forms and ways. The root of the principal form is *li*, of which the present tense, with the personal pronoun attached, is *esli*:—

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
esli I am.	idli we two are.	yaidli we are.
nenli thou art.	ali ye two are.	yau'li ye are.
enli he is.	kenli they two are.	k'eyonli they are.

With, *dènè nenli*=thou art a man; *nezun esli*=I am good; and, as in Aryan languages, the substantive verb becomes an auxiliary verb in forming secondary tenses with other verbs; *daedi*=they say; *daedi wàlli*=they will or would say. Another auxiliary verb M. Petitot has for its root *le*, probably=*hand*; and resembles our English *do*. Present tense, *asl'é*=I do. Past tense, *asl'a*=I did, and *anla*=he did, etc. Which surely shows the 'inflective' as much as *facit* and *fecit* in Latin! Verbs "of mental actions and feelings" may be classed in eight conjugations, distinguished by their endings, each conjugation having its own special form in the Present, Past, and Future tenses; e.g. *yenesshen*=I think, with its preterite=*yenidhi*=I thought; *yenussshi*=I shall or may think; *daurtsar*=we weep; *da-ne-nul'tsar*=we cause thee to weep; the insertion of the *l* sound from *le*=to do, making a neuter or intransitive verb into a transitive or causative one. All this seems to indicate a strange wealth of linguistic powers of expression in very uncivilized savages, and should surely be borne in mind by the etymologists of more civilized languages. The 'Tinnch' (or Athabasean) are, however, a very wide-spread North American race or family, as important as the Algonkin are, and must clearly have extended from Alaska to Oregon and North California; where they came in contact with the Pueblos; and were known to the early Spaniards as 'Navajos.' (The Hupàs and Alpaches also seem to have been a southern branch of the Tinnchs.) The Southern Tinnchs or Navajos are more civilized than the Northern and earlier ones; and M. Petitot considers that as regards the language of their original stock they must have been a people possessing high powers of observation, reflection, and discrimination, to have spoken or developed in the course of some 500 years such a language, and, to ascertain degree, like the Iroquois, have been "powerful reasoners and accurate classifiers." And Dr. Brinton fully endorses M. Petitot's opinions.—[See also Introduction pp. vii.-xvi. and p. 258.]

Mr. Horatio Hale agrees with Prof. Max Müller in considering any absolute division of the Human Race, based on Craniology and purely physical characteristics, as unsatisfactory as compared with that based on language; and Dr. D. Brinton, of Philadelphia, United States, in his excellent work on "The American Races," entirely bases his chief classification of American Tribes and Races on the distinction of linguistic stocks. [Still, surely it is difficult to always decide where *both* race and language are often so much mixed.]

There is much similarity, Mr. Hale states, between the Dravidian and Australian languages,* especially so in the pronouns. He states that Mr. Howitt has found the Australian dialects on the North-East coasts of Australia coming nearest to the more complex Dravidian forms, than those more to the South and Westward; an argument in favour of the Dravidians having come in by way of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Mr. Horatio Hale refers to the work of the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, a missionary to South Australia, published in 1834, as of importance in the study of the Australian languages, which are described as being simple and euphonious (page 434, *et seq.*), and at the same time rich as some Aryan languages in declensions, tenses, and conjugations, and in nice distinctions.

Mr. Hale says: "It is now ascertained that all the tribes of Australia speak dialect-languages, belonging to *one* stock; there is, however, a tendency to grammatical decay. They are, as a race, of middle height and fairly well proportioned. The cast of face is a medium between the African and Malay; forehead narrow and rather interesting; eyes small and deep-set; nose depressed and widened at base; cheek bones prominent; mouth large with thickish lips; jaws projecting; skull thick; neck short. Colour chocolate, like the Guinea negro. Hair long, fine, and wavy, like Europeans, and dark glossy-black to brown; skin rather hairy. Though apparently often very stupid and brutal, the children are capable of much aptitude in acquiring knowledge; which might indeed be expected if they are really the descendants of the Dravidians of India." Mr. Hale considers the Rev. Dr. Farrar ("Chapters on Language") is not correct or fair in his estimate of the American and Polynesian languages, which are often rich in shades of meaning, taken in connection with their present apparent savagery, and that both North American Athabascans and Australians make frequent use of the substantive verb, and of cases in nouns. "The Polynesian is one of the simplest and least wordy of

* In my own Comparative Vocabularies there are not many Australian words given, and I have grouped these along with the Papuan. Any possible connexion between Australian and Dravidian hardly explains how so many Papuan and perhaps Australian words are found, say in South America. *Nay* and *tele*=*tongue*; *kat* and *kut*=*hand*; and *nga*; *nān*=*I*, are almost the only ordinary words I can find common to the Australian and Dravidian!

languages, without inflection, and with little agglutination." Its grammar full and analytical (p. 447). Nouns and moods and stems of verbs are well indicated by separate particles, e.g. *fale*=house; *le fale*=the house; *o te fale*=of the house. Plural, *ne fale*=the houses; and there are generic names as well as special ones for nouns. "The truth is," says Mr. Hale, "not simplicity, but rather complexity is the evidence of progress; and the complexity, say of the North American and Australian languages, rightly regarded, is the evidence not of poverty of their powers of abstraction and analysis, but of the very reverse." Duponceau long ago well explained the origin of this wealth of forms found in many so-called barbarous languages. (See his "Memoir on the Grammatical System of certain Indian Nations in North America," 1835.) He says, "The pride of civilization is often reluctant to admit that the idioms of barbarous tribes are greatly inferior to those of more civilized nations," though they may not be so often inflected like the Aryan; yet Delaware verbs have inflected forms. In short, a state of actual barbarism does not necessarily imply inferiority of intellectual power. Athabascans and Dravidians, and even Australians, placed in suitable circumstances, or preserved from inferior conditions, would rapidly improve and develop. Duponceau reasonably preferred to consider that America was not necessarily inhabited by a civilized race, as some would imagine, but "that men in America were endowed with a natural power of logic which lead them as it were by instinct to such methods in the formation of their idioms as were best calculated to facilitate their use." "Culture may stand for something, but not comparatively for much." Mr. Hale then refers, as I have already done, to the opinions of Quatrefages and Mr. Wallace as to the cradle of the human race in Asia, etc. Dr. Brinton, however, is inclined to look for it further westward, say near the Atlantic in North-Western Africa.

AUSTRALIAN AND DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

According to Mr. Horatio Hale's Journal of the Anthropological Institution, May 1892, p. 441, it is now considered "that the Australians belong to the Dravidian race family of India;" which, prior to the Aryan Inversion, say 1500 B.C., occupied nearly the whole of Hindoostan in some ten or twelve tribes, speaking closely allied languages, and still numbering nearly 50 millions. They are, according to Sir Monier Williams, a patient, industrious, brave and apt race, with a literature of their own, and a rather complicated, highly accentuated and complete language. At the time of the Aryan invasion however, they were quite barbarous, at once both agricultural and nomadic. They became gradually much incorporated with intrusive Aryans, though remaining purer in blood than language. The Dravidian languages are not much inferior to the Aryans according to Monier Williams; and, according to Dr. Whitney, have certain peculiar "phonetic elements and are richly polysyllabic, with a general highly agglutinative structure, and soft in tone." The agglutination is like the Finnish and Hungarian, and is an admirable language to think and speak in.

It is a mistake, it would seem, of the older school of Philologists to look down on the Australian family of mankind, and to consider them in their present low condition as at best representing an earlier form of primeval man. They have merely sunk so low owing to climate and circumstances (p. 443); as conversely the now degraded North-West American "Timneh" can be seen to improve so rapidly when migrated southwards to California and Pueblo. They, *i.e.* the Dravidians (*sic*) gradually on arriving in Australasia, probably by the Gulf of Carpentaria, spread southwards, supplanting the lower savages of aboriginal Negritos, who last disappeared in Tasmania. The Dravidians were and still are bold navigators, and most likely passed through the Straits between New Guinea and North Australia. When this may have happened cannot be certainly known; possibly about the time of the Aryan invasion into India.

[ADDENDUM (SEE PAGES 220, 257); ALSO INTRODUCTION XV. XVI., AND TOPINARD.]

DRAVIDIAN, PAPUAN, AUSTRALIAN, AND OCEANIC.

In my Vocabularies, No. VI,* I have arranged in parallel columns on same page, Dravidian, Malay, Achinese and Microneria; Polynesian (Fiji, Maori, Melanesia, Borneo in part); Papuan, New Guinea? Australian and Tasmanian. This has been done partly for convenient brevity, and rather for comparison with American words; not altogether because it is necessarily clear that these languages and races may strictly be connected. There is, in those parts of the world, considerable confusion and uncertainty and evident admixture as well as of difference of opinion. Malay words may often be found in Polynesian and Papuan, and even in Australian. Some writers consider Tasmanian distinct from

* The list of Dravidian words I have given, Professor Pope tells me, is not very correct, and contains a number of words either Sanskrit or of later vernacular origin. I may possibly, at the end of the Appendices of this work, give a list of older and purer Dravidian words and roots.

Australian; some nearly connected; others, as Topinard, that Australians are nearly identical with the earlier black races of Hindoostan (though hardly with pure Dravidians as Hale states).

Pure Dravidians, according to Edkins and others, are of Tartar or Turanian origin, and even possibly the Japanese; and there is much linguistically in common apparently between Malay and Polynesian; and both possibly with Himalaic and Chinese. I understand that Professor G. U. Pope, D.D., of Oxford, considers Tamil as the Mother language of all the Dravidian dialectic languages; and that it is rich in tone and expression; largely capable of being compounded or even agglutinated; also that he inclines to believe it to be of early Aryan (pre-Sanskritic) origin, rather in contradistinction to the present generally received opinion as to its being Turanian, see page 162. Dr. Pope considers in a general way that in all languages, agglutination as a form of compounding is common to all languages as even in Homeric Greek and German; and that the older inflections of all languages are the result of agglutination, and that when any language parts with its inflection it glues on new ones. This is applicable to Tamil and to some of its cognate languages. There is a considerable amount of Sanskrit in Tamil, and most vernaculars are much mixed, and that a certain admixture of Negritos are found in the sea-ports of South India.*

Professor Max Müller (Science of Language, vol. ii., p. 191), says that the syllabic structure of the Dravidian or Southern Asiatic Turanian resembles the Northern (or Ural-Altaic) Turanian, and that it has great simplicity and a dislike of compound "or concurrent consonants," and that many Dravidian words are connected with or are derived from the Sanskrit. At the beginning of every syllable only one consonant is observed. Every word in Telugu and Canarese must end in a vowel; in Tamil, either a vowel or half-vowel as *l* or *r*, or a single nasal as *n* or *m*. Usually *i* or *u* is employed in Tamil to separate two inadmissible consonants. In other than the Aryan language vowels may be dropped, and have sounding double consonants found at the end or beginning of words; and one of the consonants for simpler euphonic pronunciation afterwards left out: e.g. The Sanskrit *pra* in Tamil would be *pīra*, and in Tcherimis (Ugrian) *sma* = mouth, if from a root *su* = to speak, must originally have been *šuma*, and Sanskrit *jñā* = to know, probably from an original *jana*. Polynesian is said to offer much resemblance to Malay.—[See Vocabulary, No. VI.]

Mr. Horatio Hale in stating that the Australians are derived from the Dravidians of S. India, if I understand him correctly, must have confused the more primitive black race of Topinard with the Dravidians,† for Topinard (p. 456) states that *three* types are found in Hindustan:—1st. The *Black*, of short stature (1·61 metre), in Central India, consisting of Bhills, Mahairs, Ghonds, and Khonds; in Southern India of Yenadis, Maravers, Todas, Korumbas, Irubas and the Veddahs of Ceylon. 2nd. The Dravidic or Tamil, and the Jahts, mostly in Central India. 3rd. The Aryans (Bengalese, Hindoos, etc.). That the so-called *black* races of India are very like the Australians (especially of the North-east coast), both have long wavy black hair, flattish noses, are short in stature, and very dolichocephalic, 71–72; Cephalic Index, 75–6; that they differ, however, from the Negrito, though short like them.

Prof. Huxley thinks that the *black* races of India are identical with the most ancient inhabitants of the Deccan, and even also that there is some similarity common to the Australians and Dravidian.‡

Professor Monier Williams in his "Indian Wisdom," states that soon after the first Aryan settlement in India, rival immigrant tribes called Kurus, or *An-Aryans*, entered India; not, however, to be confounded (p. 112) with the chief Dravidian races of the Madras Presidency, and who were gradually driven further south by the Aryans, who were more civilized, with languages agglutinated in structure. But that wild hill-tribes (often symbolized as monkey-demons by the Aryans), included the present Ghonds of Central India, Bhils, Khonds or Kus, of the Eastern Central, the Santhals and Kols of West Bengal, the Khāsias and Gāros of the Eastern border, who are all mostly the representatives of Wild Tartar or Thibetan tribes, speaking languages almost mutually unintelligible. "The term Turanian should hardly be used to embrace all these as well as Dravidian tribes. There were two great classes of Turanian languages, the Northern and the Southern ones; the former, viz. the Tungusic or Mantchu; the Mongol; and the Turkish; besides Samoyedean and Finnish; while the latter (Indian) included the Thibetan, Siamese, Burmese and the Dravidian languages; the monosyllabic Chinese, say betwixt the two; that perhaps the dialects of the Himalayan hill-tribes should be ranked among the South Turanian class. Dr. Caldwell also considers (see his 'Comparative Grammar of the South Indian Languages'), the Dravidians as the first regular inhabitants of India; subsequently driven southwards by the Aryans. The dialects of the more southern hill-tribes, are only partially connected with the Dravidian, especially the Todas or Kotas (of the Nil-giri Hills), the Ghond and Khond (Ku). The barbarous Vedārs inhabited the forests of Ceylon."

* Dr. Pope also writes me that Dravidian idioms are mixed, not unfrequently like the Tartaric, and that the skulls are Aryan. That Tamil Aryan words, when not Sanskritic, approach the Greek, Celtic, and Teutonic.

† I can find hardly any words common to Dravidian and Australian, except perhaps *nay* and *tele* = tongue; *kut*, *kat* = hair (see Part IV. p. 220), but a considerable number of words common to Polynesian, Papuan, and Australian words connected with Malay, and even with African and American ones.

‡ Colonel Woodthorp considers the Nagas of India are probably a mixed race.—Anthrop. Journal, August and November, 1881.

AUSTRALIAN AND MELANESIAN TYPES.

Topinard says the Australians are rather mixed with Polynesians and Malays (pp. 501, 504), and that they are very dolichocephalic and distinct from Negritos. Hair long, black, and smooth; perhaps divided into two classes, a shorter and a taller one; and that the old Tasmanians are probably a cross between the Melanesians and Polynesians, rather than Papuan.

The Papuan is to be found purest in Melanesia, the Pellew, Solomon and New Hebrides Islands, and are rather taller than the Negritos; also very dolichocephalic, with the black frizzled or tufty hair.

The Fijians are a good deal mixed with Polynesians. The Negritos (Topinard, p. 498) are now best represented by the Micropies of Andaman, the Semangs of Malacca, and the Aigtar of the Philippines; hair black and woolly or twisted, like Papuans and Tasmanians; heads flattish and sub-brachycephalic. Cephalic index under 82.5; height 1.47 metres; forehead retreating; skin blackish. [Possibly the *Negrito* class might have been the common ancestors of both Papuan and Negro.—R. P. G.]

Dr. Topinard says the Polynesian nose approaches that of the North American Indians, rather than the snubby one of the Mongolians; and that the North American Indians seem as though possibly crossed between the European and Asiatic.

Dr. Garson considers that the Tasmanians, though having the hair more frizzled than the Australians proper, are in most other respects much the same type.

Mr. Sidney Ray, at the last meeting (September, 1892) of the Oriental Congress, in a paper on the Languages of British New Guinea stated that—

“Recent advances in our knowledge of the languages of British New Guinea have rendered it possible to use them as the basis of a classification which, though not perhaps satisfactory to every anthropologist, may be of some value in the determination of racial differences. An examination of vocabularies and specimens shows that the language of British New Guinea may be arranged under two distinct heads as Melanesian and Papuan. The Melanesian languages are found only on the coast eastward of Cape Possession, usually in distinct settlements and never far inland. The typical language is the Motu of Port Moresby, and this and its allies are as distinctly Melanesian as the languages treated in the Rev. Dr. Codrington's work on the Melanesian languages. The irregular variations in phonology have the same character; pronominal roots are the same; verbal particles and suffixes are used as in the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides; nouns and prepositions show the same methods of construction, and have the same constructive particles. The vocabulary also is full of words common in the island languages. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that these tongues of New Guinea are in every essential Melanesian and derived from the islands of the south-east. The Papuan languages present the greatest possible contrast to the Melanesian. They are spoken on the coast west of Cape Possession, in Torres Straits, in a few districts on the south-eastern coast, and in the island districts generally. They have no apparent agreement with the Melanesian in structure but have borrowed a few words. Nouns and pronouns are declined through a variety of cases by suffixes as in Australian, and the verbal forms are extremely complex and difficult. One language agrees with another neither in grammatical details, in constructive particles, nor in vocabulary. They apparently belong to separate linguistic stocks. There seems little doubt but that they are the aboriginal languages of New Guinea. The languages of the Lonisiades cannot be definitely arranged under either of the foregoing heads. They present differences among themselves, but have a common Melanesian element. They are classified as Melano-Papuan, or Papuan influenced by Melanesian. The same type of language probably exists in the northern Solomon Islands. Some modifications in this arrangement of the languages may hereafter be found necessary, especially as regards the imperfectly-understood Papuan tongues, which may perhaps be found more closely connected with the Australian than is now apparent.”

Mr. W. S. Vaux (Journal of the Anthropological Institute, April, 1876), in an article on the probable origin of the Maoris, or natives of New Zealand, states: (1st) “That nearly all the insular Polynesian languages (except the Tongan and Figi, which are much influenced by Melanesian), are closely connected; (2nd) That there is a certain amount of connection between the Polynesian, Malay, and Japanese.” What is their real antiquity is uncertain. The Maoris are neither “white” or “black,” but light yellowish-brown, and much superior to the Melanesian Negrito or the Micronesian; they are fond of navigating, even 1500 miles, and may have come, probably, from Central Asia; *i.e.* are Mongolic and Turanian. The few Malay words in Maori are probably borrowed; their hair neither lank or woolly.

Lastly, in a discussion on Mr. Stanisland Wake's paper, the Papuans and Polynesians (Anthropological Journal, November, 1882):

1. Mr. Keane is reported as observing that Mr. H. C. Wallace's views were hardly correct, especially in their possible connection with African Negroes or with the Siamese; and that the dark frizzled sticky-haired lysistene-cephalic Papuan could have little connection with the brachycephalic Eastern Polynesian. The linguistic element is here important, Mr. Keane considers, and he agrees with Gabelentz and Dr. Meyer that the purer Polynesian and Papuan languages are quite distinct. [There seem to be more or less admixture amongst all these Oceanic, Malay, Papuan, and Australian races and languages; and it is difficult to avoid not thinking that under most of them exists a strain

of the old Negrito. Topinard thought the Australian consisted both of a short and taller type; the former purely Negrito; and that a Negrito substratum seems very general in those parts.]

2. Mr. S. Wake in reply concluded that the Eastern Archipelago was at an early period inhabited by a straight haired race of so-called Caneasian stock, the purest modern representative of which are the Australians; who, however, again are not a pure race, some being quite of short stature.

3. To this race belonged the ancestors of all the Oceanic races, including Papuans, Micronesians, Tasmanians, and Polynesians, is shown by their possessing certain physical characteristics in common; and that there is even a decided Caucasian element to be found.

4. The special peculiarities of the several dark races are due to the introduction of various foreign elements, chiefly Negritic. [This has been denied by some writers, though Quatrefages (and I think Professor Flower also) thought the Negrito element widely spread.]

5. The lighter coloured Oceanic races may even exhibit traces of Negrito influence, but have more Asiatic intermixture, giving rise on one hand to the so-called Malay, and on the other to the Polynesian, who may also again be mixed with the Malay.

6. Traces of an Arab or Semitic element are apparent likewise among both the darker and lighter Oceanic races, more so, however, with the Papuan and Melanesian; and the Negrites were probably the earliest people of the Eastern Archipelago. [Some think there is even an Aryan admixture in the modern Chinese, who are not unfrequently lighter in colour than many Oriental and Oceanic natives. The sun and atmospheric exposure have of course a considerable influence on skin and colour.]

I understand from Mr. Hyde Clarke that both Prof. Huxley and Dr. Bleek have written on the probable connection between the black races of Australia, India, and Africa.

[ADDENDUM TO INTRODUCTION, PAGE XL.]

I have already noticed some remarks by Mr. Stuart Glennie, and others, in connection with the "Cradle of the Aryan Race;" and I add here a short *Epitomé* of his more recent paper read before the Oriental Congress (London, September, 1892) on the same subject, and referring to several points of interest.

"The Origin and Cradle-land of the Aryans, illustrated by a large map of the former sea which separated Asia from Europe, and of which the Aral, Caspian, and Black Seas were the deeper basins. The object of the paper was to point out the bearing of three great groups of facts on the question of Aryan origins. The first of these sets of facts—ancient ethnographical portraits, still more ancient traditions, and contemporary ethnographical observations—compel to the conclusion that the ruling classes of the Egyptians and Chaldeans had the characteristics of a white race. If, however, there is not only, as Pritchard pointed out sixty years ago, another set of white races than those distinguished as Semites and Aryans, the races which he termed 'Allophyllic,' but if a certain section of these races, those which Mr. Stuart Glennie had termed 'Archaian,' are historically far older than either the Semites or the Aryans, then the question as to the origin and cradle-land of the white race must be connected with the Archaian rather than with the later Semitic or Aryan variety of that race. But with reference to this question, another important set of facts must be considered, those which he had endeavoured to represent on his map of the former Eurasian Mediterranean. It would be seen that this former sea had cut off Europe from Asia, and had, in fact, made of Europe an island. If, therefore, this sea existed when the white races, which founded the Chaldean and Egyptian civilizations, migrated from the north, as their traditions and other facts appear to indicate, then their original home must have been in Asia and not in Europe. And geologists appear to agree in thinking that this Eurasian Mediterranean still existed at so recent a period geologically, but so remote a period historically, as that which preceded the original colonization by white races of the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile. Proceeding, then, to discuss the special question of the cradle-land of the Aryans, Mr. Stuart Glennie said that, in approaching this question, he thought it desirable to start from those regions where we have our first historical knowledge of Aryans—namely, Transoxiana and Thrace; and probably the majority of scholars would not now admit that Aryans appeared in these regions much earlier than, if so early as, 1500 B.C. But if Transoxiana and Thrace were the secondary centres of dispersion of the Eastern and Western Aryans respectively, then their primary centre of dispersion was probably some region from which they could easily have migrated into Transoxiana and Thrace. Such a region were the plains of Southern Russia, north of the Caucasus, the Caspian, and the Euxine. And to the elaborate proofs of this hypothesis given by Professor Schrader, in his recent book, Mr. Stuart Glennie desired to add such considerations as these. On the drying up of the Eurasian Mediterranean, and the consequent formation of the great river-plains of Southern Russia, the nomad tribes of both the white and yellow races of Asia would naturally pour into these great plains, and such conditions of intermixture would arise as might naturally result in such a new variety of the white race, with languages of such a new character, as the Aryan."

I have also referred to the probability of an Eurasian Sea, including the present Black, Caspian, and Aral inland seas in connection with the Mediterranean in prehistoric times. It seems to me to afford both a simple and plausible theory; and one calculated maybe to explain the *situs* or cradle of the Aryan and proto-Semitic peoples. The Aryan as considerably separated from the Asiatic Turanian races to the North of the Caucasus, on the borders of the two great Black and Caspian seas; the proto-Semitic to the South of the Caucasus or Oxus, in S.W.

Asia to the Euphrates. The former gradually advancing in the direction of the S.E. towards Persia and India; and possibly even earlier to the West and North-West of Europe; mixing with the Turanian Finnic element in the North; and replacing the Iberians of further Western Europe. The latter, or the proto-Semites, subsequently extending into Arabia, as the later Semites and Arabs. In this way also might be explained any very early linguistic connection between Semite, Egyptian, and Aryan or Turanian, before the later Semitic Grammar and Syntax was fully developed. It is possible, too, that the white proto-Aryan element or even "Allophyllian" of Pritchard and Quatrefages might have lingered on later in prehistoric Greece.* The proto-Aryan and Semitic languages may at a still earlier period even, have had much more in common with the Asiatic Turanian than can now well be traced; and philologists yet discover a more intimate Archaic connection between these three great branches of speech than has hitherto been shown. There may, indeed, have once been but one white race (whether "Allophyllian" or not); and one yellow race; and to what extent these were blended is a matter for future philologists and anthropologists to decide. Clearly, before our "Aryans" were evolved, there pre-existed a *white* proto-Aryan people, whether styled (Allophyllian) Caucasian, or Archaian; broadly speaking perhaps, say an Asiatic and an European white race.

IBERIANS.

According to Professor Boyd Dawkins ("Early Man in Britain," 1880), the only remains of the Basque language is lost in Europe, except in the Pyrenese; even old local Iberian names in West of Europe have disappeared, or been absorbed by the intrusive Celts. [There are, however, not a few Basque words to be found in Celtic.] The "Cave" men were like the "Cro-Magnon skull-men" now probably best represented by the Eskimos, and quite different from the modern European type; but resembling the round-long-headed races of Neolithic Europe. The earlier Palaeolithic River Drift Men were hunters of a low order, and not artistic, like the old Cave Men and Modern Eskimos. The Neolithic inhabitants of Great Britain (p. 315) belonged to the same non-Aryan section of mankind as the Basques, with aquiline nose and of small stature, with dark eyes and complexion and long oval-shaped skull; dolichocephalic-occipital; and having the *tibia* laterally flattened (like the American Red Indians). All western Neolithic Europe, and even Danish and North German Peat-moss skulls, according to Virehow, are similar. In North Europe they got mixed with the Celt, as in Belgium more particularly. The Neolithic Iberians extended from Gibraltar to Scotland and Wales, and even to the Rhine before the Celtic invasion which took place in prehistoric times. The Etruscans were small and swarthy and probably belonged to the same earlier Neolithic non-Aryan race; also the Ligures and Silures. The Moors were physically like the Iberians (taller?) and connected by the Berbers, whom Prof. Busk considers to be Iberian. [I do not find, linguistically, much connection, however, between the Berbers and Libyans and Basque, beyond a few words, as *ari*=stone; *tegun*=house. See p. 170.] The Iberians and modern Welsh are now, Professor Boyd Dawkins considers, become much mixed in Wales and even in some parts of Scotland. In Scotland the small dark Highlander is of Iberian descent; and the taller reddish haired Gaelic ones Celtic. [A few Etruscan words may agree with Basque (see Ellis), and Professor Sayce considers the Libyans were Amorites. Bertholet also considered the Libyans and Berbers as Iberians in Africa.]

[ADDENDUM TO INTRODUCTION, PAGES XV.-XVI.; ALSO PAGE 270.]

Mr. Hyde Clarke has more recently reminded me that both Prof. Huxley and Dr. Bleek have written on the probable relationship of the black races of Australia, India, and Africa, though they may have partly mixed up race and language. Also that he had himself long since pointed out the probable connection as to "Culture" in Chaldaea, China, and Egypt; and that there was previous to the invention or extension of language, a long epoch of "gesture language;" that there was not strictly speaking really any single primitive Aryan or Semitic language, and that in the nature of things there would first be an Aryan language, constituted by several tribes; none, perhaps, at first predominant. In some respects Mr. Hyde Clarke, as well as myself, is in agreement with Mr. Stuart Glennie. (See *ante*.) Also, that the Highlands of Africa, now attracting so much attention, were a centre of primitive immigrant culture and then of emigration, and which was, in course of time, replaced by their aboriginal black subjects who had partially acquired their language.† I think Mr. Gerald Massey agrees a good deal with Mr. Hyde Clarke as to a prehistoric connection between Polynesian, Papuan, and African. (See my Vocab. p. 270.) Also, that possibly the Negritos may have been the oldest connecting link. Still, may not the existence of an *archaic residuum* of human speech, in general, solve some of the difficulties of apparently distantly located linguistic analogies?

* Professor Sayce (Comparative Philology), and I believe also Prof. Max Müller, would reject the idea of any proto-Aryan or Allophyllian white race.

† Mr. Stanley in "Darkest Africa," etc., gives a number of Central African Vocabularies; also considers that an ancient Caucasian emigration, via *Ethiopia* has much improved the more nomadic Kafir tribes of S.E. and East Central Africa. (See p. xix. Introduction.)

[ADDENDUM TO INTRODUCTION, PAGE XXXI.; ALSO PAGE 270, ETC.]

The "Academy" for September 17, 1892, p. 241, in a short notice, by Mr. A. Werner, of the Rev. D. Clement Scott's Cyclopædic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language of Central Africa, well says: "there would appear to be a widespread homogeneity of language in the African Congo Basin, and even with Bantu and Zulu." Mr. Werner observes that language in Bantu-speaking districts and really African proper, is seen in the making; and that fuller knowledge will doubtless throw much light on linguistic science, and help to set aside many of the older current theories. Here we seem to have come into close contact with those *simple sounds expressing general ideas generally called "root"*; and existing as a kind of legal fiction and represented by supposed Sanskrit *formulæ* as $\sqrt{\text{AR}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{PAD}}$. The essential characteristic of the Bantu speech is, according to Mr. Scott, "its living touch with its root ideas." Moreover, there is no language which comes near it for expressing abstractions. It is likewise very flexible and has great power of marking minute distinctions possessed by no Aryan tongue! [See also Rev. F. W. Kolbe on the Bantu, as well as on some of the American languages; and p. xvi. etc. (Zulu gutturals are *by, ud, nj, dz*, etc.).]

NOTE.—There are not a few remarkable word-analogies as between Polynesian, Australian, and Papuan words, with both African and American ones, betokening either an ancient direct connection, or as furnishing important means of detecting the earlier elements of human speech; far superior to anything that Sanskrit, perhaps least of all the Aryan languages can yield. (See Vocabulary XIV. p. 270, etc.) The list for Kaffir and Australian words I have given might be largely extended (see words for Sun, Fire, Light, etc., and for parts of the human body, etc.), also compare well with corresponding American ones. Many Malay words are still found in Madagascar.

ARYAN.	AUSTRALIAN AND PAPUAN.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	AFRICAN.	AMERICAN.
MOUTH, ETC. me? ego? (I). man? can? <i>γυνή</i> =woman. <i>κέρως</i> ? hand? (See elsewhere.)	kane. kame. kone. ta. kauik. anka. kun. moan. manua. ngan. mena= <i>I</i> . ngai; ngaiwa= <i>I</i> . kene=woman. mana=hand. kanga=No. 10.	kana= <i>to eat</i> . manga. cha? muan= <i>man</i> . kona= <i>womb</i> . ku= <i>I</i> . mai= <i>me</i> . anema mama? } = <i>hand</i> .	kana. kona= <i>door</i> . kun. akhuan. da. ka. mia. kam= <i>woman</i> . mano. minu. ngi= <i>I</i> . kama= <i>man</i> . manee= <i>man</i> . manka= <i>woman</i> .	kama. kanik. ka. manka= <i>to eat</i> . maku. manna. kan-nēē-pa. noka = <i>I</i> . manco= <i>man</i> . mena= <i>man</i> . mina = <i>I</i> . mana. monu. kone= <i>woman</i> . aman; mamat; pana= <i>hand</i> .

Malay.—mucu=*face*. mulut. mākēn=*to cut*. pana=*hand*
Egyptian.—ken. han=*box*. makāta=*eave*. anuk=*I*.

ENGLISH.	EGYPTIAN.	MALAY.	INDO-CHINESE. E. HIMALAIC?	TIBETAN. W. HIMALAIC?	POLYNESIAN, ETC. PAPUAN.*
{ Eye (see).	mer. mertī.	mata.	mat. mī.	mik. mo.	mut. mata.
{ Sun (fire).	na. nennu.	nir.	nyu. nīr.	nik.	mir.* men.* mata.
{ ———	teka. ra.	{ tai. mata. la.	sak. nā.	ri. nyi.	tai. ra.
{ ———	snax. aten?	{ hai; ma= <i>fire</i> .	———	———	———
{ Water, etc.	snax. aten?	{ nayam= <i>fire</i> .	nayu.	sa= <i>fire</i> .	la.
{ (mare.)	mā. mer.	{ ai.	to. nam. nī.	kia. ku.	tai. vai. wai.
{ Stone.	nīr. āa= <i>to wash</i> .	———	ka.	tsu.	kai.
{ (cut.)	tex tu. āar.	batu.	kawa. ken.	gorri. ehlu.	velu. teka. hat.
{ Foot, etc.	pahit. aku. tu.	koh= <i>cut</i> .	dah.toka.kyāuk.	———	koti.
{ (go.)	pet. kep.	kuki. pat.	kau. kho.	ko. takha.	pao. kapuai. ko.*
{ Hand.	kenken= <i>dance</i> .	———	———	———	———
{ keep.	tot. ker.	kana. pana.	kā. mo. lok.	lag?	{ pa. lina.
{ (take, give.)	kat. qeb.	———	———	———	{ tuk*; kap*= <i>take</i> .
{ Personal	anuk= <i>I</i> .	tong.	ku. no. n'ga.	s'kur= <i>give</i> .	{ kik= <i>give</i> . tono.*
{ Pronouns.	———	aku. na.	———	na. neel.	{ ahau. van. hoe. na
{ me. thee. he.	nen= <i>we</i> .	kali. lu.	anka. kau.	ko.	{ io. nin.* ma.* ku.
{ ———	———	kan. dia.	———	———	{ ngai.
		———			{ (ngau, Andaman.)

I have given in Appendix XIV. a list of comparisons for Egyptian, African, Polynesian, and Papuan words. To that Table I might also have added Malay. Though not a few Indo-Germanic words may occur in common with ancient Egyptian as well as Tartar, and even modern African ones, there would seem to be a curious linguistic connection between Egyptian, Malayan, and Polynesian. I here append a few special words. It would appear that Archaic M consonant might be a very important criterion in comparing certain language families, as connection with words connected with Eye, Sun, etc., seldom found in Ugro-Altaic languages; where a K or S is frequent—in the radical. The personal pronoun *me* instead of *ngo*, *ego*, *na*, *nak*, also, as I think Edkins has observed, is essentially Ugro-Altaic and North Turanian; whilst both forms occur in the Aryan languages; and in Semitic, Accadian, Egyptian, and the American, *ngo*, *n-k*, are more common than *me*. The personal pronoun, and words as for Eye, Foot, Hand, Sun, Fire, Light, Stone (Cut), House, Death, and Water, are especially important for both linguistic and racial comparisons.

SUPPLEMENTARY—ON LANGUAGE, ETC.

Professor Max Müller, in the Report of his Address to the British Association, at Cardiff, 1891, specially referred to Baron Bunsen's older work on Egyptian Researches into Asiatic and African Ethnology and the Classification of Languages, as being still of much value. Both Bunsen and W. von Humboldt and Max Müller would seem to agree as to the vast difference between man and monkey as to reason and speech; and the almost non-probability of an imperceptible, yet steady development from mere animal cries to articulate language. Prof. Max Müller does not consider the modern savage necessarily represents the nearest approach to primeval Man; and Bunsen considers the languages of modern savages are only "the degraded fragments of nobler formations;" with which opinion Herbert Spencer would now seem to agree, though not Sir J. Lubbock and others. The Professor agrees with Bunsen that the more modern strata of speech should first be studied; and that language begins with the sentence (with which, in 1875, Prof. Sayce likewise agreed). Bunsen is quoted as stating, "the supreme law of progress in all language shows itself to be the progress of the substantial isolated word, as an undeveloped expression of the whole sentence, making each single word subservient to the general idea;" and again, "every sound in language must originally have been significant of something; and every word must imply a complete proportion with its subject predicate and copula."

The old school of Philology maintained that every sound consisted of an independent significant word or root, with certain derivative suffixes, prefixes, and infixes; the modern one, that there never existed such, in or by themselves, and that the theory of agglutination was absurd. Professor Max Müller thinks more accurate scholars are coming back to the opinion held by the old school, *e.g.* "that all formal elements of language were original, substantial, and also significant, though not always proveable." A suffix does not often continue to exist by itself; and Bunsen was no doubt correct in saying that everything in language was originally significative and real, before it became formal. Armenian is now shown to be a separate branch of Aryan speech, and the Afghan probably of the Persian; both of which facts Bunsen long ago predicated. Again, that Comparative Philology should go hand in hand with Anthropology and Ethnology was the older idea of Bunsen, Latham, and others; but Professor Max Müller protests against the present rage for separating or classifying language according to *skulls* being dolichocephalic or brachycephalic; and he does not believe in such a thing as "an Aryan skull," any more than in the propriety of calling a certain language a dolichocephalic one.

Linguistic Ethnology so called, as a science, is a misnomer or else quite misleading; and instead of classifying mankind as a whole, students are now engaged in classifying skulls, hair, teeth, skin, etc.; probably the old classification according to the colour of the skin may prove the best. Skulls may doubtless be arranged in classes, with short, long, or medium diametre (extreme 70:100); but we should still find hopeless confusion, so Prof. Max Müller thinks, as to their precise nationality; even the same mother may produce a long or short-skulled child. In the same old tombs not unfrequently the skulls vary. Two great national divisions of races naturally distinguish by the *hair* being smooth or woolly, again subdivided into wavy, straight or fleecy. Of course there are doubtless some advantages in these various classifications, and it is generally supposed that dolichocephalic races are also prognathic and more or less woolly-haired, though not the Eskimos. As a matter of fact, Prof. Max Müller thinks it random speaking, to say that dolichocephalic skulls are necessarily Aryan, or mesocephalic Semitic, or brachycephalic Turanian; but if true how can that help us? Each of those language-families must contain foreign words. Finnish is full of Aryan words; and Egyptian of Semitic ones. Now the remoter ancestors of Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian peoples must have lived in close proximity, and naturally we must now find great variety of shape in skulls, hair, etc. "They might indeed in fact select to speak an Aryan language, but can hardly choose the type of the own skull!" "Who, then, can now say that such and such a skull must have spoken an Aryan language?" When philologists speak of Aryan, they mean people speaking an Aryan language; and

Prof. Müller believes that no honest student can admit of any compromise between Physiology and Philology, or "that any honest philologist can suppose that the original home of the Aryans was not somewhere in Asia." Still, the study of anthropology must not be neglected, any more than religion.

The languages of Africa, America, Australia, and Polynesia are now being far more studied by real scholars, and may yield good results.

Finally, Prof. Max Müller again quotes from Bunsen (1847), that "if man is the apex of creation, then Ethnological Philology (anthropology?) once established on principles as clear as the Physiological are, becomes of the highest interest and importance."

Professor Max Müller, in his "Elements of Language," divides Sanskrit roots into *predicative* and *demonstrative*; seen best in the Turanian and Semitic. The two classes may explain everything in language except the roots themselves; and even the highly inflectional Sanskrit may have been preceded by a stage of great simplicity; even the 3rd person singular may have been compounded of a predicative and demonstrative root. [See my Appendix LI. where it might appear that *na, ne, nan*, etc., standing probably for 'man,' may have at first stood for the primitive pronouns I, thou, and he; and in Appendices LIb. and LV. I have tried to show that even the Aryan root AR itself, as well as other Aryan roots, as *Homo=man*, may be traced back into an An-Aryan Language.] Prof. Max Müller states that roots are necessarily monosyllabic with 1st one vowel sound only; or V + consonant; or C + V. 2nd, C + V + C; or 3rd, with three or four consonants and vowels (see p. xvii. Kolbe). The first is the most important in primitive language; but naturally gives too limited and indefinite a power for the purposes of ever advancing thought; thus necessitating as it were the second and third stages. [Was not reduplication one of the principal and earliest sources of the lengthening or strengthening of the simplest early sounds of speech?] and that the Aryan has the third or final stage most highly modified. The number of roots in Sanskrit, including all parts of speech, is said to be 1700. Hebrew may have 500; Chinese 450 simple radicals without sound-variation; but some 40,000 words possibly as sounded, though limited to about 15,000 in ordinary practice. Prof. Max Müller considers from 400-500 would give all absolutely necessary human requirements. Persian Cuneiform had 380; Egyptian hieroglyphics 658 words. Primitive man also might often have employed only one word or root, expressive say of light and splendour [eye, sun, etc.]. Roots may also be used as separate words, or two roots to form a compound word; both subsequently losing their original significance. The Chinese is the simplest of all existing languages, and truly monosyllabic; the so-called Turanian with terminal agglutinative independence; the Aryan and Semitic is inflectional, and admits of much phonetic corruption, both as to roots and terminations. In Chinese the noun is usually distinguished from the verb by its collocation in the sentence. In other languages no predicative root can form a word by itself. In the agglutinative Turanian, conjugation and declension can be taken to pieces; not so in Sanskrit or Hebrew. The Turanian is of great importance in language [but surely requires much more investigation in comparing with an Aryan language than it has yet received.—R. P. G.]. There are two great divisions of the so-called Turanian, Prof. Max Müller states, viz.: the *Northern* one, or Ural-Altaic or Uro-Altaic, consisting of the Tungusic, Mongolic, Turkic, Finnic and Samoyic; and the *Southern* in South Asia, including the Tamulic language of the Deccan; the Bhotiya, or dialect of Thibet and Bhotan, the Taic and the Malay.

[Perhaps most of the American languages show the "root-form," as well as the Asiatic Turanian.]

Dr. O. Schrader in "Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples, and Manual of its Comparative Philology and Earliest Culture," second edition, translated by F. B. Jevons, 1890, gives a vast amount of valuable matter relative to the resemblance and differences of the different branches of the Indo-European peoples, their culture, habits, myths, family life and kinship, domestic animals, plants, metals, and weapons, and their equational-cognate names, etc., to which I can barely allude in this more general work on Archaic Philology. He also gives a very complete *resumé* of the opinions of the principal writers on the Indo-European origin question, both as to race and language. He finally considers the most probable and convenient *locus* for the "Cradle of the Aryan Race" (who must originally have been but one people, with possibly two or three dialects), to have been in the country of the Southern Volga, extending north of the Danube and Black Sea, from the Carpathian Mountains to the Dnieper, and including the celebrated "black land" of the Southern Russian Steppes, including Galicia and Bessarabia, still the granaries of Europe; and that at first they were evidently a pastoral people. They were inclined to be peaceable and did not know the Lion, Ass, or Camel; but the Horse, and most of the well-known domestic animals they were acquainted with, or had words in common for. Also in the surrounding forests they would find the Oak, Beech, and Birch. This centre, too, would be a very favourable one from which to spread North, West or South. It would also well explain the early linguistic connection with the Finns. Salt is also to be found in these Steppes (or on the shores of the Caspian Sea?) The Wolf, Marten, Polecat, Mouse, and Wild Boar occur in these

regions. [With this centre of the Aryan race Canon Cook and Canon Taylor and others agree; I should myself be inclined to include all the country to the north of the Caucasus.] Dr. Schrader would further consider that the Irano-Indian branches may have formed as they preceded to the S.E., probably by way of the Sea of Aral and the Oxus, a secondary and at first stationary centre as it were, in or about Bactriana, before penetrating into India, as I understand him.* Also that words for boat and navigation were not well linguistically developed; the earliest pastoral Aryans of the Steppes were rather later; but that common terms connected with agriculture, and building of waggons or carts, etc., were evidently well marked. They were well acquainted with barley and rye, but not with wheat. [Professor Virchow has lately shown that the Lake Dwellers of Switzerland are brachycephalic.] But words for Sea (*mare*), etc., are found in most of the primeval European Aryan languages. [Similar water-words are often nearly universal.—R. P. G.] Dr. Schrader goes very largely into the question of Aryan words for metals, and I think would seem to consider it doubtful to what extent such words are purely Aryan. Latin *aes*, copper, may come of the oldest and most general. Sanskrit, *āyas*; Gothic, *aiz*; Zend, *ayand*. From various writers, quoted by Dr. Schrader, I gather the most Eastern Teutonic is the oldest; the Slavonic is nearest the Lithuanian; the Indian to the Persian. Some thought that the Turanians subsequently closed in between the European and Iranian branches, quite separating them. The Teutons branched out into the Scandinavians; the Agennis to Danes. Some think Celtic most near to Latin, but possibly one branch of it to the Slavs. Dr. Schrader gives what he considers the special earliest centres for each division of the Aryan family, and the probable natural order of their status, *e.g.*: (1) Steppe and Forest land; (2) Pasture and Agriculture; (3) Divisions into European and Indo-European—the European-Aryans first. J. Schmidt, as well as Dr. Schrader, considers the tracing of the phonetic changes in the letters of the different Aryan languages important. An original K changed sometimes into a sibilant, as Sanskrit, *gran*=dog; Armenian, *sun*; Greek, *κυνε* (German, *hund*); Greek, *αγο*=Sanskrit, *āsti*; Greek, *ἐκα*=Latin, *decem*. [The common change of K into S is nearly universal in all languages, see p. 49.]

Armenian is rather intermediate between Iranian and Slavo-Lettish; and Slavo-Lettish perhaps nearer Irano-Indian than with Greek and other European Languages. Dr. Schrader himself considers that the Indo-Germanic languages must involve a single primitive one, *e.g.*: all have pater, pitar, and mater, etc., for father and mother, rather than the ordinary and widespread ab, aba, pa; am, ma, etc. There were probably very early differences even before migrations; and in new countries and climates many new words loaned or acquired. The population of Germany embraced two types, one fair one dark, and so with Iranian and Slaves (and Finns), and is more brachycephalic in the South than North; as also in France, India, and Italy. The Aryan type is not a very uniform one, either historically, physically, or as regards skulls; it requires comparative philology and a study of culture to succeed more fully. The general word for *red* is very widespread, and similar words amongst most of the Aryan nations; also for some kinds of grain, plants, and domestic animals. Similar words may also have arisen by an instinctive linguistic process, and many new ones coined as occasion required; in this way any new words of course, to say nothing of loan and merely onomatopoeic ones, must have arisen from time to time in the different branches of the Aryan family as they spread into new countries (having autochthonous population). There is a closer connection betwixt Teutonic with both Celtic and Slavonic than with Greek or Latin; but which was the older is not clear. [The root AR, to plough, land, etc., I have already referred to, see Appendix LIV. and also Max Müller and Schrader, p. 283.]

In Aryan languages the suffix is as important as the root; but Benfey observes that some caution is requisite in comparing similar Aryan suffixes having relation to culture and cognates, which even seem most closely to agree. Some Aryan suffixes may have been primeval, or co-existent with the older roots; others may have been lost or casual. The original meaning also in an Indo-Germanic word-equation is important both in itself and grammatically; *e.g.* *dru*=tree or oak. Words like pater, mater, must have been primevally peculiar to the Aryan family, and very antiquated. The original meaning, say of *oka*, *οικος*, *vēca*, is not clear, nor that of Latin *domus*=house, home; Sanskrit *dama*; Slavonic *domā*.

[N.B.—*Oka* is probably of old Turanic origin, and a widespread Archaic name for house or hut; see page 56 Vocabulary, also *house*=hut, hu, hat, haz; page 304; the original meaning may have been, skin, cover, tent, as cognates; and the Sanskrit *pur*=village, fort? Accadian *kur*, and Mongol *gur* (? *uru*)=town. I agree with Professor Abel and some others, that the ancient Egyptian language requires a careful examination in connection with Sanskrit and Indo-European words. It is not yet settled from whence or when sprung the ancient dominant Egyptians; they are stated to be sub-dolichocephalic by Topinard; (and throwing out Semitic words) there are not a few words closely

* Might it not be natural to consider Armenian to have been the intermediate step to Iran and Indian, of the S.E. Aryans than by the *Oxus* and *Caspian*; and that they would have remained a considerable time in Iran or Bactriana, before proceeding on to India? If so, may not old Zend be older than Sanskrit? Or contain words as old, or less specialized?

agreeing with both Mongol and Aryan, more especially with the latter (see elsewhere). Topinard states that the Celts were probably the first to leave the Aryan parent stock. The so-called Caucasian Allophytes were whites; but it is not clear what peoples were included by that designation, nor who were the autochthonous (? white pre-Aryan population in Europe prior to the Aryan invasions)].

Kremer says, according to Schrader, that there are a considerable number of Teutonic and Letto-Slavic loan words in West Finnic, and which may be some of the oldest of Teutonic words; the most genuine Finnic words, as *kota*=hut, belong to the East Finnic division (*i.e.* Ostiaes, Woguls, and Mordvins). Vambéry considers the more widely extended Turko-Tartaric languages do not, *inter se*, vary nearly so much as do the Aryan. Its original home was probably between the Altaic mountains and the Caspian. The Magyars come nearer the Ural-Altaic than to the Finnic, and perhaps later. The earliest limits of the Ural-Altaic Turanians in S.E. Asia are not at present thoroughly understood.

Dr. Schrader gives very many interesting Aryan words and word-equations in his book, some of which may be useful for comparison with Turanian words, etc., but I received the book too late for the purposes of my own rather meagre Vocabulary of Aryan words.

SEMITIC.

Kremer (Dr. Schrader states, page 96) thought Central Asia to have been the cradle of the Semites, about Bokhara and the Oxus, whence they got the Camel, Ass, Dog, etc., and came on thence southwards to Arabia through Mesopotamia. Semite words are richer than Aryan in warlike words and for wild beasts; and they may first have used the Horse for war purposes (? the Assyrians). Some writers, as E. Schrader and Sprenger, have considered, however, Arabia was the original home of the Semites, who proceeded northwards into Mesopotamia; but the later and more scientific idea now is that the Semites first went southwards from Mesopotamia, and which must have been their earlier home, as Kremer well shows. The Semites are highly dolichocephalic, a white race, and have a fine physique, and I should myself be inclined to place the Semitic primeval cradle further north, say either in Armenia before the arrival of the S.E. Aryans, by whom they may have been driven out into Mesopotamia; or else say in Central or Northern Persia, where there are large deserts somewhat similar to Arabia, where they would be acquainted with the Camel and the Ass; and that they may have at first crossed over into South Arabia by the narrow Straits of Ormuz (as they afterwards did into Ethiopia and Abyssinia), and gradually worked their way up north into Mesopotamia; or in fact have arrived in South Arabia either way. All this, however, is mere conjecture. As I have previously stated, I do not find the simpler class of Semitic words or roots throw much light on Archaic Philology of America. Ekins has noticed some Thibetan words (see p. 164), and at p. 163 I have given a few comparisons for Semitic and Turanian words. There are said to be about 100 Semitic words in Greek; these may have come in through the Phœnicians. There are of course many Semitic words in later Egyptian; and I believe the matter of linguistic analogies between the Aryan and the Semitic has been fuller discussed by the learned. The possible question as to how the so-called proto-Aryans, Cushites, and proto-Semites, and even early northern intruders into Egypt, may have been connected, remains, I fancy, at present unsolved. Also as to who were the Libyans; or who were the Allophyllic whites and Caucasians of Quatrefage? or the autochthonous white races of Europe prior to the spread of the Aryans, and whether brachycephalic.* Any way there must have been other white races in Europe and S.W. Asia than the early Aryans and Semites, and the so-called Caucasian races, or Asiatic whites, may have to be included.

In his Preface to "The Principles of Comparative Philology" (2nd edition, 1875), Prof. A. H. Sayce remarks, that "ultimate phonetic elements are to be found in groups of allied words," but never could alone have formed a real language, but the "root-period" may represent an early synthetic stage of language, and might possibly represent "a sentence-word" which in a later stage would be broken up into separate words and forms. "Each class of language would have their own roots, though there is no cause to suppose that the roots of all languages are the same. The phenomena of each language would have separately to explain their root-characteristics in the sense of sentence-words. Prof. Sayce (p. 136) considers that language deals with the sentence and not with the isolated word; and rather agrees with Waitz and others, who consider language has originated out of natural cries. Each cry is equivalent to a sentence however; and perception becoming knowledge, it becomes important to determine how a word assists other words in making up a sentence, rather than what a word signifies," and separate syllables may be often as significant as separate words. Possibly the incorporating languages of America, in which an individual action is shown in a single sentence, present a lower grade of consciousness than the more analytic agglutinative languages; and not improbably the (Turanian) agglutinative ones which analyse the primitive sentence and distinguish

* Professor Virchow has shown that the Swiss Lake Dwellers of the Stone Age were brachycephalic.

its component parts are really in advance of the inflectional ones. Prof. Max Müller has stated that all three classes of languages, viz., the isolating, the agglutinative, and the inflectional ones sometimes trespass on each other. The Aryan, however, has always appeared to be inflectional, and it is doubtful if it ever passed through an agglutinative process. Prof. Sayce considers the "Development theory of language neither proved nor provable." A family of language will long remain more or less true to its type. Finnic idioms are always agglutinative, though its verbal forms may be inflectional or Aryan. Prof. Sayce, and I think correctly so, thinks it undesirable that the Aryan languages should be so generally taken to be the standard to judge all others, or as having been perfected after having first passed through the isolating agglutinative stages; that the forms of grammar may often have arisen by phonetic decay, and that the growth of our Aryan flections out of quite independent words may indicate not a primitive agglutinative process, but a pre-existing instinctive analogy. He does not believe men ever spoke to each other in roots, and that "pro-nominal roots would never have been heard of had the Turanian tongues been the primary subject of enquiry;" and that more, probably, is to be learnt from analogy and living speech than from dead literature; and that comparative grammar and syntax has only recently been commenced in earnest.

In Chapter I. Prof. Sayce, and also Schott (page 21), would include under *Ugrian*, the Finnic, Lapp, Mordvinian, Teheremissian, Votiak, Zyrianian, and Vogulian; and under *Altaic*, Turkish-Tartar, Mongolian, Tungusian; and that the Samoëdian may lie midway between the Ugrie and Altaic, and with which the Basque may probably be grouped, and of course the Accadian.* The Chinese depends greatly on *Zone*, rather than syntax; in English it is the reverse. Accent generally would go with gesticulation, and represent syntax to primitive man. The principle of Phonetic decay tends to take the place of emphasis. In language, consciousness first shows itself in the "period of roots," and then Comparative Philology commenced (p. 41); before that, only such instinctive beginnings existed as lead up to articulate. It is only where a group of cognate languages has changed but little, that we can go back beyond the invention of writing. Prof. Whitney (p. 43) says, in reference to the study of Comparative Philology, "That language is the instrument of thought, and should deal with simple words and phrases, not with sentences; and should follow out the successive steps of growth and of the laws which may govern its mutations, or best account for both its unity and variety."

In the study of Language Professor Sayce considers Phonology is of much importance in the laws relating to speech, showing that both the changes and kinship of words phonetically identical may have little or nothing to do with each other. Words are valuable chiefly as they may reflect or embody thought.‡ Gutturals may not unfrequently be either dropped or retained (? and hard consonants softened). Some common cause must often be at work in respect to phonetic changes (*vide* Grimm's Law). Language proper is not that of gesture, but of conscious articulate speech, and separates man from animals. We have to compare not mere sounds, but the process of thought involved. We may compare roots, but not derivatives. Words even from the same radical often assume different forms in Language. We should only compare roots together in different languages, when both sound and meaning fairly agree, and not apply the rules of phonetic change in one language to those of another.‡ A specialist in only one or two languages can hardly succeed in the general Science of Comparative Philology. Much and varied division of labour is requisite, and a good deal of labour has often to be received on trust. A philologist rather than a linguist is more likely of success; and even occasional errors, spread over a wide field, are not always of so much importance.

In Chapter II. Prof. Sayce proceeds to consider, that a too exclusive study, say of the Semitic or Aryan may be carried too far; the Aryan is only one out of many families of languages; and probably an exceptional one. Aryan roots are monosyllabic; and possibly the Chinese is less so than commonly supposed; and Edkins thinks there were once longer radicals now graded down. Bleek thinks the primitive Bantu (of S.E. Africa), language consists even now chiefly of polysyllabic roots (see also Kolbe). If the Aryan and Semitic languages are to be duly compared, it must be in connection with the structure of their Grammar, rather than through the Lexicon. Some of the older forms of roots might be found in Egyptian and Assyrian.* The origin of the so-called "Semitic biliteral roots arose either from phonetic decay or were loan words. The bulk of Egyptian words were not Semitic. In Aryan the roots were certainly verbal, though not necessarily so, or with all languages. Accadian has both nominal and verbal roots. The Semitic verb was frequently a noun, but not necessarily so the Aryan, where the *object* lay at the bottom of the language. Michigan states that the Tasmanian bad words representing the objective, *e.g.* for *hard* they say "like a stone;" § for *round* like a ball," or the "moon."

The North American Cherokees had thirteen different ways to express particular kinds, say,

* In my Vocabularies I have included the *Altaic* of Prof. Sayce, more generally as East Tartar including Mongolian, and his Ugrie, including the Samoëdian; as Ugro-Altaic as a mere convenient and comprehensive term.

† As well also perhaps—emotion or feeling.—R. P. G.

‡ It is curious how most philologists seem to have neglected the comparison of cognates for the same word or its analogies for different languages; as well as attaching perhaps undue importance to the Sanskrit.

§ It constantly happens in most Archaic and Savage languages, that hard, strong, cut, knife, round = stone.

of washing, but no abstract word for *washing*. [Does not this tend to show the importance in studying Archaic language; of considering cognate forms and ideas, as e.g. *hole* for both month or cave; *son*, shoot, or *high*, for tree; *shoulder*, *head*=hill (?) etc.] Dialects of Barbarian tribes often change rapidly, Polynesian and Red-Indian especially. Even amongst the Basques there are several *patois*. The study of Aryan alone is not sufficient to form any system of Glottology, though Aryan is the most perfect of languages in its verbal arrangements. In American languages the idea of time or tense is often deficient; and only personal arrangements fully indicated; often giving very roundabout modes of linguistic expression. The Accadian even had only two tenses. The various words and tenses of the Aryan verb may have been created chiefly by suffixing various pronouns and verbal radicals, some of which might belong to an older period than others. The moods and tenses formed through the help of another verb are of secondary antiquity. Sanskrit, however, has but few verbal roots.

Chapter III. Idolum of Primitive Language Centres.—The Aryan and Semitic are not in any way related. The Unity of Language is a more plausible than likely theory. One apparently radical sound may have a totally different meaning [often, however, with many cognates?] The Basque is probably Turanian. Grammar is not so changeable as words or pronunciation. The modern races of men link a selected residuum of older ones. We cannot say if early language was communistic or individual; and primitive mankind probably lived in isolated groups or families; and there were at a very early period already many dialects, as in America now. It was at first possibly diversity rather than unity. Different climates and conditions would tend to produce diversity of dialect and words. Even in Greek there are roots not found in more than one dialect. In short Prof. Sayce rather concludes that languages at first were more shifting and numerous than subsequently.

Chapter IV. The Theory of three stages of Development; as well shown in Chinese, Turkish, and Sanskrit; i.e. an isolating stage with roots, agglutinations, and inflections.

The verb has the idea of action. Probably prepositions are old substantives. Language is based rather on the *sentence* than on words and roots. [This is hardly susceptible of proof? I doubt it, and I find the Rev. C. J. Ball rather agrees with me.—R. P. G.] Culture and civilization can seldom change the real character even of isolating languages. The North American Indian languages are generally polysynthetic; i.e. where the sentences may be fused together into a long compound [has not modern German the same tendency?] The Accadian was an incorporating language, as *in-bat*=he opened; *ni-nin-bat*=he opened it; this also occurs in Basque; as *didac*=you have it from me=*d-id-au-c* (*au* being the verbal root). There is more difference between incorporation and polysynthetism than between incorporation and inflection. Prof. Sayce thinks an analysis of Aryan inflections might go far back towards an agglutinative period (and possibly of Semitic likewise); at least as far as the verb is concerned. Modern Aryan languages tend to return to the simplicity of the primitive Aryan verb, though the pronoun may have become subjective. But there would seem something in Aryan that points to a *primary* inflectional instinct which tended to shape the sentences as soon as conscious speech arrived, and which led both Aryan and Semitic to adopt almost meaningless suffixes, at first possibly phonetically, "to form grammatical inflection." The primary Semitic vowels were *a*, *i*, *u*. The flexional growth of the Aryan verb was later than that of the noun (*tar*=the present tense in the Sanskrit Veda, from whence *father*, *mother*=to cross?). Prof. Sayce (page 159) then goes into the question of the origin of Aryan inflection, which possibly might have been different from the earliest or more primitive one. We cannot say what really may have been the earliest form or condition of the Aryan language; and that the case-suffixes are grammatical forms, possibly of phonetic origin; now, their meaning connects one part of a sentence with another. Edkins says "the Turanian case-suffixes are always pronouns when the possessive and objective are in question."

Agglutinative languages do not express the relations of grammar by pronominal suffixes, but by help of post-fixed substantives and verbs or particles, each with a different meaning of its own. The Aryan, so far as known to Glottology, has always been inflectional. We do not know enough about the ultimate Aryan roots, except as entangled in later words.†

Professor Whitney (p. 168) is a strong advocate of the Aryan Language having descended from an original monosyllabic tongue, but this Prof. Sayce holds to be most improbable, however much assisted even by the use of gesture.

Chapter V. Possibility of mixture in the Grammar and Vocabulary of a Language.

Language alone is not a true index of race. The Melanesians have a good deal in common with Papuans in language, but are distinct races (see elsewhere). There is a tendency in some languages and civilizations to borrow words, and even to adopt grammar from others. The Tamil plural *gal* or *kal* has been traced to *tala*=a crowd in Bravidian.

In North American Indian languages the plural affix is often intercalated between the noun and the case, ending like a post-position; and also in Georgian with the plural suffix *bi*. The Berber (and

* That perhaps would not exclude the probability of many natural early sounds of human speech from being widely in use, as *ak* sound for words expressive of pain, surprise, darkness, etc.; also for action, motion, bigness, etc.—R. P. G.

† See Prof. Schlegel on Aryan and Chinese roots. Probably the Greek and Teutonic show the "root" better than the Sanskrit. Is not the idea of Primary Aryan inflectional instinct rather theoretical?

Amharic?) has a strong Semitic influence. Sanskrit may have borrowed somewhat from the Dravidian of South India (as well as *vice versa*?). Labials have been in part lost by the inhabitants of the west coast of South America (see p. xxix.). Many words of languages perish in course of time. Similar words may have been borrowed, or are only accidentally like, as the North American *Potomac*=river and the Greek *πόταμος*. The laws which govern the comparison of phonetic sounds, enable us often to reach back to the earliest form of a word in each group of languages, and see if they may be or not, a loan word.

Professor Sayce thinks that words connected with a higher civilization in the Semitic are derived from Accadian; so that *ur*=city Accadian (Assyrian *uru*) may have been borrowed from the Turanian [*ur*, *ira*, are also Dravidian].

Chapter VI. The Doctrine of Roots.—According to Professor Sayce, language would start with the *sentence* not with the word; and that words must have grown out of the sentence.* In Aryan the indistinct sound *r* and *l*, branched out into two consonants [surely this interchange of *r* and *l* was not confined to the Aryan; it was, I think, Archaic, and nearly universal]; as *e* and *t* does in the Sandwich Isles [*s* and *t* interchanges are also Archaic, and very common]. The existence of compounds is probably a mark of lateness in language. We must trace the growth of early phonetic distinctions by Glottology, which has nothing to do with the bow-wow or imitation theory. The earlier attempt to work out Aryan roots was a failure; “there was no primeval language,” says Prof. Sayce, p. 219;† and it does not follow that words in different languages were necessarily derived in a similar way [how is it that so many similar short words or sounds in different languages so often express a similar or cognate idea?]. The Aryan is rather different in this respect from other languages. The Tasmanians said things *round* were “like the moon.” [How is it so many words in most languages meaning round contain an *l* sound? See Appendix XXXVIII.]

The parent-Aryan language must even then have been comparatively the language of civilized man. It is doubtful if *mā* meant originally to fashion or measure, but more probably *mother*; and that *māter* was a later formation. The old Sanskritists wrongly supposed that a certain number of monosyllabic vocables, with a common vague meaning, ever necessarily formed part of an actual language. The root may have originally denoted an individual object or action, and afterwards in part been lost or phonetically altered. There may have been some attempt at inflection, even at a very early stage of the root-period, and even the Aryan may have possessed a much simpler or more Archaic form of language, and was succeeded, perhaps, by what Professor Sayce (p. 226) calls the Epithet period, and the *moon*, say, might well be called “the measurer;” many words may have been mere epithets (? adjectives); and new words had to be coined often out of old material as it were. In some American languages *na*, *ni*, *nu*=my, are constantly prefixed to the substantive [as also in certain African languages, I believe],‡ and probably along with the epithet “period” came the personal pronouns, which, according to Bleek, may have at first been nouns of ceremony, as servant, lord, etc.

The Caribs express the same idea by very different roots; as in English or Sanskrit, so may words meaning *to go*. In Turanian, in a tribe of fifty persons, no less than four dialects have been noticed, each with a different word for eye, head, etc. Prof. Sayce objects to the idea that roots are simply interjections or imitations of sounds [though why *some* roots or sounds as *ma*, *ak*, etc., should not have been I do not quite see]. “Roots are not interjectional or emotional, although they may have grown out of them.” Semitic roots never have been resolved into ultimate elements. Many Aryan roots are even really compounds, as Sanskrit *yudh*=*yu*-*tha*. Turanian and Accadian roots, though often apparently simple, contain also compounds, as in *is*=a heap; *el*=“house” forming; *es*=“a building”; and *me* “multitude”+*es*=mes, “many.” This shows a very remote period. Our own English simplicity of grammar is the result of a long series of generalisms, and is expressive of condensed thought, regardless of any ideal unity. Probably at first no distinction between *r* and *l*. Finnish has only eleven consonants. Polynesian seldom ten. Some nations cannot pronounce certain letters or sounds. In the root-period there was probably much vagueness in sound, grammar, and meaning. Where the pronoun has been successfully analyzed, even in inflectional languages, it has turned out to be an old substantive.§ The “Pronominal Root theory” is the result of the improbable theory that the inflectional stage of the Aryan was preceded by an agglutinative stage.

Chapter VII. The Metaphysics of Language.—Treats in part of the question of Gender. Different nations have from two to even eighteen genders (as some of the Kaffirs); whilst according to Bleek there is no gender in agglutinative and isolating languages; but occasionally a difference in endings, as *fun*=daughter; *fup*=son (as in Ostiac); and probably M. F. and N. were primarily merely so many

* Surely a primeval savage could hardly have contemplated or perfected a grammatical sentence, as an Englishman or Frenchman, from his inner consciousness.—R. P. G.

† There may have been, as I have elsewhere tried to show, a considerable number of Archaic semi-natural simple expressive sounds, very early widely spread, arising out of emotional or imitative, or interjectional speech.—R. P. G.

‡ I have attempted, in Appendix LI., to show that *na*, *ni*, etc., appear to have been the equivalent of a nearly universal Archaic pronoun (I, thou, he); and may also have had an original meaning=*man*.—R. P. G.

§ Probably, originally, all the personal pronouns were *na*, etc.=man. See Appendix LI.

different pronouns, each of which appropriated a certain class of nouns. The Thibetan masculine suffix is: *pa-po*=father; feminine suffix, *ma-mo*=mother, where the primitive substantives have not yet become mere pronominal suffixes. [See also Kolbe's Bantu language.] Prof. Sayce accepts Bleek's theory, slightly modified (p. 269). In some languages the numeral changes, according to the noun objects to be numbered. Articles may have begun as nouns, and then have their initial changed so as to harmonize with that of the attached substantive. Prof. Sayce considers gender a secondary accident of speech; and English has dropped actual gender-distinction, except in the personal pronouns. (Dual.) Almost everywhere we meet still with a *dual*, both for substantives as well as verbs, which tends gradually to turn into the plural; and there must have been a time when the idea of plurality could not have been fully conceived; *two* of course being first used. Some savages can only count up to 2 or 3. The Kharnatic languages often want a plural to nouns altogether. In Accadian *bi*=either he or they (in some languages *ni*?) Some nations have not even yet gone beyond the dual. Reduplication is of course both a natural as well as a common device.* Superlatives commenced with reduplication; as Accadian, *gal-gal*=very great; Mandingo, *ding-ding*=very little child; reduplication also intensifies. In Cherokee, the first person is divided into duality; and Papuan into a trinal form. In Annatom, *ainyah*=I; *akaijan*=you two+I, you three, etc. In Malay *ulun*=man=I. The Aryan plural is formed by a final *s*. Hebrew plural *-im* (*amim*). Assyrian, *-a* (*mase. plu. -i*). From numbers, Prof. Sayce goes on to cases, which need not here specially be referred to, as not sufficiently Archaic. As to verbs, in Chinese, *position* alone decides; if a word is used as a noun, adjective, adverb, or preposition; *ngó*=I, is simply placed before a root as in English, *e.g.* I beat; and likewise in Accadian. Generally, however, the personal pronoun is affixed or suffixed with the root.

Chap. VIII. Philology and Religion.

Chap. IX. Influence of Analogy in Language, in which Prof. Sayce notices the phenomena of the phonetic decay of words; but new conceptions or grammatical relation are mostly due to habit or laziness. Italian is more readily learned, as smoother in its inflections, than German. The influence of the linguistic process leads to the reduction of the number of anomolous forms to one type. *Post* and *arm* are analogous in idea. Turanian idioms often only slightly conceal their radicals; and very slightly add changes to alter the meaning, *e.g.* *kah-isen*=to hit; *keh-isen*=to boil. Some languages accentuate the first syllable; others the penultimate. (See Whitney, on Study of Languages.) Even our own English vowels have changed in sound the last three centuries; *e* replaces *i*, and *a* and *i* have often become diphthongs. In Arabic *u* marks a passive sense; *a* generally used in an active one; and this was the tendency even in the older Semitic. There has been a general tendency in change from the Euphonic to the significant vowel. The three stages of language probably pass more or less insensibly into each other. The reduplicated perfect is the oldest contrivance of speech for marking the past and future extension of time. In the chief modern European languages, Lubbock calculated only 2 in 1000 words as evidently reduplicated; in Savage ones 38-170 per 1000. Analogy may, however, sometimes change the whole character and even syntax of a language. Old Egyptian was once an affix-language, and Coptic its descendant, a prefix one. One nation or language may come to influence another. In English flecion has nearly disappeared. [In Turanian Turkish flecion is said to be only commencing]. Prof. Whitney ("Life and Growth of Language,") reduces the changes of word-signification constantly going on to two processes; one, the specialization of the general; the other, to the generalization of the special. But the agent of change is generally through analogy, as Prof. Sayce calls it. "Language, as the expression of thought, is also the treasure-house of worn out metaphors." The mere simple sound of a word, is its outer husk, and may call up new sounds and associations of new ideas and therefore of new words. A large part of our Aryan mythology, as Max Müller has pointed out, has been derived from homonyms and synonyms by phonetic decay of forgotten words. *Daphne*=the laurel, and *daphne*=the dawn, both from the Sanskrit root *dah*=to burn. There was a natural tendency to repeat the same sound or combination (alliteration); and this may have led to rhyme in poetry. The influence of Analogy has always been immense to influence and fashion human speech.

Appendix I. The routes followed by the Western Aryans into Europe.

Professor Sayce has (since 1875) a good deal modified his views on this subject, and changed the supposed Cradle of the Aryan race from the Hindu-Kush to Lithuania and the Baltic (see elsewhere.) The whole strip of land from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf was at the earliest time possessed by a Turanian population.† The present Finns would have gone North. There would seem to be no trace of Aryan in Accadian. When the Aryans moved, they already had left the root-period behind, and could not have borrowed from the Accadian. Humboldt thought the present Sea of Aral (then much enlarged, and including the Caspian Sea) divided the Western Aryan from the Eastern Ugric Turanians; in this Prof. Sayce does not agree, though it has been lately again taken up by Professor Huxley and others (see elsewhere).

* Expressive both of Plurality and Superlative.—R. P. G.

† See elsewhere in this Introduction. It might be rather in the regions between the Caucasus and Volga that the Cradle of the Aryan Race only might naturally be sought?

In the "Academy," September 5th, 1891, Professor Sayce gives a short notice of the 4th edition, Part I., of Prof. A. Fick's great Dictionary of the Indo-European Languages (Göttingen: Vanderhoeck and Ruprecht). In this work, the anthropological as well as linguistic problems of Comparative Philology have, Prof. Sayce observes, both been maturely and hand-in-hand considered; and contains a masterly and lucid though short Introduction of his views on the subject.

"The table of different sounds possessed by the Parent-Speech is not as large as that which is found in the pages of Brugmann. Brugmann's neutral vowel, for example, is wanting, and Fick believes that the sonant *b* was unknown to the primitive Aryans. He regards the East-Aryans *ç* and *k* as more original than the West-Aryan *k* and velar *q*; and he still holds, in a modified form, to the theory of the independent growth of the several Indo-European languages, which was once the subject of so much controversy between himself and Johannes Schmidt. These languages he considers, fall into three groups, Eastern, Western, and Intermediate, each group developing separately and without being influenced by another. If Schmidt's views were correct, 'the members of the intermediate group would exhibit original linguistic formations, peculiar only to it and one or other of the two groups on either side of it. In the case of the Eastern group, the common stock of words would exist in Iranian and Slavonic, Greek and Phrygo-Armenian, Teutonic and Lithuanian. I find nothing in the common vocabularies of these languages which would indicate a continual and fruitful contact.' The Eastern branch will have been the first to separate itself from the mother-speech."

"The Eastern or Iranian branch, Prof. Fick further argues, left the primitive hive before agriculture was known to the Aryans, or at any rate was developed to any considerable extent. But here I think he depends too much upon negative evidence. A nomadic life is not favourable to agriculture and the retention of agricultural terms in a vocabulary; and it therefore does not follow that such terms did not exist in the Parent-Speech, because the Iranian emigrants no longer possessed them when they first become known to us. Upon negative evidence only, we should be obliged to maintain that the primitive Aryans were unacquainted with seas, lakes, or rivers; and yet the existence of a word for 'boat' in both the Eastern and Western branches of the Indo-European family of speech shows that such a conclusion would be false. We must wait to see what light M. de Morgan will have thrown upon the subject by his excavations in the prehistoric tumuli of Northern Persia."

"Prof. Fick does not touch upon the question, which has of late been so greatly exercising the minds of the anthropologists; who were the primitive Aryans, the original speakers of the Indo-European languages, and from whence did they come? Nor does he refer to Penka's suggestion, that the leading phonetic differences which mark off one Indo-European language from another are due to the inability of a conquered population to pronounce the language of their masters. Prof. Rhys has recently based an ingenious theory upon this suggestion in order to account for the transformation of *qu* into *p*."

"Professor Sayce wishes he could find space to reproduce Prof. Fick's words upon the nature of *roots*. But contents himself with quoting a passage from the Hindu grammarian Bhartrihari, which shows that even in India protests have been raised against the grammatical system which Bopp introduced into Europe, and translated into the materialistic terms of European logic.

"The significant element in language is the sentence, not the letter or the word. Individual words have as little real existence as roots, stems, or suffixes; like these, words are the artificial creations of the grammarian, whose object is to assist the defective intelligence."

"After this Prof. Sayce finds it difficult to understand Prof. Fick's attitude in regard to the primitive Indo-European suffixes; what proof can there be, that they were ever separable from the forms to which they belong, much more that they were ever independent words?" (See elsewhere.)

[I have been unable to avail myself of Prof. Fick's work; and any full consideration of the Aryan languages was scarcely included in my original intention.]

Language, and Theories of its Origin, by R. Brown, jun., Esq., F.S.A. (E. Stanford and Son.)

In this essay the author considers Language and Religion to a large extent go hand-in-hand. Both in consequence have in course of time become greatly changed, and become more complicated.* As even in our present civilization the number of the ideas and words commonly used is very limited, it must have been still more simple in its earliest phases, and when population was more scanty. Language must postulate human thought as well as religion. Even animals must have cognitions; and man might almost be called a religious animal. Language has been "defined as a mode of expressing our thoughts by means of motions of the bodily organs," and we should first consider the main facts of touch, gesture, rude delineation, and of natural involuntary sound as well as of articulate speech. *Articulate Speech* divides into dialects and groups of families of languages; but is at first itself only a division of the original subject, which gradually became more complicated, and yet is a natural and progressive art, though still imperfect. Dr. Tylor considers that it was rather by rough and ready ingenuity, than by any systematic, arbitrary, or scientific classification, that words arose or grew and became adapted.

Language, Mr. Brown holds, though so slowly developed, must have had a beginning, "there must have been at least one primeval form of speech, which at present, however, it is almost hopeless to discover. He proceeds to illustrate what might however have been the earliest, or a very early form

* In the first instance, probably the *religious* element in mankind must have largely included superstition and feticism, incantation, magic, etc.

of the English word *dog*—as through the old Aryan root *dhav*, *dhan*, etc., meaning the idea of motion, running, etc., and so on; possibly through *kwan*, *svan*, *kuón*, *eu*, *canis*, *hund*, etc. Assyrian, *kalbu*; Accadian, *lik*, etc. But which word for *dog* is the oldest? who can say? Yet there is no absolute bar to the discovery as to how certain words may have acquired their special later meaning.*

Besides eye and gesture and imitative language, Mr. Brown alludes to *ear-language*, consisting of natural ejaculations, only often slightly variant. [I have alluded to this elsewhere, especially in relation to the sound *ach!* *ak*, *ek*, *uck*, expressive of, more or less universally, surprise, joy, pain, darkness, evil, etc., and giving rise to vast numbers of allied or cognate forms.]

Canon Farrar says: "We cannot suppose development in language possible without *some* connection between sounds and objects." Mr. Brown, like Prof. Max Müller, considers the Bow-wow Theory, so called, of very minor importance, and proceeds to give a list of the principal groups and sub-groups of articulate speech, viz.: I. Isolating. II. Agglutinative. III. Inflectional. IV. Polysynthetic, including—(a) Mexican; (b) Peruvian; (c) various dialects of North and South America; (d) Eskimo; (e) Basque or (?) pre-Aryan population of S.W. Europe).

As regards *Polysynthetic* languages Prof. Müller has remarked that, "as long as in these long sesquipedalian compounds† the significative root remains distinct, they belong to the agglutinative stage; as soon as they are absorbed by the terminations (*suffixes* and *affixes*), they belong to the inflectional stage." Mr. Brown proceeds to say, "Others see in Polysynthesisism a survival of the universal early stage of language, and that the majority of Old World dialects are agglutinative. Prof. Sayce has remarked that one of the strongest points of the Aryan English language is that it has to a large extent abandoned inflection, though many high authorities (Mr. Brown remarks) have agreed in the Fixity of Type in many languages, so that an *inflectional language* must always have been one.

There may be many names for the same object or thing, or for its qualities only. The arbitrary element in gesture language is small compared with what is indicated in spoken language.

Professor Sayce well observes, says Mr. Brown, "that the origin of language is to be sought in *gestures*, *onomatopœia*, and to a limited extent in *interjectional cries*." Interjectional cries being to a certain extent almost universally the same, for the most part generally understood by different races, and that so, language can be traced back to a few simple elements; representative of emotions rather than ideas especially as regards interjectional cries; yet there must be, as regards words generally, some connection between an idea and the word that first represented it. "It is hard for language to admit of anything which was not from the first significant in thought," continues Prof. Sayce, though many even imitative or interjectional words may have, more or less, lost their original conceptional meaning.

Mr. Brown thinks, even every Archaic-animal name is based on an excellent reason, "even as *man* himself is he who *means*"; and that "original names do *not* exceed in numbers the distinct ideas entertained by the *namer*." By degrees some original natural utterance may have been deliberately strengthened from a mere sound into a *word*. Professor Sayce, Mr. Brown says, quotes a *dictum* of Proklos that "men may create speech, not deliberately, and with intention, but instinctively through the impulse of their nature." Mr. Brown thinks the *m* sound important, and often a natural one, e.g. Sanskrit root *mu*=to tie; *muka*=dumb; *mu*, in murmur; *muó*, to be shut; where the lips and mouth open and shut. English, *mum*, *mumble*, *munch*, *mute*, *mouth*? *mutter*, *music*? Tahiti, *mamu*, to be silent. Vei negroes, *mumu*=dumb; and *nim*, *nam*, etc., mean child in a number of languages. Mr. Brown then refers to Dr. Bleek's, Geiger's, Noiró's, and Prof. Müller's theories of language. Noiró considers that "certain *roots* lie apparently at the basis of speech. Aryan ones are generally monosyllabic; Semitic, disyllabic (or with vowels sounded, trisyllabic). Old Egyptian roots may be either. Semitic roots show the principle of triconsonantism; while Aryan roots do not." Mr. Brown very properly objects to any single language, e.g. Aryan, being of itself sufficient to build up any language theory. [I am myself inclined to believe the Turanian language may frequently contain single roots; African, possibly disyllabic, or at least often reduplicated.]

Mr. Brown, as well as Prof. Sayce, seem to doubt Noiró's explanation of hypothetical Aryan roots, or of so-called Dictionary roots; or that verb-forms may be older than noun-forms. Probably, however, most actions may have been verbal, and things nominal, as in Accadian; possibly a combination even. Prof. Sayce thinks that Polynesian and Semitic roots refer mostly to nominal, and Aryan ones to verbal.‡ "The Semitic pre-supposes a noun, the Aryan a verb; the conception of the object rather

* The root or sound *ku*, *kun*, *kan*, *koh*, seem to be amongst the earliest words used for *dog* in most families of languages, and best seen in our English word *cur*. *ker*=dog. See Vocabularies, pp. 9, 10.

† In my own selection of American words for my Vocabularies, I have avoided, as far as possible, long or awkward compound words; with African words also.

‡ I am myself inclined to think nominal roots the older; probably say if *tē* or *kha* was an Archaic root or sound for stone, the use of a stone would be energized into action by addition of *k*, giving *tek* or *khak*; or *kat* or *kut*. *ma*=death; *mat* or *mak* or *nak*=to kill?

than subjective action being left out of sight." Chavée places pronouns, adverbs, and verb-nouns at the base of Aryan speech.

Canon Farrar, an advocate of onomatopœia, thinks the naming of animals was the first effort of speech, and agrees with Garnett that all language is reducible to roots. Noiré must surely be wrong as to the priority of the verb.

Probably no theory precisely is all sufficient to account for primitive speech, and it may have been a combination of the imitative, interjectional, and emotional; many words, too, may not even have originally been monosyllabic (? often reduplicated), and have subsequently, by phonetic decay, become shortened or altered;† and Mr. Brown concludes his essay, "thus not at random, but designedly, man first used sound linguistically, and strengthened it by gesture; and as he had a reason (? instinctively) for his first step, so he had a stronger for his second; and his first sound in any particular line of idea being thus determined, his second, in the same line, was naturally in the majority of instances merely a repetition of the former."

M. Topinard, in his "Anthropology," p. 423, *et seq.*, alludes more specially to "Linguistic characteristics," as being important in the study of Comparative Philology, both as to vocabulary and grammar. Every language family has passed through three phases (as before referred to). The Indo-European differs essentially from the Semitic; they seem at first to have been quite separated, so that language would almost seem to have been independent of the Will of Man, and the product of special cerebral cognizance, though modified by circumstance. This, M. Topinard argues, is in favour of the polygenistic doctrine; and that, when man arrived at the dignity of language, he was already dispersed in distinct races; that may even long have remained about the same centre without material change. The Euskarian, in S.W. Europe, preceded the Celt; and M. Broca considered its area, at a remote period, extended all over Western Europe, till it met the Finn language (see p. lix.). The language now known in certain countries were not, of course, necessarily always spoken there. The Yakuts of the Lena resemble in feature the Mongols, but speak a Turkish language. Anthropology must step in where languages have got mixed or changed.

Upon the question of *Origin* of Man, I do not pretend to enter; though M. Topinard devotes a chapter to its consideration. Superior races have ever tended to supersede inferior ones. The scattered wandering tribes of aborigines of Western Australia are the remnants of a negrito race inferior to the present Eastern Australian natives. Even in Europe the races of Périgord, which previously disappeared, or have been absorbed into the more brachycephalic races from the East, and the *blondes* of the North, have played the same part before the races anterior to the neanderthal, as these again probably did to the later Miocene races of Thenay and Saint Prest. M. Quatrefages, however, defends the doctrine of Unity of the Human Species. The human family, M. Topinard considers, whether white or black, engenistic or paragenesic, Aryan or Negro, is composed but of Species of the Order of Primates. "Two, apparently, very distinct races may give rise in course of time to a fixed intermediate race." The general groups of *genera* may be (1) Brachycephalic, with low stature, yellowish skin; broad flattish face and oblique eyes with contracted eyelids; hair, coarse, scanty, and round. (2) Dolichocephalic, with tall stature, fair complexion; narrowish face, projecting on the median line; hair abundant, light coloured, soft and somewhat elliptical in section under the microscope. (3) More dolichocephalic, with blacking complexion; hair flat, and rolled into spirals; very prognathous; buttocks prominent, and mammae elongated.

M. Haeckel considered that all dolichocephales are originally from Europe and Africa; and the brachycephales from Eastern Asia, for the reason that the Chimpanzee and the Gorilla of the coasts of Guinea are dolichocephalic; and the Orangs of Borneo and Sumatra are brachycephalic. But M. Vogt does not agree to this.

Lastly, Canon F. C. Cook, in his "Origins of Religion and Language," a series of five essays (J. Murray & Co., 1884), has some valuable remarks on the question of Race and Language; more especially bearing on the Semitic, Egyptian, and Aryan Languages; and he gives a considerable selection of words, having evidently a common origin, in those families of language, as well as some Turanian ones, selected as bearing upon and in favour of, the Original Unity of Language. I venture to give a short abridgement of a portion of his 4th and 5th Essays, and have borrowed some of his root-resemblances and verbal illustrations in my Vocabularies.

Canon Cook considers the Egyptian must be regarded as an independent language. The Semitic and Hamitic groups point to a common origin; most of the pronouns are almost identical, though the majority of the roots and elementary words, in both, point to an earlier community of origin (Pre-Semitic). Triliteral roots are common in the Semitic languages. The Egyptian tradition was

† Say not unfrequently also by the interchange of letters, as *t* into *s*, *k* into *h*, *l* into *r* or *l*, etc.—R. P. G.

that the Cushites went south and became negroes, others went north. De Rouge points out that the old Egyptian language contains a large number of Nigritian words. [This may be noticed to some extent in my own Vocabularies, and by Gerald Massey, in his "Book of Beginnings," and I believe also by Mr. Hyde Clarke.] The Berber and Libyan languages retain marked Egyptian characteristics; also the Gallas, Nubians, and Bishari.

The Negroid languages of Australia bear marks of a common origin with those of South Africa, perhaps descended from very early Japhetic immigrants, Mr. Ellis thinks akin to Turanian or Aryan [probably the Caucasian of Mr. Stanley, and who came into East Central and South Eastern Africa *via* Arabia and Ethiopia. (See elsewhere.) The more mountainous African negroes are physically different from the more nomadic tribes of the alluvial plains (see Stanley's Darkest Africa)].

A Nigritian population are also largely found in the Eastern Archipelago and New Guineas (Papuan). Often in juxtaposition with Malayans, who may be of Sub-Aryan or Scythian origin. The negroes, apparently of African origin, also occupy the Melanesian group, mingled with Malays and Polynesians. [Gerald Massey has given a list of many Maori words common to South-East Africa.]

The An-Aryan or Turanian-Scythian descendants of the Biblical Magog are of immense antiquity, and extending from Japan to Lapland, and near the Baltic, probably mixed with the Aryan. This wide group of languages have not many roots in common, though Canon Cook considers most scholars have detected an understratified original unity of structure and origin. They are mostly monosyllabic, and not inflexional. Canon Cook prefers the term Scythian to Turanian, as better applying to Huns, Turks, and Finns. [The Mongols, Manchurians, and Calmucks, may be, perhaps, better designated as Eastern Tartars.] He also points out the resemblance between vernacular Japanese and Scythian, as noticed by Mr. Norris; and holds that the Iberian Basque is the last remnant of the oldest form of Turanian before the Aryan Celt arrived. The Finns are closely allied to the Magyars, and the Caucasians mostly of Turanian or Scythic descent, with the exception of Ossetes and Armenians. The Thibetans probably represent a rather pure and primitive form of the Scythians.

It is now generally held that the Tamil, Canarese, and Dravidian languages generally belong also to the Scythian. Bishop Caldwell, however, considered the so-called Dravidian distinct from the Non-Aryan tribes of North-East India; and the Tamil itself evidently much mixed with Sanskrit.

The Polynesian dialects are all closely connected, and more or less immediately Malayan; and not improbably of Aryan or Scythian origin originally; though more likely it is a debased later form of Aryan. It is also supposed by the best authorities that none of the Pacific Islands have been peopled more than 2000 years at most by the present race. Leaving Canon Cook's considerations on the Aryan branches of language, I may quote *in extenso* what he finally says concerning the Unity of Language, pp. 361, 481: "If upon examination he finds that any number of words, which cautious philologists recognize as sufficient to prove a common origin, do exist in two linguistic branches, so far he is safe in accepting the conclusion as to their unity. If again such a number of words are found, either quite identical in form and meaning, or differing only to the extent to which modifications are common or universal in languages of the same family, in Egyptian, Aryan, Turanian, I do not see how he can resist the conclusions that those peoples had a common ancestry." Of this unity Canon Cook is satisfied, making all allowances for chance; and he has given a large number of useful and generally important words, giving evidence of identical roots as to form and meaning in Semitic, Aryan, and to some extent An-Aryan roots, embracing some 250 words or ideas; divided into words expressive of existence and its primary conditions. The verbs include (1) verbs of motion; (2) common actions; (3) acts of violence. Of An-Aryan or Turanian words, however, not many are given, and very few American, Polynesian, or African ones.

Canon Cook concludes, and as the result of repeated experiment, that most Egyptian words, if thoroughly examined, might be identified with Semitic, Aryan, or An-Aryan roots. "Such a process conducted by competent scholars, when the principles of phonetic decay, renovation, and transformation, as now generally recognized, are fairly and consistently applied, will, I have no doubt, ere long remove any remaining doubts as to the original unity of all languages spoken by families of the human race."

A PHILOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

ACCORDANCES.

(PART I.)

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN. "Pierret."
kaki. ziwe. kringa. kanga. ker. taku. dak. ki. kakom. oko. kittiti. te. ka. data. kon. sia. kala. huka = <i>rock. peak.</i> daka = <i>house. to. kak.</i> sen. okuta. eta. desi. achu. ite. tari. libuku. [Arabic.—hadsar ?] „ —tzakra	Assyrian.—almu. katû = <i>cut.</i> „ kakku = <i>weapon.</i> Celtic.—carraig. Sanskrit.—gila. kuta = <i>rock.</i> „ sak = <i>strong.</i> „ kor = <i>to cut.</i> Latin.—silex. seco. Ugro-Altaic—kalla. tiu.	STONE. Hew, saw, to cut, hack. hard ? rock, taw ? tor ; earth, dig. brick, knock. land. hill. house. arrow. pillar. axe. knife. dagger. boundary ? strong ?	anr. tu. āar, tχtu. beχen. teb = <i>brick.</i> khab = <i>sickle.</i> tet = <i>earth.</i> lksu = <i>are.</i> ska = <i>plough.</i> ter = <i>strong</i> hāt = <i>hard.</i> sāhu ; sek-sek bāt. } = <i>to</i> sekħ ; tekħes ? ten } <i>cut ;</i> san ; besq ; paht. } <i>hit ;</i> ati ; zeqer. } <i>prick.</i>
kaki ; taku ; daka = <i>stone. ziwe = stone.</i> ulu. ilu. ura. ho ko. bit. daka. ilec = <i>village.</i> ger. da. oko. aar. ua. tan. ham. to. ta. hu. bwala. deba. esi. kela ; oko = <i>stone.</i> gao. uma. to = <i>village.</i> te. u ; ama = <i>village.</i> ndsu. ngim. nago. indu. [Arabic.—helle = <i>village.</i>] „ dar = <i>house.</i>	Assyrian.—bitu. alû = <i>city.</i> „ ekallu = <i>palace.</i> Dravidian.—patti. cheri. Latin.—casa. vicus. cutis. Ugro-Altaic.—hukut. kar. ola. Caucasian.—teb = <i>stone.</i> C. Indian.—hatu. Greek.—oἶκος. Sanskrit.—khad = <i>to cover.</i> „ dāru = <i>tree. oka.</i> „ vāsa. Hebrew.—baith. gal = <i>heap.</i> Arabic.—baīt. kilah = <i>castle.</i> Japanese.—oka = <i>hill.</i> Scandinavian.—skali. Chinese.—uk = <i>ot = hut ?</i> Malay.—bali. Polynesian.—hale. pah. uare. Celtic.—bal = <i>town.</i> Hindi.—garh = <i>fortress, ghar.</i> Persian.—khāna.	HOUSE. Dwelling. home. tent. enclosure ? nest. cot. hut. villa. inn. box. tree ? stone. boat ? yard. hill ? tower. high ? shed. town. brick. farm. village. fortress ? field ? wall. cover. skin. tribe. ham.	hā. āt'ra. āt. āāt. bu. bāat. ap. tma ; katr ; kaïrt ? } = <i>town,</i> nu ; run ; nut } = <i>village.</i> pa ; per nī-t = <i>hall.</i> metmet = <i>room.</i> am = <i>tent.</i> teb. = <i>box</i> χi = <i>roof.</i> hχt = <i>tower.</i> teb = <i>brick, branch.</i> anb ; sbt = <i>wall.</i> baka = <i>boat.</i> han = <i>box</i> aχα = <i>high.</i> kar = <i>shrine.</i> as = <i>room.</i>
varo ; mooze = <i>land.</i> baki = <i>garden.</i> ka ; sia ; te = <i>stone.</i> ama = <i>village. mund.</i> ranga = <i>farm.</i> gare = <i>country.</i> oko. kira ; kan = <i>farm.</i> [Arabic ; carria = <i>farm</i>] „ dhara = <i>land.</i>	Ugro-Altaic.—ma = <i>land.</i> kyra. moda = <i>earth.</i> „ mat = <i>house.</i> Slavonic.—gora = <i>hill.</i> Dravidian.—kanda. Sanskrit.—ku. go ? „ eakra = <i>circle.</i> Polynesian.—marae. Japanese.—maru = <i>circle.</i> „ gumu = <i>kingdom.</i> Malay.—tana. Hebrew.—kor = <i>circle.</i> Assyrian.—ginû = <i>garden.</i> kirû. „ kara = <i>fortress. art.</i> „ mātu. igaru = <i>wall.</i> Greek.—ἐργονργον = <i>earth-</i> <i>goddess.</i> Celtic.—machair. „ γῆ = <i>earth.</i> French.—jardin = <i>garden.</i> „ carré = <i>square.</i> Phrygian.—ganos. Latin.—ager. Coptic.—kar. Persian.—khāna = <i>house.</i>	ENCLOSURE. Field. earth. land. kingdom ? country. park. garden. yard. wall. boundary. stone. house. inn. plain. circle. a place. area. march. town. farm. brick ? stone. hill. garth. garden. court. (Roots ?—kar. mah.)	aht. sχt. ah. set. χent ; χanta = <i>garden.</i> sχnu = <i>enclosure. ser.</i> hu = <i>place. kai.</i> bu = <i>stone. tu = rock.</i> ta = <i>plain, earth.</i> ab = <i>wall. aft = square.</i> tet = <i>land, country.</i> qt ; tbn ; qcr = <i>circle.</i> tu ; tes ; men = <i>moun-</i> <i>tain.</i> mern = <i>hilly land.</i> un = <i>territory.</i> kar = <i>garden.</i> χem. qr = <i>circle, hole, han =</i> <i>box.</i> māt = <i>to bind.</i> mah = <i>land.</i> āar = <i>earth.</i>

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
(g = k)		
tag. taq. digh. si. za. na. an. ki; gi; ma; ga = <i>earth</i> . gar; sheb = <i>brick</i> . bar. khar = <i>rock, hill</i> . kher. za; silig = <i>strong</i> . shig = <i>stone</i> . ga; ma = <i>house</i> . tar, kud, sig = <i>to cut</i> . mar = <i>brick</i> . gng = <i>jade</i> . tim; dim = <i>pillar; cut</i> .	tuh. ti. chi. sha. shih = <i>shik</i> . kot; p'ik = <i>to cut da</i> . tsu. tao = <i>knife</i> . ku = <i>brick</i> . du; t'u; ki; ti = <i>land, earth</i> . yuk; dok = <i>jade</i> . sah; tuk; tut = <i>javelin</i> . sh = <i>to split</i> . kü = <i>to saw</i> . ku; küt = <i>dart; saw</i> . chuk, tuk (old) = <i>to dig</i> . zid = <i>tit (old)</i> .	tecpat† = <i>flint</i> . tot. tee. cata.* kat.† taque.* kuta* = <i>to cut</i> . thalton; kuk; tarak = <i>earth</i> . silla.* kaht = <i>arrow</i> . tepe. anda. itaque. tsai. bik. itak. silch. tika* = <i>brick</i> . kak.* tse. seh. kuh. caa.† oca* = <i>house</i> . caratu.* tot. tupau.† chahk itsau. tak. kak.†
ku. ea. du. kha. kur. ki = <i>earth, box</i> . gar = <i>brick, town</i> . unu. u. ki-ku. ga. ma. eri; er-ki; gal = <i>town</i> . bar = <i>village, wall</i> . khar = <i>rock, hill</i> . mar = <i>brick</i> . kar = <i>wall, fort</i> . kana = <i>gate</i> . sila = <i>street</i> . ku; ti = <i>to dwell</i> . uru = <i>city, house</i> . mal = <i>house</i> . su = <i>skin, cover</i> . kan = <i>gate</i> . du; dur = <i>to dwell</i> . gun. tu = <i>clothing</i> . dul = <i>to cover</i> . ki; kin = <i>village?</i>	lu (ku). hia. kü. ü. ching = <i>village</i> . yü. zu. sü. mah kin. kap = <i>to cover, head</i> . han = <i>inn, shed</i> . tse. (mak). pao = <i>hamlet, wall</i> . kü; uk = <i>house</i> . ku = <i>brick</i> . kin. kia = <i>to dwell, house</i> . ta; tó = <i>cover</i> . yen = <i>roof</i> . kin = <i>nest, hut</i> . kin; ka = <i>nest</i> . hi; ki = <i>box</i> . pok, pak (old) = <i>hamlet</i> . hiang (old), kin. yung (Accad. unu) = <i>village</i> . pai = <i>raft; boat</i> . kek = <i>skin</i> .	tlalli† = <i>land, soil</i> . wasi.* huasi.* ku.†* hoh. ha. tah. zaca† = <i>garden</i> . baan.* tan.* hi.* hia. uta.* uma. y.* wesi.* era.* tee.* kukh. in.* kah. ko. silla.* kak.†* maoksi; pahla = <i>stone</i> . dum.* gue. ank. qui. vigu.†* he. pat. karpa* = <i>tent</i> . tapa* = <i>nest</i> . kodja. ata.* uca. oca.* pa. mohl = <i>village</i> . cani. calli.† cal.† tot; hoczu = <i>stone</i> . ama. coca.* qata* = <i>to cover</i> . puku. u.† kei.* joca.* tupek = <i>tent</i> . (Esq.)
ki; gu; da; gi; ga = <i>earth, land</i> . ma; ma-da = <i>land, country</i> . gan; gana = <i>garden; wall</i> . kananga. kudur. ki = <i>place</i> . ku; kur; kiku; kar; mal = <i>house</i> . idin = <i>field</i> . shigga. agar. kin—ga. mu; kudur = <i>boundary</i> . kingi. nanga. tag = <i>stone</i> . kin. erki = <i>town</i> . kar; ghar = <i>wall, town</i> . bar = <i>fort</i> . tu = <i>place</i> . kur = <i>hill; bank; country</i> . ki, kin = <i>village</i> . gin = <i>country</i> . gish-shar = <i>garden</i> .	t'uk'i = <i>earth-goddess</i> . ti; ki; t'u; du; dat = <i>earth, land</i> . t'ien = <i>field</i> . mu = <i>boundary</i> . yu = <i>garden</i> . kai. t'ien. yun = <i>wall</i> . yin = <i>tomb</i> . chang = <i>garden</i> . shin = <i>a walled town</i> . ye = <i>enclosure</i> . hen; han = <i>inn, field</i> . tang. tin. pien. ken = <i>boundary; bank</i> . tuh; ti = <i>stone</i> . kien. kan. yuen = <i>circle, garden</i> . kiu = <i>wheel, circle</i> . na. ren. ten. tsí(zi) hé. tai = <i>region</i> ; kut (ku) = <i>garden</i> . yü, ngo (old) = <i>field</i> .	tlalli;† hoy; too; gue = <i>earth, land</i> . cancha.* zaca† = <i>garden</i> . cani; pana.* in; kah = <i>house</i> . maca; ta; tet; caratu* = <i>stone</i> . amet; mah = <i>land</i> . pan† = <i>a place</i> . muye. mille. milli.† marka* = <i>frontier town</i> . ti. ki. bu = <i>land</i> . mohl = <i>village</i> . pehre* = <i>house</i> . karpa = <i>tent</i> . muyuk* = <i>circle</i> . caa† = <i>stone</i> . tan; y; hi; hu; era* = <i>house</i> . gar†; gare.* tarah = <i>land, earth</i> . kanik = <i>mouth</i> .

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
kinye. eke. wata. kokua. sanduk. kayu. egba. koye; kon; kana= <i>tree</i> . mata. ake = <i>stick, log</i> . kanowa. cya. kuku. achu. wat. oko. kuki = <i>peak, rock</i> . Arabic. [garih. da. markâb. shaktoor. abeyr. dahabich (=water-house?)]	Hindi.—kandh. Ugro-Altaic.—ok; aghag = <i>tree</i> . ,, kayik = <i>boat</i> . ,, kyna = <i>hollow tree</i> . Scandinavian.—skied, skuta. ,, snekja. knorr. Latin.—navis. Teutonic.—keula. Celtic.—coracle? curachan Sanskrit.—nau. kewa.	Boat. Ship. water-house. barque. canoe. raft. ark. skiff. house? tree. fish? water? log. dug-out.	kebui. kaka. baka. amu. = <i>to navigate</i> . bari. qaqa. nai. = <i>wind</i> . sekti = <i>ark</i> ? ua. ukha. kaa? atti. sket; seket = <i>ark</i> ? ba = <i>tree</i> . kari. māk. bāat = <i>house</i> . mensu. māxen. mah = <i>oars</i> . tep = <i>keel</i> .
kiti. niti. mutti. kana. kon. ki. gi. oti. mi. koye. aka = <i>stick</i> . ti. hi. kia. kade. ton. mori. karaga. gorn. karn. su. esan. haa. eku. omuti. peicoa. aka. buo. moti. tah. mods? kesgar. muri. zaf. muni. koni. igi. akari. [Arabic.—sedar.] shajah. sida.	Sanskrit.— ,, gācchā. Ugro-Altaic.—oc. pu. ,, acha. kha. Thibet.—sin. Assyrian.—isu. kanū. ,, shanga = <i>date palm</i> . ,, daru. mu. gigu. Greek.—πέρβς. πέρβης = <i>pine tree</i> . ,, καράβ = <i>log</i> .	TREE. trunk? wood. hill? house? life? forest. cane. log. oak? son. plant. branch. man? head? reed. great. high. canoe. shoot. grow.	χet; ba; beyet; χe = <i>tree</i> . nht. χi = <i>high</i> . asr. seri; sennu = <i>tree</i> . taku; χt = <i>wood</i> . ti = <i>plant</i> . āxen; teb = <i>branch</i> . kanen; axuu = <i>plant</i> . remenu = <i>branch</i> . shau. pexa; puku = <i>wood</i> . ban = <i>palm tree</i> . meri = <i>sycamore</i> . menn = <i>forest</i> . uat = <i>reed</i> . mama = <i>date tree</i> . qa = <i>tall</i> . sa = <i>son</i> . kaka; amu = <i>boat</i> . hua = <i>cane</i> .
ki. kon = <i>tree; cane</i> .	Hindi —kan = <i>branch</i> . Assyrian.—kanū. Greek.—καράβ = <i>a rod</i> .	CANE. tree. reed. stem. canoe?	ban = <i>palm tree</i> . ba; χe = <i>tree</i> . kanen = <i>plant</i> .
agher; aur = <i>head</i> . nikuna = <i>high</i> . gara. boro. ora. aroa. ikunda. oke. kuka = <i>peak, rock</i> . debba. koppie? knrmar. in- taba. [Arabic.—gebel.]	Sanskrit.—oka = <i>stone</i> . ,, kakud. kata. giri. ,, aga = <i>great</i> . Indo-Chinese.—nachur. Afghan.—koh. German.—hoch = <i>high</i> . Hebrew.—har. gal = <i>heap</i> . Assyrian.—arku = <i>back</i> . Japanese.—oka. Slavonic.—gora. Ugro-Altaic.—kuruk. kar. Celtic.—enoe. pen.	MOUNTAIN. peak. great. mound. high. back? neck? top? hill. head. stone. rock. house? tree. shoulder?	tu. set. χasxt. tes. an. mer. men. tep = <i>head</i> . āχα; qa; kai = <i>high</i> . χi; χé; <i>high; tree</i> . next = <i>strong</i> . tp = <i>top</i> . ma = <i>shoulder</i> . ur; āa = <i>great</i> . quu = <i>much</i> .
baka. aka = <i>tree</i> . kura. ake = <i>hill</i> . inene. eku. nyi good. oco = <i>bird</i> . nikuna = <i>high</i> . Arabic.—kabir. rab.]	Sanskrit.—uccha. malā. ,, kak = <i>strong; capable</i> . ,, aga. su = <i>good</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—aghag. paca. ,, ak = <i>tree</i> . ki. ,, ten = <i>high</i> . Assyrian.—paklu. mādu. Afghan.—koh = <i>mountain</i> . Greek.—μέγας. ἄρ. Indo-Chinese.—makh. tau.	GREAT. tree? high. big. strong. glorious? tall. huge. good. heavy. much. all. many. god. chief. large. long.	mnχ; nefer; χu = <i>good</i> . āa. ur. buai. āχα. ax = <i>high</i> . ka; kai; χi; χe = <i>high</i> . asha; qua = <i>much</i> . next = <i>strong</i> . hr = <i>upper</i> . ma = <i>shoulder</i> . qa = <i>high</i> . men = <i>mountain</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
ma. mak. dim? kan = <i>tree</i>. kiku = <i>house</i>. gha; ku = <i>fish</i>. muk = <i>tree</i>. dag = <i>to grow</i>. bad = <i>to split open</i>.	ch'uk (dug-out). tao. tu. bat (old); fa. māng. pu; paè; pài (fu). bat = <i>raft</i>. shu. mok = <i>tree</i>; ch'wen = <i>ship</i>. kan = <i>trunk of tree</i>. yü = <i>fish</i>.	cahak. kujak. kao.* chimaum. yayak; hue; kan; mittek; † mohu = <i>tree</i>. kaona. canona.* huampu.* caoua = <i>fish</i>; boat. oomiak. shakuh. ko-heh. menanko. akwedon. mamae.* = cane. kagg; † haca; quenua* = <i>tree</i>. acalli † = <i>water-home</i>. waca = <i>water</i>. pah-a = <i>river, boat</i>.
gish-kin = <i>pole</i>. mu. gish = <i>tree</i>; man. gi; gin = <i>a reed</i>; man. mu = <i>man</i>; tree. mush gish-tir = <i>forest</i>. kan. shar = <i>to shoot forth</i>. kir = <i>wood</i>? shar = <i>to grow</i>; shoot. dagh = <i>to grow</i>.	shu; shot (old). kan. muk (old). yeh. yit. chu; tut (old) = <i>trunk</i>. chuk = <i>bamboo</i>. kang = <i>stick</i>. kau = <i>high</i>. mit = <i>split bamboo</i>. mu; mit. mik. } different kinds of tree. } cho = <i>handle</i>.	mittek. † psenna. piku = <i>fir tree</i>. tza. hue.* kan. quenua.* oma = <i>cane</i>. khoka.* cut = <i>stick</i>. mohu = <i>corn</i>. kah. quauh.* molli.* kagg. aa.* muira.* rukma.* sahie.* aktl † = <i>reed, cane, measure</i>. sooches. sacha.* shuak. ccaspi.* mis-tis. kahhue. kiru = <i>branch</i>. pisku.* acotu = <i>fir tree</i>. hi.* haca.* gazo.* kaspi.* kor. † hui. kargar † = <i>forest</i>. haccha = <i>great</i>; high.
kan. gish. gin.	kan = <i>trunk of tree</i>; tree. kau = <i>high</i>. kang = <i>stick</i>.	cau. hi. acatl. † om. † hi = <i>tree</i>.
gu = <i>neck</i>. khar. kara. agga; kala = <i>great</i>. tul. shag. gharsag. kal = <i>high</i>. zag; du = <i>head</i>. gur = <i>heap</i>. shang = <i>head</i>. kur = <i>mound</i>. ghar; kur. tul = <i>mound</i>. gal = <i>great</i>. gur = <i>high</i>.	gok = nguk (old). shan. k'iu. t'au; du (old) = <i>head</i>. ling = <i>a grave mound</i>. kau; kok (old). k'ui, tui, mound.	chahta. oca; coca = <i>hose</i>. quanhtla. † ku. xanth. † quauh; * haca* = <i>tree</i>. gu = <i>head</i>. ahli.* toak. † tepetl. arcu.* haccha = <i>great</i>. khollo.* kaak. too-wak. arcu. ukka* = <i>great, high</i>. kuan = <i>high</i>. tepe; † to = <i>rock</i>. qhaqa = <i>peak, top</i>. uti.* hooak. hirka.* da † = <i>great</i>.
lig. dug. magh. kala. ni. nê. aka. agga. mesh = <i>much</i>. mar. enim; ili; illa = <i>high</i>. ghar. gur. gal. da. kal = <i>high</i>. un. an. mag. mug. kir = <i>strong</i>. mi = <i>many</i>. gid; gud = <i>long</i>; heavy.	pih. pi. kao. wei. ta; da (old). ka. to = ta. kok. mu. mok (old) = <i>chief</i>. kau. kiai = <i>all</i>. mo; mu = <i>much</i>. kin; kui; kun = <i>many</i>. poh = <i>many</i>; 100. men; mao. bak = pak. hao = <i>good</i>. hu. ku (old) = <i>good</i>.	nho; † tahr; kaitech; huk; shenik † = <i>good</i>. prica* = <i>many</i>. da. † huey.* heue. ogimau; sakumow; huot = <i>chief</i>. kuan. chee. haccha.* ukku.* rakku.* tavu. nun. † nim. † no. † hatun.* arcu.* zaquali. † toak = <i>high</i>. aquali. muck. makta* = <i>young, strong</i>. mochi; aach = <i>much</i>. khuta; † mieck; hucio; toh; tewa = <i>good</i>. mach.* hu. kuh-tsch. da. pacha.* mannoho. † qualli † = <i>good, strong</i>.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
<i>spear, sword, knife, axe.</i> { keku. ndsa. sok. poko. { aka. asio. ekyma. kon. { thipa. uka. lab. sukari. { auchan. ku. poko. mbako. { tegeran. ked. kabsaga. { takuwa. sio. { takobi. kama. kat-sura. { nekon. skoa. akon. zila. { pulo; puro = <i>bow</i> . { taku; achu; tavi; ité = <i>stone</i> . { sadaka = <i>sacrifice</i> . { [Arabic.—sakin = <i>knife</i> , <i>sword</i> .] { [ndsa = <i>axe</i> .] { [Libyan.—takuha = <i>sword</i> . zegsem = <i>to cut</i> .]	Etruscan.—securis = <i>axe</i> . Latin.—sagitta = <i>arrow</i> . „ secare = <i>to cut</i> . „ acus = <i>needle</i> . seco. sectum Sanskrit.—tikshna = <i>sharp</i> . ak = <i>to cut</i> . asi. kutt. churika = <i>knife</i> . Greek.—τόξον = <i>bow</i> . τέχος. Ugro-Altaic.—bee-chak = <i>knife</i> Japanese.—katara = <i>sword</i> . Turkish.—balta = <i>axe</i> . Arabic.—fasa. Assyrian.—kakku = <i>axe</i> . katû = <i>cut</i> . French.—tuen = <i>to kill</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—suka. taka. Lap.—aksjo.	AXE (to cut). Stone. to hack. knife. sickle. pike. spear. arrow. bisect. to saw. sear. sword. to kill. point. sharp? dig. pierce. plough.	sk; bksu = <i>axe</i> . mâshu; heti; xempt = <i>spear</i> . χps; bks = <i>sword (to cut)</i> set = <i>arrow</i> . necki = <i>dagger</i> . shât. sau. ati. χαqu. benχ. pebt. feq. bat. seχ. tekas. tes. peχα. χetem = <i>seissors</i> . sek; mt = <i>death</i> . beχen; tektu; āar = <i>stone</i> . ska = <i>plough</i> . χαqu.
<i>bow.</i> <i>arrow.</i> { koti. ota. baka. bata. { uta. tenk. kala. rie. { buta. oron. { appi. nsok. batura. { mon. kebia. eket. eset. { pena. peno. binye. pun. { mhasa. sa. songa. { kaniru. mata. ako. { afa. sor. sara. se. { tamba = <i>spear</i> . taku = <i>stone</i> . { katsagar = <i>sword</i> . susu = <i>bird</i> . { banka; kaka = <i>hand</i> .	Sanskrit.—banah = <i>bow</i> . „ çara; shatate; vāna = <i>arrow</i> . „ kut = <i>to bend</i> . Greek.—ἰά = <i>arrow</i> . ὀϊστος. German.—bogen = <i>bow</i> Assyrian.—kanāshu = <i>to bend</i> . „ mitpāna; kashtu = <i>bow</i> . Lythuanian.—penki = 5. Thibet.—yzu. Ugro-Altaic.—zaa; zyt; kyet = <i>bow</i> . Tartar.—at = <i>to shoot</i> . Malay.—panāh = <i>bow</i> . Arabic.—kaus = <i>bow</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—sahso = <i>stone</i> . Lap.—saite = <i>arrow</i> .	Bow. ARROW. Arc. hand? bow-stone. spear. stone. to shoot. to kill. bird? knife. bend? feather?	pet = <i>bow</i> . smer = <i>are</i> . ben = <i>circle</i> . bend. set; sshr = <i>arrow</i> . sun; ban = <i>arrow</i> . dart. māka = <i>arrow</i> . archer. st = <i>shoot</i> . su = <i>wing</i> . sāt = <i>stone</i> . sa = <i>son</i> . sau; seχ = <i>cut</i> . sesu = <i>bird</i> . shua = <i>to go</i> . sati = <i>goddess of the</i> <i>arrow</i> . sāt = <i>stone</i> .
beri. ohu. du. bir. dsi. mas. edsi. esi. axel (Berber).	Assyrian.—samku. ichor. Sanskrit.—hridaya = <i>heart</i> . Japanese.—kushi. Papuan —saquo. Malay.—hati = <i>heart</i> . Indo-Chinese.—in. hi = <i>blood</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—schim = <i>heart</i> . „ szi = <i>heart</i> .	BLOOD. Red. heart. life?	sft = <i>slay</i> . kill. scnf = <i>blood</i> . teshet = <i>red</i> . ab; hāti = <i>heart</i> . anχ = <i>life</i> .
punga. nefas? koc. mi. mono. fo; wisi = <i>breathe</i> .	Polynesian.—kaka = <i>spirit</i> . Dravidian.—kattu. Celtic.—chiva. Greek.—ἄψ. Latin.—vox. aura. Sanskrit.—vāyn. vaç = <i>voice</i> . Turkish.—ruk = <i>spirit</i> . Assyrian.—shārn. pû. „ zikiku.	WIND. Air. breath. life. blow. soul. voice. ghost. spirit. puff. nostril.	ka; ba = <i>ghost</i> . soul. nef = <i>wind</i> . breath. fua; anχ = <i>life</i> . tá. ba. suh. tua. mai = <i>air</i> . meh. shebu. t'atu. hifi = <i>to fly</i> . χu = <i>evil spirit</i> . hka = <i>magic</i> . neshep.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
kud=axe ? gir=dagger. shag; digh; tag; dag=stone. tar; kud=to cut. bal; ax=knife. ku; gish=weapon. gha=to sever. tim=to cut. tak; dag=stone hatchet. bar=stone.	kin=axe. tao=sword. tak; tat=javelin. gil; kwo; ko=spear. ngu=club. t'ik=to cut. tik; dig=arrow, spear. p'ik; ko-nai=to cut. koh; kot=to cut. chiok (choh)=to chip. su; kü; küt=dart, saw. kat (old)=to split, cut. shan-k=a scythe. shik, shih (old)=stone. sah=spear. zid, ts'it (old)=stone. (khiak=knife. Abl. Chin.) 'L.'	ayri;* tuk; metesuin; † eac-sa-que=axe. hacchura*=fish-hook. euta;* mati†=to cut. akha; kahit=arrow. kat; † kakswa=stone. chuki=spear. kak*=point. seh=stone. tua; nakani*=to kill. kaka;* iki*=to cut. shekt; hashia; † muteka; teke=knife. taque*=stone or celt. kak;* bik=stone. tlacochtli †=weapon. tequi†=to cut, tear. quai; † kiai; tekhe=knife. tsai=stone. itak;* tee; tetl=stone.
shu; zag; zida=hand. bam; ban=bow. ru=to shoot. sita=are. du=arrow ? gin=to bend ? gish=arrow, reed. sig=to dart. gam=to bend. gha; mushen=bird. gam=to bend. zin; din=arrow. shar=to shoot forth. za=stone.	kung; päng; peng=bow. yik; yi; shih; ch'i=arrow. tsien; pentiek=arrow. sut=to shoot. tik=dart. shet (old)=arrow. sah; shik=stone (shih). kat=to cut. (Abl. Ch. penkia=bow). 'L.'	bow. { pancha. penta*. pekta.* sari. † za. †* { tzeika.* akha. panuka. arrow. { panark. kana. samat. † suu.* { süa. säpe. mitl. † pia.* pilhi. { oclatl. † aka.* itz. † tzuh. † cun=hand. chuki*=spear. shakt; kiai;* hashia; pama; shatikh= knife. pana*=righthand. pan*=hand. tsai; itsau; seh=stone. su=life. tsit=bird. shui=feather. zaqui†=to fly. sinwa=bird. shon-shey. pana†=hand.
lugud. mud. gud. us. gush. shag. shim=heart. zi = life.	müt; hit. kik. git. hsüch. sin; süm; er=heart. zig; chik; ts'ek=red. si-su = dead.	estah; hibes=heart. anku. ki-no. irush. itsh. hu. uah. tek. kukoz. † uir. ghi. † erat. zeh. sketa. kiket. kik. † twensh.* aztli. † iso.* zihiz. nihuk. qui. sakh; euz; shah=red.
ti. zu. tu. imi. ughu. ama=hurricane. pa. pesh=to breathe. pi=nose. utug=demon. ku=mouth. ki=spirit. ughu=breath. zi = life.	jin. t'in (old). ung. bam. t'ien. p'ak=soul. kwei (old); ki=spirit. ch'ui; tsui=tempest. ch'ui=ti; tu (old). ki=life.	ku; ha; qai; ca=mouth. haca.* ike. checa; † wayra.* henka=nostril. takhu. † haca;* su*=life. veteca. no-din. huakia*=to call. puhu.* huayra.* moni†=soul, spirit. mouno-he-ka= spirit. shecatl. † ikhala. pah; ti=nose.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
na-mutu; m-gu= <i>I die</i> . ta. kukwa. ku. nagu. idui. mutwapwa. menfo. m-mut. daké. matua. moti. ukoa. mutu. mimet (Berber). mayi. maku= <i>I die</i> . shulé. [Arabic.—mât. mant.]	Latin.—mors, mortis. Finnish.—kuol= <i>to die</i> . Etruscan.—lupuce-nat? Arabic.—sadaka= <i>sacrifice</i> . Coptic.—mori. Hebrew.—marcth. Sanskrit.—mah, mri. naç. Lycian.—guar= <i>tomb</i> . French.—tuer= <i>to kill</i> . „ guerrier= <i>warrior</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—helak. mara? Zend.—naçu= <i>corpse</i> . Assyrian.—mûtu. dâku. nâku. Ugro-Altaic.—margh. „ mana= <i>God of death</i> .	DEATH. Murder. to die. dark? dead. corpse. blood. sacrifice. to kill. burial. tomb. war?	sek; tek; smar= <i>kill</i> . mt. mer. sep; mâtes; mut; χtb= <i>kill</i> . sahu; χa= <i>corpse</i> . sat; hâ; mern; âk } = <i>tomb</i> . ap; mâi; smer. } sft; mad= <i>sacrifice</i> . amenti; aha= <i>Hades</i> .
kawé. ogu. bita. isa. koto. nekon= <i>spear</i> . iku. kure. kare. ko. [Arabic.—gazi.]	Persian.—sipah= <i>soldier</i> . Sanskrit.—mri; mah= <i>death</i> . French.—guerre. Assyrian.—karrâdu= <i>soldier</i> . „ mâta= <i>to die</i> . „ dâku= <i>to kill</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kara= <i>black</i> . „ kul. „ kurmo= <i>war</i> .	WAR. Battle. soldier. death. weapons. maim. to kill. enemy. death.	marhu= <i>spear</i> . tek= <i>kill</i> . âba= <i>war</i> . neqer= <i>to fight</i> . χa= <i>carnage</i> ; corpse. χer= <i>weapon</i> . shu-ti= <i>enemy</i> . aχer; χft; χr= <i>enemy</i> . aχem. masha= <i>soldier</i> , march. ta; pehrer; tuber= <i>soldier</i> . χerau= <i>soldier</i> ; fight. neki= <i>dagger</i> . mer= <i>death</i> . mamu; χequi= <i>to wound</i> . mt; mâtes= <i>to kill</i> . sessa= <i>enemy</i> .
tuku; suko= <i>night</i> . pina ukpon. nko; kigi= <i>night</i> . kaka= <i>bitter</i> . bôsan= <i>devil</i> . daké= <i>dead</i> . kukwa= <i>death</i> . neti; bune; time= <i>black</i> . okem. osoko= <i>black</i> . nga= <i>no!</i> not. tuku= <i>bi. ti. du. esi</i> . [Arabic.—azirak. zill.]	Sanskrit.—çyâma. nakta. „ tutt= <i>to conceal</i> . „ kashita= <i>bad</i> . Assyrian.—akû= <i>wicked</i> . } „ samu= <i>dark</i> . } Greek.—kakós= <i>bad</i> . Celtic.—gai. German.—nacht= <i>night</i> . „ nicht= <i>not</i> ; no. Mantschu.—ekke. E. Tartar.—kechor= <i>tomb?</i> Turkish.—mrâk= <i>shade</i> . Latin.—noctis= <i>night</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—gi; ye= <i>night</i> . „ karâ. „ haika. bakkeka.	BLACK. Night. bitter. dark. myrky. shadow. death. bad. sin. evil. not. sick. wicked nasty. aelie. (negation.)	benkmu. asti. senk. shun; χabt; qbt= <i>shade</i> . uχa; krh; kek= <i>night</i> . aha= <i>sin</i> ; bad. mn= <i>pain</i> . mâk; χa; at'a= <i>evil</i> . χu= <i>demon</i> . χat= <i>grief</i> . mât; tu; χemi= <i>bad</i> . aχu= <i>fever</i> . mt; sek= <i>death</i> . nas= <i>vile</i> . sessa= <i>enemy</i> , dusk.
kaka= <i>bad</i> . bogun. joka; tuku= <i>devil</i> . kukwa= <i>death</i> . tuku= <i>black</i> . [Arabic.—shaitân.]	Assyrian.—dakû= <i>death</i> . „ akû= <i>wicked</i> . Finnish.—haika= <i>bad</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—ulyok= <i>bad</i> . „ kul= <i>demon</i> . „ paka= <i>bad</i> . Sanskrit.—kâla= <i>black</i> .	DEMON. Devil. goblin. bad. black. night. death? bogie.	χu= <i>demon</i> , spirit. uχa= <i>night</i> . lika= <i>magic</i> . kek= <i>dark</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
shab; shum=<i>to kill</i>. ki-magh=<i>coffin</i>, bad. dib=<i>die</i>. zug? mid. be. shukum=<i>sacrifice</i>. til; gha; gul=<i>to destroy</i>. gud; sa; mud=<i>blood</i>. düg? su-shi=<i>corpse</i>. shü; tau=<i>to kill</i>. ghul=<i>bad</i>. si-gish-shi=<i>victim</i>. naku=<i>sacrifice</i>. sit=<i>dead</i>.	mut. mí. mo. bú. shu=<i>kill</i>. shah; shat; sêh=<i>to kill</i>. mo=<i>to destroy</i>. sî=<i>to die</i>. tsuh; tsut. ku. kút (old)=<i>to die</i>. lu; pit; pat=<i>to kill</i>. shi=<i>corpse</i>. pin=<i>to bury</i>. yên=<i>tomb</i>. kik=<i>blood</i>. kek=<i>night</i>. gít. mít.=<i>blood</i>. sî-su=<i>dead</i>. mik=<i>black</i>.	mutu. naketa.* meca.† mou. muichit. dū. mu-dal. ongul=<i>dead</i>. malhi*=<i>corpse</i>. marani;† mara;* mean=<i>to kill</i>. mucani=<i>I die</i>.* temicha†=<i>to kill</i>. tona-mouli*=<i>buried</i>. memc.† mulu=<i>dead</i>. miqui.† huanu†=<i>to die</i>. mikka†=<i>tomb</i>. nakani;* tua=<i>to kill</i>. cketali. neketali.* machay.* mucun.† te-ine. to-ca=<i>to bury</i>. mietlan. amaya. akha=<i>arrow</i>.
shab=<i>to kill</i>. shat=<i>kill</i>. kur=<i>enemy</i>. mu; me.=<i>battle</i>. mud; gud=<i>blood</i>. gaz; bad=<i>to kill</i>. gê; du; mi(n)=<i>battle</i>. gha=<i>to destroy</i>. pir=<i>soldiers</i>. shun=<i>fight</i>. shü; tou=<i>kill</i>.	teu=<i>battle</i>; du (old). wu=mu. tsuh=<i>soldier</i>. chen; chin (=din). shat; shii; tou=<i>to kill</i>. ping=<i>soldier</i>. shung=<i>assault</i>.	aguwarre. aucha*=<i>soldier</i>. magagui; gawi. kari=<i>war</i>, <i>soldier</i>. nakhani;† mara*=<i>to kill</i>. yarlotl.† ka. chuki=<i>spear</i>. mau=<i>to cut</i>. du†=<i>death</i>. atlaea†=<i>to fight</i>. kloma=<i>to kill</i>. meca; marani;* naka=<i>to kill</i>. metesuin†=<i>are</i> or <i>killer</i>. marama*=<i>club</i>. hayu*=<i>enemy</i>.
ga. gig. kukki=<i>dark</i>. mi(g). gí. si; sig=<i>sick</i>. tag. dir. gar. gul=<i>to destroy</i>. utug=<i>demon</i>; ghul=<i>bad</i>. gigi; gê=<i>night</i>. gí=<i>cloudy</i>. kan; sa=<i>dark</i>; <i>black</i>. sis=<i>bitter</i>. gan=<i>cloud</i>.	kek=<i>night</i>. mik. hoh. hāk (old)=<i>black</i>. ak=<i>bad</i>. an. am. yin. gan (hüen). yi; yik=<i>dark</i>. ch'ou=<i>bad</i>. siao; sin (old)=<i>sick</i>. k'ien. yo. yé=ya (old). hi (old); gi=<i>cloudy</i>. yun=<i>cloud</i>.	mou=<i>death</i>. loakal. kaak. khun. za.* muik.* kakkah=<i>crow</i>. kaka=<i>bad</i>. sui;† tuta;* shke†=<i>night</i>. mata. coco.* akaka* ha-ka=<i>bad</i>. hecát=<i>shade</i>. yami.* jami.* na=<i>not</i>. yano.* tsimák. chamaka.† ukku†=<i>wicked</i>. nak*=<i>no</i>, <i>not</i>.
utug. galla. gidim. gig=<i>sick</i>, <i>ill</i>. kan, gig=<i>black</i>. lag=<i>sacrifice</i>.	kwei. ch'ou=<i>bad</i>. akki. kap. ku=<i>death</i>. kek; t'sek; hoh=<i>black</i>.	kik; tek=<i>blood</i>. khoua.† hikua; du†=<i>death</i>. akakha=<i>black</i>. zithie. lax. ha-ka. pahs=<i>night</i>. kaka=<i>bad</i>. ik.† nidu†=<i>hell</i>.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN. "Pierret."
eya. niko. su. bahi. khút. edsa. nsa. eka. quienn. kia = <i>tree</i> . kanowa; kaku = <i>boat</i> . [Arabic.—samak.]	Assyrian.—núnu. Hebrew.—nun. Caucasian.—gar. Ugro-Altaic.—kale. ken. Slavonic.—ryba.	FISH. Snake? canoe?	lib. āba. māau. an. samen. hauana. nar. baqa. } utu. at. auau. χīu. } <i>fish</i> . bari. ukha. rem?
lidsoga. edso. nyu. ze. sa. zebe. kodi. kebi. no. nsa; su = <i>fish</i> . nyoka. noa. kali. nya. [Arabic.—haiyat.]	Assyrian.—šir'u. Persian.—serp. asder. Indian.—sāpa. çesha. Sanskrit.—kapu = <i>gate</i> . " sira. Greek.—χίς. ἄφῖς. Mongol.—lo. Malay.—nago. Japanese.—siga. Ugro-Altaic.—nanza.	SNAKE. Serpent. dragon. fish? navel? god? asp. tongue?	hf. rr. hefn. sep. seta. sti. t'elf. ro = <i>reptile</i> . shuā; ārā; nait = sacred serpent. mchi. χesbetu. af. msh; sebek; māḳ; ātu = <i>crocodile</i> . χapa = <i>navel</i> . hentasu = <i>lizard</i> .
ghe. ewa. m'bua. afu. kai. kale. neha. kuba. ulu. kura. m'bwa. kere. kukira. karre. (ka = <i>life</i> ; <i>animal</i> .) [Arabic.—kalb.]	(English.— <i>ewe, sheep</i> .) Latin.—canis. lupus = <i>wolf</i> . Assyrian.—kalbu. Maōri.—uri = <i>dogs</i> . Greek.—κύνες. E. Tatar.—uher. Caucasian.—khar. Sanskrit.—çvan. kukura. Coptic.—ouhōr. Ugro-Altaic.—koḡ. kaik.	Dog. Cur. wolf. colly. hound. whelp.	au. fu. shat. uher. absi = <i>jackal</i> . bahiu = <i>hyena</i> . maī = <i>lion</i> . ka = <i>bull</i> . labu = <i>lion</i> .
kono. ēye. elu. wof. oko. pig. sin. he. benam. pese; perat; okoko = <i>fowl</i> . noni. pakue (kuakat?) = <i>parrot</i> . varo. lavi. susu. pids. holla. esu. papa = <i>to fly</i> . nu. kako; kuko = <i>chicken</i> . kondo; kokko = <i>fowl</i> .	Assyrian.—iššāru. " parāshu = <i>to fly</i> . " pīrchu = <i>offspring</i> . Polynesian. } — moa. yu. and Papuan. } — hou. hulu. Latin.—penna = <i>feather</i> . " pluma. Sanskrit.—patat. pat = <i>to fly</i> . " pakshin. vaka = <i>crane</i> . " pica. kukkuta = <i>cock</i> . Hebrew.—uph. Mongol.—garssu = <i>feather</i> .	BIRD. Wing. chicken? fowl. feather. arrow. wind. to fly. go. shoot? puff? parrot? pigeon?	ta. tutu. ūs. ab. seṣa. aa. t'mes. pai; ap; poteχ = <i>to fly</i> . hefi; hr; pi = <i>to fly</i> . shu; maā = <i>feather</i> . meh; sha; t'ma; tnb = wing. χen = <i>goose</i> . Varieties of birds. balu. kenu. han. hip. bak = <i>hawk</i> . apt = water-fowl. munt. sr. st. ment. sakhemu = <i>bat</i> . sanehem = <i>locust</i> .
gheghe. wian. akere. koro = <i>lizard</i> . koko. kiu = <i>crocodile</i> .	Caucasian.—baqaqi. Persian.—puk. Greek.—βάρπαχος. Malay.—kâtaq. Dravidian.—koppé; kapu. Berber.—tamercourt. Celtic.—machach (<i>toad</i>). Turkish.—bag'al.	Frog. toad. to croak. to hop.	heqt. qrr.
igmo; ezo = <i>bee</i> .	Assyrian.—kharābu. Arabic.—qyrr. German.—käfer. Greek.—κάρθαρος. Latin.—scarabeus. Hebrew.—debōrah = <i>bee</i> . " zebub = <i>fly</i> ? Celtic.—cwybr = <i>to quiver</i> . Armenian.—kord.	BEETLE. cockchafer. ant. insect. bee?	kheb = <i>fly</i> ? kheper. χapa = <i>navel</i> . bat = <i>bee</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
gha. kha. a. ku. nun? kab= <i>hand</i> . tug= <i>seize</i> .	yü. gu. ngu. kap= <i>lake</i> .	hua.* huah. rana. pa-gue. nun. kay.* ma. heran.* kaiyunk. kamu.* challwa.* canoua= <i>canoe</i> . caona.* michin. kallua.* kikari.
sir? zir. mush. ru-sh.	pa. shé. sia. lung= <i>dragon</i> . jan. im. zé. min.	sibu†= <i>god</i> . seb. kebe.† see-see-ah. tebek; † sira †= <i>scorpion</i> . koo-sebh. sancior. koh. miquiztli.† chanes.† cohuatl.† cowa. so-lah. quetzadi†= <i>serpent-temple</i> . nangar. noheer. a-to-sis. michin= <i>fish</i> . o-sa-is-ta. osheista. katari.* kibiwi= <i>phallus</i> .
lig. ku. liki. lig-magh= <i>lion</i> , or <i>great beast</i> . dar= <i>deer</i> .	hün=k'üen. kiuen. ling. hu-li= <i>fox</i> . lu= <i>mastiff</i> . luk; loh= <i>deer</i> . ku (Ab. Chin.)	kallatu. achu. huchete.* jagonara.* itzeuintli.† kakka. puku. chiki. keikue.* liki. pek.† ochu.† yo.† anokara.* chichi.† okeri.* huchete.* alco.* tayo.† ceaura*= <i>sheep</i> . cher. ahnara*= <i>tupir</i> . camu. yaware.* hihu.
mu? ghu. ghi. tí. tu. mu-tin. mu-shün. nim; bar= <i>to fly</i> . pak= <i>to catch birds</i> . pa?; a; tir; zu= <i>wing</i> . sig= <i>to dart along</i> . nam= <i>swallow</i> . tin. id-ghu= <i>eagle</i> .	niao(=diên). nio. pi=bik. tsiao. ki=gí(oid). hui= <i>to fly</i> pi; pit; fei; yik; chui; yü= <i>to fly</i> . tsui; tsö; tui(oid)= <i>wings</i> . tu; ti(oid)= <i>wings</i> . tsui= <i>wind</i> . kiao= <i>cock</i> . yen= <i>swallow</i> . ngo= <i>goose</i> . mao; yu= <i>bird</i> . tat. ka. hu. (Ab. Chin.)	pcna= <i>prairie hen</i> . sinwa.† hue.* quauh.† hu.* pichu. anka.*= <i>eagle</i> . pikri. kukin.† tsit. zaqui; † pa-hue*= <i>to fly</i> . kuku.* shui. pahura*= <i>feather</i> . huira.* pa†= <i>hand</i> . hunsu; moo; she-ah= <i>feather</i> . su= <i>life</i> . pat-pa*= <i>wing</i> . tonoulon.* kukaia. naku= <i>heron</i> . tohano= <i>hawk</i> . quacharo.* pillu*= <i>to fly</i> . huku= <i>pelican</i> .
ughu. (<i>vermin?</i>) tum, nim, flies, etc.	ma. min. chung, tiong, insects.	okkoko.* koka.* koru † hecos.* bukwi.† wem.† temat.† orang.† eucytl.† [ku; ba= <i>alligator</i> .] huak*= <i>voice</i> . acauequetl.† yacari*= <i>cayman</i> .
ughu= <i>insect</i> . harab. kisim= <i>locust</i> . umun= <i>insects</i> . (ughu=ughun.)	shen; k'i= <i>insect</i> . min. khun, insects.	tlalacotl.† sebor†= <i>fly</i> . zicotli†= <i>bee</i> . sisi*= <i>ant</i> .

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
as; asi; ege; edsi= <i>egg</i> . posyo= <i>meat</i> . mata= <i>food, milk</i> . ku. si. sa. se. nono; mi= <i>milk</i> . malo; molikon= <i>rice</i> . ese. sauyo. gussa. sikawa. zalaza. lissa. kawa= <i>maize</i> . kuskus; isi; mogi= <i>oats</i> . maza-zuai. moz-zara. masarmi. muliku. tamasin= <i>barley</i> . simba= <i>flour</i> . mo; loso; si; ku; edsu= <i>rice</i> . muma; nyama; m'bezi= <i>flesh</i> . somba; osésé; taasu= <i>flesh</i> . suazum= <i>to eat</i> . sau; sar= <i>oats</i> , sorghum? ris; sinka= <i>rice</i> . mazi= <i>honey</i> . kawa; ikwo= <i>maize</i> . [Arabic.—sara; maka= <i>maize</i>] ,, dhurrah.	Celtic.—as= <i>milk</i> . Hebrew.—mannah? Basque.—esne= <i>milk</i> . Assyrian.—shêrn= <i>flesh</i> . ,, zir; zîru= <i>seed</i> . ,, amaru= <i>cheat</i> . ,, shizbu= <i>milk</i> . ,, kemu= <i>meal</i> . Sanskrit.—madhu= <i>honey</i> . ,, anna. yava. ,, sasya. Ugro-Altaic.—sar-zud. ,, mudda. muno. ,, manu= <i>egg</i> . zie = <i>flesh</i> . ,, serum= <i>milk</i> .	Food. Maize. wheat. fat. flesh. corn. seed. grain. millet bread. rice. sesame. to eat. mouth. sorghum. [Roots Mā and Se.]	sekt= <i>meal</i> ; grind. smu; sha; t'efa= <i>food</i> . sab; af= <i>flesh</i> . su. asher. χer. at; prt; nahit= <i>corn</i> . shemu= <i>harvest</i> . prt; rtu= <i>seed</i> . shames= <i>ear of corn</i> . t'a; aq= <i>bread</i> . tasheser= <i>fruit</i> . shens; sha= <i>cake</i> . sunesh= <i>to nourish</i> . ât= <i>fat</i> . aart= <i>milk</i> . maspu. fu. spa. hesmen= <i>salt</i> . mâku. seru= <i>butter</i> .
daka; doko= <i>to drink</i> ; cup. kaka= <i>calabash</i> ; cup. zogga= <i>palm-wine</i> (?=socea.) oko; kika= <i>pot</i> ; dish. daka= <i>mouth</i> . malwa= <i>beer</i> (=corn-water?)	Polynesian.—karaca. ,, asega. tava. Indian.—araki. Japanese.—sake. Slavonic.—vodka. Dravidian.—churukku. Mongol.—schara. Hebrew.—methék= <i>sweet</i> . ,, mashkeh, mezeg= <i>drink</i> . Latin.—nectar. Assyrian.—sikru. Greek.—ix'lop. Turkish.—arpe.	BEER. Wine. spirits. arrack. drink. fire-water. life? sack. cup?	heqt= <i>beer</i> . arp; sa= <i>wine</i> . hek= <i>drink</i> . teχ= <i>drunk</i> . χu= <i>soul</i> . aqt= <i>drink</i> .
doko; ako= <i>pot</i> ; calabash. shu; daka= <i>mouth</i> . da; ka; kaka= <i>pot</i> . na; mo; nū'a; so= <i>drink</i> . suta= <i>to eat</i> . nasa.	Hebrew.—mezeg. Caucasian.—sua. Latin.—nectar. Libyan. sou. Ugro-Altaic.—asokh. Celtic.—su'gh. Assyrian.—shatû. Sanskrit.—pā. chad. ,, chuj. pī. sura. Mongol.—ochu. onai.	TO DRINK. Shower? quaff. suck. pot? sup. mouth. swallow. soak. souse? swig. sip. water.	sura. skhebu. sām= <i>swallow</i> . sχeb. hek. aqt. sau. hnu, akn, ts, sta= <i>vase</i> . mu= <i>water</i> .
suta. dza. kaka= <i>pot</i> . so= <i>to drink</i> . daka= <i>mouth</i> .	Sanskrit.—pā. ak. ,, kau= <i>to eat</i> ? Hindi.—khā. Indo-Chinese.—kha= <i>mouth</i> . Mongol.—idäku. Ugro-Altaic.—ko= <i>mouth</i> . German.—essen.	TO EAT. Mouth. chew. eud? pot?	am. āmam. usha. χapā. qq= <i>to eat</i> . ta= <i>bread</i> . ro= <i>mouth</i> . ak= <i>bread</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
shuku; sheg= <i>wheat</i> . she; shug= <i>grain</i> . kul= <i>seed</i> . gin. ka= <i>fruit</i> . ua, <i>food</i> . mu-mu; ku= <i>to eat</i> . uzu= <i>flesh</i> ; <i>fat</i> . kush= <i>vegetables</i> . zi; zid; <i>meal</i> . sham; sig= <i>greens</i> . shara= <i>grass</i> .	mi; ua= <i>rice</i> . shui; nai= <i>milk</i> . mek; mo= <i>wheat</i> . mih; mit= <i>honey</i> . tsi; sa; sat= <i>seed</i> . hwo= <i>grain</i> (ka= <i>old</i>). jau= <i>flesh</i> . shih. tzu. ku. suk; suh= <i>maize, rice</i> . shu= <i>to lick</i> . shih= <i>to eat</i> . kok (old)= <i>cakes</i> .	ahuati; * mays; † ikwo †= <i>maize</i> . mahiz.* maah. manka.* maza-morra= <i>maize-porridge</i> . maaskapa= <i>meat</i> . zona. siji.* saxi.† huis-cum. sara*= <i>maize</i> . supir; † guaso*= <i>egg</i> . sumit. tsoali †= <i>bread</i> . mohu= <i>seed-corn</i> . ma-mak*= <i>sugar-cane</i> . sanku*= <i>bread-paste</i> . saman= <i>maize</i> . stsi; † maucana; * miccuni= <i>to eat</i> . saba; magne= <i>flesh</i> . kama= <i>mouth</i> . tzoma †= <i>to bake</i> .		
nag= <i>to drink</i> . ka; zi= <i>life</i> . gestin= <i>vine=liquor + spirits</i> . aga= <i>flood</i> . karan= <i>wine</i> . tin; gam= <i>spirits</i> . gash-gesh= <i>strong drink</i> . gu= <i>to sip</i> . gu= <i>mouth</i> .	nung. yun. tsiu. li; yu= <i>must</i> . ku= <i>spirits</i> .	acca*= <i>maize-beer</i> . oetli.† pulque.* tlaoloetli.† ak= <i>water</i> . huarapu.* sora. makosha= <i>to drink</i> . kaka= <i>pot</i> . ku †= <i>mouth</i> .		
sur; shig= <i>rain</i> . nag; aga= <i>flood</i> . pu; ā= <i>water</i> . ka= <i>life</i> . dug; kam= <i>pot</i> . gu. imma= <i>thirst</i> . ka= <i>mouth</i> . gam.	hiah; hap; kap= <i>to swallow</i> . yin. hoh= <i>to sip</i> . ch'ih= <i>to eat or drink</i> . pu. yan. sok. shu= <i>cooking-pot</i> . tsiu= <i>liquor</i> . k'au= <i>mouth</i> .	kaka; koku= <i>pot</i> . sie; dzu; uni; ak; pa= <i>water</i> . chai. too-a. chumani.* moh. makosha. onitlaic.† paa. hindi. bannah. upiani.* acca*= <i>maize-beer</i> . ku †; so= <i>mouth</i> .		
ka. ku. gar. kur. ka= <i>mouth</i> .	kiao. kao (old). chiak. tsih. ni. khau. yao= <i>to chew</i> . ir. pu. shik; ch'ih= <i>to swallow</i> . shu= <i>pot</i> . k'au= <i>mouth</i> .	akkakuni.* ishan. pah. koh. qua. mancana.* kaka= <i>pot</i> . qqamu.* tzi.† mikeuni. eken. chi; † ea; kanik; so; ku †= <i>mouth</i> . wipisha. hanal.* kara*= <i>to feed</i> . kama.†		

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
kako; nakoa= <i>hand</i> . caca= <i>servant</i> . ekkaki= <i>hand</i> .	Dravidian.—cakaka. chirai. Sanskrit.—kak= <i>to shake</i> . „ vrik= <i>to seize</i> . nac. Latin.—capere= <i>to take</i> . Mantshu.—akka. Libyan.—akli. Hindi.—nohkur. Assyrian.—ekêmu; likû= <i>to seize</i> . „ abdu. nakmu? zikâru. Greek.—ικετης= <i>suppliant</i> . rikaw. Lap.—kap= <i>to take</i> .	SLAVE. Servant. steal. nab. . catch. prisoner. lug. seize. take. snatch. grab. hand? keep. conquer.	hu; mrt; bak= <i>servant</i> . tt; t'a; shet= <i>seize</i> . ker; haq; teh= <i>take</i> . am= <i>seize</i> . tot= <i>hand</i> . shep= <i>receive</i> . shep= <i>palm of hand</i> . khep= <i>to keep</i> . naχt= <i>force</i> .
mutu; matua= <i>death</i> . nekon= <i>spear</i> . ku= <i>die</i> . sadaku= <i>sacrifice</i> . daké= <i>death</i> .	Sanskrit.—maka; nac= <i>death</i> . „ rakta= <i>blood</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—ki= <i>blood</i> . Assyrian.—dakû. nakû? „ mûtu= <i>die</i> . Japanese.—cigern. Arabic.—sadaka. Zend.—naçu.	SACRIFICE. kill. blood. death? offering.	ākhi; χau= <i>altar</i> . maā. χert. sek; sit= <i>kill</i> . rekhs. neki= <i>dagger</i> . hka= <i>magic</i> . mt= <i>death</i> . sakē= <i>carnage</i> .
kukwa. m'mut. daké. mutu. nekon= <i>spear</i> . moti.	Assyrian.—mûtu= <i>death</i> . „ nakû= <i>sacrifice</i> . „ dâku= <i>kill</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—heta. mara. (See ante.) Latin.—mors; mortis.	DEATH. Die. corpse. kill. murder.	neki= <i>dagger</i> . mut. sek. kek= <i>night</i> . mates= <i>kill</i> . χa= <i>corpse</i> .
soko. kaka= <i>bitter</i> . secko= <i>night</i> . kukwa= <i>death</i> .	Sanskrit.—nacti. Greek.—κακός= <i>bad</i> . ἄχος= <i>grief</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—bakk. ka. Assyrian.—akû= <i>wicked</i> . Papuan.—badok.	BAD. Black. dark. night. murky.	χa= <i>evil</i> . sek= <i>death</i> . kek= <i>night</i> . rekī.
hou. zoo. haou= <i>day</i> . kun= <i>chief</i> .	Aryan.—deus. tio. Persian.—khudā. Sanskrit.—su= <i>good</i> . Greek.—εὖ= <i>good</i> . Egyptian.—ahu.	God. Good.	ntr= <i>god</i> . nfr= <i>good</i> . ahu. ur. bua. ākha; ka= <i>good</i> , great. skhem. ūar= <i>prince</i> .
daké= <i>death</i> . tuku= <i>black</i> .	Aryan.—bikh. Ugro-Altaic.—myrky. Assyrian.—dâku= <i>kill</i> .	POISON.	hka= <i>magic</i> . χa= <i>evil</i> . shmmt= <i>poison</i> . hek= <i>drink</i> .
okua. marrock. ngooa. koat. pata. togo= <i>shirt</i> . hu, daka= <i>house</i> .	Caucasian.—kani. kerki= <i>bark</i> . Indian.—pe. choga= <i>tunic</i> . Latin.—tectum= <i>roof</i> . cortex= <i>bark</i> . „ toga= <i>tunic</i> . cutis= <i>skin</i> . Hebrew.—gag= <i>roof</i> . German.—tuch= <i>cloth</i> . haut= <i>skin</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kurich. jaylech. „ hukut; hu= <i>house</i> . kar. „ nakka. tiku= <i>garment</i> . „ chusich. turuk= <i>hut</i> . Greek.—ἵακος= <i>clothing</i> . Slavonic.—kora. Skr. pac= <i>to bind</i> . Armenian.—koja.	SKIN. tunic. cover. roof. tent? clothing. coat. bark. rind. house? shelter.	kal. ubeχ. ap. χen. peqit; pak= <i>linen</i> . t'ai= <i>clothing</i> . mesecq. χenru. shar (Coptic).

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
lagar; shuk-kal; eri; lugh. zag; gad= <i>hand</i> . te; tuk; dib; tug; gid= <i>take</i> .	na= <i>to take</i> . nu. yao. choh; tuk= <i>to take; seize</i> . kap (old)= <i>to take by force</i> . khü. kieh. kiap. [na= <i>to have</i> .—Malay.]	akana-sanu.* ak; maki*= <i>hand</i> . kapana.* chab. (ab= <i>hand</i>). kachik*= <i>to take, catch</i> . xolo. tlaotli.† luica†= <i>to seize</i> . paco*= <i>to take; hand</i> . ma.† pa; ka; chuc= <i>to take</i> . pinas.* neaquen= <i>I command</i> .
nrud; gud= <i>blood</i> . sigisse. zug?= <i>death</i> . shukum. shag= <i>heart</i> ; shab, shim.	h'üch. kut (old). hüt. kik= <i>blood; bad</i> . yang-ku= <i>ram</i> . si; mut= <i>to die</i> . ch'ik= <i>red</i> . hit= <i>blood</i> . sin, sam= <i>heart</i> .	kik;† kiket= <i>blood</i> . makà. akna.* mara;† nikani*= <i>kill</i> . hikua= <i>death</i> . qhi. ahta.
gig. sig= <i>dark</i> . ak= <i>bad</i> . mid. dib. mar. sigisse= <i>sacrifice</i> .	mut. kek= <i>bad</i> . ku (old)= <i>to die</i> . kik= <i>blood</i> .	nakani;* mara= <i>to kill</i> . mutu. kik†= <i>blood</i> . tikoo= <i>death</i> . hikua= <i>shadow</i> .
ak. kukki. gig= <i>sick; black</i> .	hek. kik.	hikua= <i>shade</i> . kaka. haka.* kaak. hecat.* oca.† kache.
utu= <i>sun</i> . ku= <i>bright</i> . kal= <i>great</i> .	hu. jin. khi. ka= <i>great</i> . hao= <i>good</i> .	hu. teo. cha.
ukhu. ug'u. kushu?	dok? ku (old)= <i>death</i> . ch'ou= <i>bad</i> .	achura. takke= <i>knife</i> . kaak= <i>black</i> . meme= <i>death</i> . nakani*= <i>to kill</i> .
su= <i>skin, cover</i> . gab= <i>to skin</i> . ki-ku= <i>house</i> . dul= <i>to cover</i> ; dur, du= <i>dwell</i> . tüg; tu= <i>clothing</i> . mal. mar= <i>house</i> . (Thibetan.) suka. koba. pags'pa.	kek= <i>skin</i> . muk= <i>house</i> . ta; kap= <i>to cover (?=cap)</i> . mak; mok= <i>house</i> . kü= <i>house</i> . tak= <i>to weave</i> . (Indo-Chinese.) kokwa. bigur. sara. acha.	xeuel.† kodja; kah= <i>hut</i> . ceara.* karpa= <i>tent</i> . kwo.† xiquia. kwota.† ikno.* kukh; oca*= <i>house</i> . qata*= <i>to cover</i> . kiki= <i>house</i> . togai: pacha;* pa= <i>house</i> . unku*= <i>clothing</i> . igloo= <i>hut</i> (Esq.). ameg= <i>clothing</i> (Esq.).

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
kere. ba. la. } aku. bagai. } =goat. oruko. bäia. } pori. sireme. } bi; ogoro=pig. ngua=boar. oko=bull. nakai=or. kadara=horse. onko; teke=buck. laba=deer. la; ka=life; animal. kai; afu; neha=dog.	U.-Altaic.—gura. kauris (Fin.) goat. Georgian.—tcha=goat. Polynesian.—pauca; wacka=pig. Sanskrit.—sūkara=hog. ,, bucca goat. paçu=cattle. Ostiac.—bica=or. Greek.—κάπρος=boar. αιξ.=goat. Hebrew.—עז=goat. Latin.—vacca=cow. pecus=sheep. ,, hircus; caper=goat. ,, sus; porcus=pig. Celtic.—karw=stag. ,, pocan=goat. hoch=hog. Dravidian.—pacu=cow. ,, pari=pig. kauris=goat. Mongol.—teke=goat. gaca=pig. Basque.—jaca=monkey. ,, aquerra; aker=goat. Thibet.—pag=pig. yak=or. Italian.—pecora=cow; sheep. Malay.—kawan=herd. bui=pig. Ugro-Altaic.—siga; pori=pig.	Goat. Pig. Boar. hog. sow. pork. deer. cattle.	naa=goat. uāt; kaari=goat. rr; shaan=pig. ar=deer, buck. χai=animal. fu=dog. tb=pig. hippopotamus. [Coptic.—kiè=goat.]
gona. koro. ona. bagamre=sheep. nigombi=cow. lemene; ho. agbo=ram. mème. bäia=goat. lalom=camel.	Scandinavian.—lam=lamb. faar. Tasmanian.—lemmook=kangaroo. Phrygian.—μα=sheep. Thibet.—lug=sheep. ,, rama; lam=goat. Turkish.—dana=calf. Armenian.—aru. Georgian.—ari. Latin.—aries=ram. Basque.—ahari=ram. Celtic.—kaora=sheep. Dravidian.—dana=cow.	SHEEP. Lamb. ram. ewe.	sera. ser. (kamāar=camel.) (mmmt=cattle.) χai=animal. ka=male.
m'gombi. lo. ikuma. ngua=boar. mème= goat. koo-doo=antelope? tura; ako=bull. la; bagar=cow. komo=cattle. nakai=or. m'kali. [Arabic.—tur. tor=bull. ,, dalul=dromedary.]	Indo-Chinese.—mea; me=goat. ,, parcu=buffalo. Malay.—lemon=or. Celtic.—bu=cow. tawi=bull. Latin.—taurus=bull. Mantshu.—kom=goat; sheep, onka. Burmese.—khami=cow. Kurile.—gama=horse. Sanskrit.—kuro=calf. go. Malay.—karbu=buffalo. ,, lambu=cattle. kawan=herd. ,, kaubing=sheep. Dravidian.—koti=bison. Ugro-Altaic.—kor—ökor.	Cow. Kine. ox. bull. buffalo. cattle.	mt. mer. aht. aat. aua. ah. ab=calf. bhes=calf. ka; neki=bull. (kamāar; kaari ? = camel.) kauī=cows. kahu=gazelle. khu. shesa=deer.
la=cow. tura=bull. so. esi. kadara=horse. samar. so-sa=mare. [Arabic.—khousan.]	Hebrew.—parash. sūs. Finnish.—luwoiset. tamma. Caucasian.—tzi. guri=ass. Yenescian.—guss. lo. Ghond.—kara. Slave=loshād. Assyrian.—sisū. Sanskrit.—aṣva. Turkish.—at. (E. Tartar.—kirsu).	Horse. Mare. ass?	ses? heter. sms. ān=ass. as=swift?

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
sukka; sikka= <i>goat</i> . shag. sig. pish. dam= <i>pig</i> . gug= <i>sheep</i> . (liki= <i>dog</i> .) bar= <i>deer</i> .	yang; yung; sing= <i>goat</i> . yak= <i>ox</i> . chi; shih= <i>pig</i> . shau= <i>animal</i> . ling= <i>dog</i> . luk; kia; pao; lo= <i>deer</i> . chu= <i>hog</i> . ku= <i>ram</i> . teke= <i>buck</i> . guca= <i>pig</i> . daka= <i>goat</i> . } Mongol.	addik; huanaku*= <i>deer</i> . sire; yuk; † paca*= <i>goat (alpaca)</i> . kakka; chuki; puku; pek= <i>dog</i> . euchi*= <i>pig</i> . hocto*= <i>boar</i> . guaea;* kut= <i>deer</i> . ytuchi*= <i>wild boar, or savage beast</i> . aucha*= <i>tapir</i> . cochina= <i>hog</i> . taruca*= <i>wild sheep; deer</i> . pechhari*= <i>peccary</i> . chiki; liki; oclut†= <i>dog</i> .
gug. udu. idib. lu-lim= <i>ram</i> . guk-kal. dara= <i>antelope</i> .	ku; kao, t'u= <i>lamb</i> . yang. mien. ku= <i>ram; male</i> . chay= <i>feline animal</i> . (ma= <i>horse</i> .)	ku*= <i>animal</i> . (yo; yaware*= <i>dog</i> .) ccaura.* llama. katu.* ichame.†= <i>sheep</i> . taruca= <i>wild sheep</i> . cuitlamztli†= <i>leopard</i> .
lu. lid. gud= <i>bull</i> . ama= <i>wild bull</i> . dura= <i>calf</i> .	mu-nin. niū. li. ku. yak= <i>ox</i> . si= <i>buffalo</i> . ku; ngan= <i>bull</i> . lo'= <i>domestic animal</i> . loh-to'= <i>camel</i> . ch'an= <i>elk</i> . tuk, duk= <i>calf</i> .	ma; bipt†= <i>cow</i> . koo-kee= <i>bison</i> . kha= <i>buffalo</i> . llama.* puma*= <i>a small lion</i> . cuitlamztli†= <i>leopard</i> . liki= <i>dog</i> . yuk= <i>goat</i> . kut= <i>deer</i> .
kas-kas= <i>ass</i> . mur; kur= <i>horse</i> . ansu-kurra= <i>horse</i> . kur. kis= <i>horse</i> . gus= <i>hair; cover</i> . ur= <i>horse</i> .	ma; er= <i>horse</i> . lu= <i>ass</i> . k'i= <i>horse</i> ; ku= <i>colt</i> . (Japanese.—uma.) (Mongol.—tzerlik.)	kuss-nan. phane.† sus; zags= <i>bear</i> . tara.* kura†= <i>lion; puma</i> . malto= <i>bear</i> . (See elsewhere.)

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN, "Pierret."
esa. munya. maka. etsa. mkurch. iyo. nsalo. munu. [Arabic.—melh.] Berber.—tesint.	Sanskrit.—çveta= <i>white</i> . „ çarkarā= <i>sugar</i> . „ madhu= <i>honey</i> . Japanese.—za-tō. Turkish.—sheker. Persian.—khosh. shirin. Hindi.—shukkar. misri. Hebrew.—methék. Ugro-Altaic.—ser. soq. sohn. soak. E. Tartar.—soo = <i>white</i> . shasu = „ izat. [snow. Sanskrit—skan = <i>snow</i> .	SALT. Snow. white. cold. shining. bright. glass? sugar? ice?	māāā. shu= <i>light; bright</i> .
mazi= <i>honey</i> . etse= <i>salt</i> .	Assyrian.—sabû= <i>wine</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—sukker. „ sunu= <i>honey</i> .	SWEET. Sugar. salt? shine?	
sawa=cotton. ewa; duma; } togo } = <i>shirt</i> . tsaka; zīa. }	Polynesian.—tu. tappu. „ kapa. paks. Celtic.—bræcæ= <i>breeches</i> . Greek.— <i>pákos</i> . Latin.—texere = <i>to weave</i> . toga. tunica. Ugro-Altaic.—tiku= <i>garment</i> . „ kurich. chusieh. nakka.	CLOTHES. Girdle. garment. to weave? life? covering. cloth. skin. shirt. tunie. (see skin.)	seti. artu. hbs. ta. t'āi. t'etna. sti. sent. mār. sa. peqit= <i>linen</i> . ubex. menx.
tutu. efo. [Arabic.—salj = <i>snow</i> . jalid } jamad } <i>ice</i> . kurr= <i>cold</i> .]	Caucasian.—shard. aik= <i>ice</i> . Sanskrit.—çiçira. Turkish.—soghuk. Mongol.—kuitan. Japanese.—samin. kan. Celtic.—kuisne= <i>ice</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—jeg= <i>ice</i> . ja; si= „ shagot= <i>snow</i> . [snow. E. Tartar.—shasu= <i>snow</i> .	COLD. Ice. snow.	hs.
koko= <i>crooked</i> . kaka=? <i>bad</i> . daké= <i>death</i> .	Ugro-Altaic.—agg. German.—alt. Dravidian.—maduka. Greek.— <i>kakós</i> = <i>bad</i> . Latin.—senectus. vetus. Italian.—vecchio. Arabic.—shaikh= <i>old man</i> . Polynesian.—kocke. hakiu. Mongol.—sakda. Ainos.—heka. Caucasian.—aik= <i>ice</i> .	OLD. Aged. bent. crooked. bad? white. (see crooked; bend.)	ks. kb. akb. xob. uxa; kek=(<i>darkness</i> .)
	Etruscan.—ekn= <i>moon</i> . Greek.— <i>Λευκός</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—nogi. kagi. „ tiku; jeg= <i>ice</i> . agg= <i>old</i> . Polynesian.—uko. reku. Mongol.—onko.	WHITE. Silvery. shining?	akhu. ubex.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
shég=<i>snow</i>. lagh; par=<i>white</i>. ka=<i>bright</i>. kun. gan. zal=<i>shining</i>. sui=<i>white</i>. shen=<i>to shine</i>. azag=<i>bright</i>.	mih=<i>honey</i>. lu. lo. hien; kan=<i>bright</i>. süeh; süit=<i>snow</i>. ko; kao=<i>white</i>. shen=<i>to shine</i>. sha'tang=<i>sugar</i>. soo=<i>white</i>.	manak=<i>sugar-cane</i>. shmaa; kok; kon; jah; yah=<i>snow</i>. yaruk; * tlazi; * shotto=<i>white</i>. sachi.* iztatl.† on.† shéh-eh. kharsa=<i>ice</i>. zak†=<i>white</i>. hayu.* kais=<i>ice</i>.
lal. ku? kan. kakkul=<i>must</i>.	mih=<i>honey</i>. kan; t'ang=<i>sweet</i>. sha'tang. shen=<i>to shine</i>.	suduk; mizqui*=<i>sweet</i>. skuhoshi; sachi*=<i>salt</i>. sak=<i>white</i>. mamac=<i>sugar-cane</i>.
tê. ma. sig. mu. kiku=<i>house</i>. (zi; tin=<i>life</i>). tüg. tu. du. su=<i>skin</i>.	lik=<i>to live</i>. t'a. tan. sö=<i>coat</i>. piao. ku. du=<i>dwelt</i>. tsih=<i>to spin</i>. zik=<i>cloth</i>. tak=<i>to weave</i>.	qua-sho. hé.* ti; su*=<i>life</i>. manaka.* sawe=<i>cotton</i>. tilmatli.† pacha.* pahni=<i>shirt</i>. unku*=<i>shirt</i>; tunic. tiki=<i>cross</i>, tie. togai.
shég=<i>snow</i>. sui=<i>white</i>. hal-ba=<i>ice</i>, hail.	han. pa. lăng. süt=<i>snow</i>. hu-füh. poh=<i>hail</i>. gam.	chiri.* he.† itztic.† cah-wée. put. tzaa.† tse.† tome=<i>winter</i>. kisma. kasa*=<i>ice</i>. kais=<i>ice</i>. poh; rassu;* toosha; zahs=<i>snow</i>. jah=<i>snow</i>. shimas. sikkoo=<i>ice</i>.
kakka. ghul=<i>bad</i>. sig. bad. kukki=<i>darkness</i>.	kuk=<i>crooked</i>. kek=<i>bad</i>; dark.	rukku.* kaak=<i>bad</i>. yechia.† mahu. huac. dotzi.
ukmu. lag. ka=<i>bright</i>; <i>shining</i>. sagh; shég=<i>snow</i>.	pak. sit. kao. k'o. süt=<i>snow</i>.	zak.† iztak * sasae. socco=<i>white-hair</i>. kholki; * haxi†=<i>silver</i>. kakha=<i>moon</i>.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	SUNDY (k=g=l ? r=n). (t=d=k). ? Root=kar; kak; kal, etc.
gire= <i>farm</i> .	CIRCLE.	Thibetan.—kor= <i>circle</i> ; <i>tooth</i> . gur= <i>house</i> .
gare= <i>country</i> .	Enclosure.	Chinese.—kiu= <i>wheel</i> . kal= <i>wall</i> . hwui= <i>enclosure</i> .
varo= <i>land</i> .	wheel. round. roll.	„ kau. k'u= <i>mouth</i> ; <i>hole</i> .
tari= <i>stone</i> .	curved. cave. revolve.	Japanese.—maru= <i>circle</i> .
kira= <i>farm</i> .	hole. mouth.	Etruscan.—cære; vol ?= <i>town</i> .
gar= <i>man</i> .	court. square.	Phœnician.—cartha= <i>city</i> .
kau. ka= <i>stone</i> .	kingdom. town.	Amharic.—arar= <i>round</i> .
tari= <i>stone</i> .	field. land.	Hebrew.—kor= <i>a round vessel</i> . gan= <i>garden</i> . gal= <i>heap</i> .
kiri= <i>crooked</i> .	garden. yard.	Assyrian.—karu= <i>fort</i> . kar= <i>circle</i> . agaru= <i>wall</i> .
karnga= <i>stone</i> .	boundary. wall.	Arabic.—dâr= <i>house</i> . carria= <i>farm</i> .
kau= <i>farm</i> .	house. village.	„ karn= <i>horn</i> . ghâr= <i>cave</i> .
ura= <i>house</i> ?	people ?	Dravidian.—churr= <i>circle</i> . cheri. kal= <i>stone</i> .
helle= <i>village</i> .	home ? inn.	Sanskrit.—chakra= <i>wheel</i> .
	family ?	Hindi.—ghar= <i>house</i> ; <i>court</i> . cakra= <i>circle</i> . kân= <i>car</i> .
	nation ?	Thibetan.—gorri= <i>house</i> .
	tribe ?	Persian.—kureh= <i>circle</i> . khan= <i>inn</i> .
	stone.	Indo-Chinese.—karau= <i>tooth</i> . gur= <i>house</i> . gorri= <i>stone</i> .
		Armenian.—kavar= <i>circle</i> . kor= <i>bent</i> .
		Slavonic.—gora= <i>boundary</i> ; <i>limit</i> .
		Greek.—κυρὸς= <i>curved</i> . κυρτός= <i>crooked</i> ; <i>bent</i> .
		German.—kehr= <i>to turn round</i> . quer= <i>crooked</i> .
		Latin.—ager= <i>field</i> . curvare= <i>to curve</i> .
		„ cornu= <i>horn</i> . terra= <i>land</i> .
		„ cortex= <i>rind</i> . circulus.
		French.—carré= <i>square</i> . jardin= <i>garden</i> .
		Phrygian.—ganos= <i>garden</i> .
		Celtic.—caar= <i>stone</i> . cuiart= <i>circle</i> . kil= <i>enclosure</i> .
		„ ear= <i>to twist</i> ; <i>turn</i> . gadh= <i>garden</i> .
		„ kar= <i>circle</i> . bal= <i>village</i> .
		Serbian ?—kortura= <i>round</i> .
		Lithuanian.—karta= <i>zig-zag</i> .
		Basque.—gan= <i>field</i> .
		Libyan.—arri= <i>stone</i> .
		Caucasian.—kher; kera= <i>stone</i> . kaah= <i>mouth</i> .
		„ karma= <i>circle</i> . kana= <i>field</i> .
		Indo-Chinese.—keelu= <i>stone</i> . karau= <i>tooth</i> .
		Ugro-Altaic.—kyra= <i>field</i> . kar= <i>house</i> . khor= <i>mouth</i> .
		„ karo; khâl= <i>stone</i> . kar= <i>state</i> ; <i>skin</i> .
		„ kher= <i>land</i> . kao= <i>stone</i> .
		Mongol.—kha= <i>mouth</i> . kara= <i>black</i> .
		Polynesian.—uare= <i>house</i> . hale= <i>village</i> .
		Greek.—Hermes= <i>god of boundaries</i> .
		Assyrian.—ekallu= <i>palace</i> .

EGYPTIAN.	ACCADIAN.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
qer= <i>circle</i> .	gar= <i>circle</i> ; <i>wall</i> .	gar; gare= <i>land</i> .		
kar= <i>shrine</i> .	kar= <i>wall</i> ; <i>field</i> ; <i>town</i> .	kah= <i>house</i> .		
koi= <i>field</i> (Coptic).	ga= <i>land</i> . gan?	qata*= <i>covering</i> ; <i>skin</i> .		
ter= <i>boundary</i> .	khu= <i>field</i> .	cancha; * zaka†= <i>garden</i> .		
katr= <i>town</i> .	kur= <i>house</i> .	kapa*= <i>tent</i> .		
āār= <i>stone</i> .	gurh= <i>to return</i> .	carratu*= <i>stone</i> .		
karnat= <i>horn</i> .	khar= <i>stone</i> .	kuh; caa= <i>stone</i> .		
han= <i>bar</i> .	ku= <i>mouth</i> .	garra= <i>horn</i> .		
kōlg̃ (Coptic)= <i>bend</i> .	kana= <i>door</i> .	ka= <i>mouth</i> .		
kena= <i>embracee</i> .	ka= <i>gate</i> .	era*= <i>house</i> .		
? alok= <i>arc</i> .	gal= <i>town</i> .	qai; koh; ku= <i>mouth</i> .		
khent= <i>garden</i> .	gar= <i>brick</i> .	kanik= <i>mouth</i> .		
kel= <i>town</i> (Semitic).	kala. ma= <i>country</i> .	cal†= <i>house</i> .		
makatā= <i>cave</i> ?	kiku= <i>house</i> .	ololtec†= <i>round</i> .		
khab= <i>bend</i> .	gur= <i>to return</i> .	coloa†= <i>to bend</i> .		

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	SUNDY (k=g=g=l? r=n). (t=d=k). ? Root=kar; kak; kal, etc.
kerigarda.	CROOKED.	Thibetan.—dkarba. kug. khika= <i>bad</i> . kyog-po.
ogoa. āka.	Bent. hooked.	Mongol.—kueksin. tobigia= <i>knee</i> .
eknu= <i>to bend</i> .	are. stepped.	Chinese.—kue. ku. kek= <i>bad</i> ; <i>horn</i> .
koko.	foot. ankle.	„ tak= <i>to tie</i> (<i>weave</i> ?). kue= <i>dark</i> .
kākāka.	elbow. neck.	„ tuk; kok; kak= <i>foot</i> ; <i>hook</i> . pok= <i>back</i> .
kaka= <i>hand</i> .	knee. hock. leg.	Hebrew.—berek= <i>knee</i> . galgal= <i>wheel</i> . rāg= <i>bad</i> .
oroko= <i>knee</i> .	tusk. horn.	„ ikkesh= <i>perverse</i> . ékes= <i>ankle-ring</i> .
ekoro= <i>elbow</i> .	neck. tooth.	Arabic.—ghar= <i>cave</i> .
keko= <i>foot</i> .	dark. ugly. old.	Sanskrit.—vakra. nakta= <i>night</i> .
pak; aku= <i>tooth</i> .	bad. night.	„ kue= <i>to bend</i> .
tuku= <i>black</i> .	ache. wicked.	Wend.—talokati= <i>to twist</i> .
daké= <i>death</i> .	to twist; turn.	Slavonic.—kootar. okretèn= <i>jointed</i> .
baka= <i>bow</i> .	crossed; tied.	Servian.—karika= <i>ring</i> .
u'ko= <i>night</i> .	zig-zag.	Greek.—ἀγκύλος. κακός= <i>bad</i> . πάλις= <i>back</i> .
joka= <i>devil</i> .	anchor? axe.	„ κέκλος= <i>circle</i> . κῆπτω= <i>to bend</i> . πέλεκυς= <i>axe</i> .
dikaun } uchi } = <i>mouth</i> .		„ τόξον= <i>a bow</i> . τροχός= <i>wheel</i> . ἐγκύλιος= <i>enclosure</i> .
ketok= <i>mouth</i> .		Latin.—calx (calcis)= <i>heel</i> . flectare= <i>to bend</i> .
koka; agba= <i>old</i> .		„ curvare= <i>to curve</i> . circulus.
deka= <i>axe</i> .		„ torquere= <i>to twist</i> . noctis= <i>night</i> .
		German.—ecke= <i>angle</i> . schlecht= <i>bad</i> .
		Celtic.—epuka= <i>hook</i> . erioc= <i>boundary</i> .
		Libyan.—ckuu= <i>bent</i> . arri= <i>stone</i> .
		Assyrian.—raggu. aku= <i>wicked</i> .
		„ shúku= <i>leg</i> . etiku?= <i>cross</i> ; <i>tie</i> .
		Ugro-Altaic.—agg= <i>circle</i> . ok= <i>bow</i> . haka= <i>bad</i> .
		„ kucha; kok= <i>foot</i> ; <i>hook</i> . tubuk= <i>knee</i> . suka=
		Indo-Chinese.—khika= <i>bad</i> . karau= <i>tooth</i> . [axe.
		Dravidian.—donku. edukki= <i>night</i> .
		„ ketta= <i>bad</i> . cakra= <i>circle</i> . tirrikka= <i>town</i> .
		Malay.—bing-tok. badik= <i>to turn</i> .
		Papuan.—kottik= <i>night</i> . ekah= <i>bad</i> .
		Polynesian.—kakaka= <i>bow</i> . haké= <i>crooked</i> .

EGYPTIAN.	ACCADIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
rak = <i>curved</i> .	kukki = <i>bud</i> .	chico † = <i>tortuous</i> .
χcχ = <i>neck</i> .	kuk = <i>horn</i> .	okku = <i>elbow</i> .
kōlg = <i>circle</i> .	dugu = <i>knee</i> .	kuki } = <i>foot</i> .
χab = <i>crooked</i> .	shu-sig = <i>finger</i> .	taku }
haq = <i>take</i> ; <i>hand</i> .	gu; ka = <i>mouth</i> .	kakura = <i>knee</i> .
ariki = <i>bad</i> .	ukku = <i>demon</i> .	kirau = <i>tooth</i> .
kek = <i>night</i> .	ut; galla = <i>demon</i> .	acu = <i>finger</i> .
uχa = <i>dark</i> .	taq = <i>stone</i> .	iglu = <i>hut</i> .
χct = <i>foot</i> .		lloke = <i>hand</i> .
aχa = <i>head</i> .		kaka = <i>chin</i> .
kal = <i>knee</i> .		huachi* = <i>a bow</i> .
		nakó } = <i>tooth</i> .
		huaku }
		noque* }
		echote* = <i>a bow</i> .
		hacehura* = <i>fish-hook</i> .
		muyuk = <i>circle</i> .
		taki = <i>cross</i> ; <i>tie</i> .
		kaka = <i>bad</i> ; <i>axe</i> ; <i>cut</i> .
		kaak = <i>bad</i> ; <i>dark</i> .
		daka = <i>house</i> .
		ololtec † = <i>round</i> .
		kak = <i>stone</i> .
		iquiti* = <i>to weave</i> .

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
ai. oni. ku. sui. sema. kanu. taib. yanyina. toine. havu. lana. izula. huer. sana. siku. aro. hana. otana. akon. dian. kese. boi. sale. dian. nun; ne; nya= <i>eye</i> . aineha; kanu; semmé= <i>sky</i> . ona= <i>to see</i> . uru= <i>sun</i> . iru; oru = <i>heavens</i> . tsanna; nebo= <i>heavens</i> . tigot= <i>sky</i> . [Arabic.—samā= <i>morning</i> . „ noor; nahār= <i>light</i> , <i>day</i> .] „ soobh= <i>heavens</i> .	Polynesian.—hari= <i>day</i> . „ hani= <i>sky</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—hurura= <i>day</i> . „ na. tan. seilu= <i>eye</i> . Sanskrit.—dyn. dina. „ svar. sku? „ nayana= <i>eye</i> . „ kil= <i>bright</i> . ahan = <i>day</i> . kāc= <i>shine</i> . „ nabhas= <i>cloud</i> . „ sūrya= <i>sun</i> . Latin.—hora= <i>hour</i> . „ dies= <i>day</i> . „ aurora= <i>dawn</i> . Hebrew.—ayn= <i>eye</i> . eecum. Zend.—cire= <i>day</i> . Assyrian.—shanû. umu. „ namra= <i>bright</i> . „ ênu= <i>eye</i> . „ urru= <i>day</i> . „ pisû= <i>white</i> . Accadian.—anu= <i>sky-god</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—tu. nene. „ nai= <i>sun</i> . nam. kiun. „ shkai. kuk. dini. „ ud= <i>sun</i> . asal. E. Tartar.—nan. Greek.—οὐρανός. ἥλιος. ἡμέρα. Basque.—eguna= <i>day</i> .	SKY. DAY. Heavens. white. light. sun? see? eye. high. god. dawn? shine. white. bright.	hert; pt; kal; hah; men. } <i>sky</i> . uta; pe. haru; ra; har; neph = <i>day</i> . ses= <i>day</i> ; <i>time</i> . tua= <i>morning</i> . ht; ubeχ= <i>white</i> . χᾱ; ubeχ; teka; shet. ht' = { <i>bright</i> ; <i>shining</i> . shu= <i>light</i> ; <i>day</i> . shep= <i>hour</i> ; <i>light</i> . nemu= <i>hour</i> ; <i>time</i> . qai; χi= <i>high</i> .
hou. hala. soko. haou= <i>day</i> . kun= <i>chief</i> . kannu. kuru. esho. zoo. chos. sibn. heium; kion= <i>sun</i> . ano. nebo= <i>heavens</i> . menya. njami. nom. memei. mah-u. cyo; nyi= <i>good</i> . kaka. oro. acoran= <i>god</i> . [Arabic.—ilāh= <i>god</i> . „ sheikh= <i>chief</i> . „ rab= <i>lord</i> .] „ tayib= <i>good</i> .	Hittite.—suthi. Celtic.—kun; hu= <i>chief</i> , <i>lord</i> . Greek.—εὖ= <i>good</i> . ὁσός. German.—herr= <i>sir</i> . Latin.—deus. Assyrian.—ili= <i>god</i> . „ ilu. êlû= <i>great</i> . „ shakû= <i>high</i> . Accadian.—anu= <i>sky-god</i> . Persian.—shāh= <i>king</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—tari. āla. „ hōwa (Fin.) = <i>good</i> . aghag. „ paca= <i>great</i> . aghâ= <i>lord</i> . „ khun= <i>sun</i> . ur= <i>high</i> . E. Tartar.—chev= <i>great</i> . „ khan= <i>king</i> . Slavonic.—tsar. Persian.—kuūb= <i>good</i> . Sanskrit.—su; sat= <i>good</i> . Basque.—su= <i>fire</i> . Hindi.—sāhib= <i>master</i> .	God. (Ideas indicative of supremacy.) Lord. king. czar. ruler. chief. strong. great. good. spirit. high? sun? fire?	nuter= <i>the strong one</i> . nefcr; χn; muχ= <i>good</i> . āa; ur; āχα; ka= <i>high</i> . nb= <i>possessor</i> . haq; ati; sutn= <i>king</i> . qn= <i>strong</i> . ra= <i>sun</i> . Osiris?

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
an; nim; zikara=<i>sky</i>. ud-zal=<i>dawn</i>. utu; tam=<i>day</i>. zikum=<i>heaven</i>. nun; enu=<i>sky</i>. si=<i>to see</i>. u; buzur; su=<i>sun</i>. kun; azag; gush=<i>bright</i>. gin; gin=<i>shine</i> anu=<i>sky-god</i>. lag=<i>bright</i>; <i>shine</i>. ili; cu; ana=<i>high</i>. gish; mu; me=<i>heavens</i>. nab=<i>light</i>. igi=<i>eye</i>. na=<i>heaven</i>.	t'ien=<i>sky, high</i>. cheu=tok (old). t'in; jih=<i>day=sun</i>. su. zu. fa. king=<i>light</i>. kwa=<i>high</i>. kan=<i>bright</i>. yen=<i>eye</i>. k'an; t'ien=<i>see, look at</i>. sing, shen=<i>to shine</i>. pai; poh; kao=<i>white</i>. sa=<i>fire</i>. na; nao=<i>sun</i>.	ano*=<i>god</i>; day. nah=<i>sky</i>. nun.* seila; sua; skee=<i>sky</i>. suna. kanyina.† daboi.† sak=<i>white</i>. sun. sazi. yu. kanani*=<i>to burn</i>. tah; ishe; zun; suus=<i>sun</i>. tu. ki. teotes. tani. ken. tagg. tu=<i>sky</i>; day. nage. canen. undi. tse.† ram=<i>sky</i>. tahu=<i>day</i>. uru.* pa; quih;† zon=<i>day</i>. ara.* huarassi.† cem. ra.*=<i>heat</i>. nuno=<i>moon</i>. anuma. chilla*=<i>bright</i>. aino; muta; nani; nain=<i>eye</i>. caan.† tana. tassa. jaa. tenit. tam. hunab. sin=<i>to see</i>. rei; hu; kon; zu; nie=<i>sun</i>. illa*=<i>bright, luminous</i>. tma=<i>light</i>. sutei; zura=<i>white</i>. sherek=<i>eye</i>. hia; hian=<i>to see</i>.
utu; u=<i>sun</i>. utuku=<i>sun-god</i>. enna; mul; ugunu=<i>lord</i>. mu; un-gal; lu-gal=<i>king</i>. nun; dan; gal; kala=<i>great</i>. an=<i>sky</i>. anu=<i>sky-god</i>. dingir; man; mu; ma = king. ku; kun=<i>bright</i>. ili=<i>high</i>. zi; shi=<i>spirit</i>. ku=<i>king</i>. dug; zib=<i>good</i>. su; ku=<i>sun</i>. dingir=<i>god</i>.	t'ien. ti. chie. hu. jin. ti; kung; kun=<i>king</i>. ki (old). kwa=<i>high</i>. shan(=shun). khi. kwei. t'ien=<i>high</i>; <i>sky</i>. chi-hu; pu-pei=<i>chief</i>. shen; hao=<i>good</i>. tsai=<i>to rule</i>. ta; da; ka=<i>great</i>. chu=<i>lord</i>. te=<i>power</i>. tin-ki=<i>God</i> (old). ku (old)=<i>king</i>. kin, king=<i>bright</i>. kun (old)=<i>bright</i>.	cha. tattsu.* ano.* hun. huot. ati.* tonatuiah;† inti*=<i>sun-god</i>. tona;† tsa; kon; za; hi; heue=<i>sun</i>. sibo.† hoe. u. tassa. teo† ogha. atanki.* yih. lunnab-ku. teotl.† kai-o-wish; sakumow=<i>chief</i>. tu.† du. haylli. tupani. huey;* haccha; da; muck=<i>great</i>. tewa=<i>good</i>. ki=<i>noble</i>; rich. capac;* tizoc†=<i>king</i>. yu=<i>sky</i>. saca*=<i>tree</i>. u; kun; huain; tata=<i>fire</i>. kuan=<i>great</i>. coze. pacha-kamak*=<i>supreme god</i>. pirhna*=<i>1st great Peruvian god</i>; fire-god. nion. ish=<i>chief</i>. hah-o-kah; manito=<i>great spirit</i>. tecuhtli;† tou-yah=<i>chief</i>. tsa†=<i>power</i>. hana*=<i>divine</i>. choki=<i>divine</i>; solar. ā'ta=<i>god</i>; sun. la; āi=<i>good</i>.
	[tik. Bak tribes.]	

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDEY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
iruwa=<i>river</i>. kam. agho. nibu. pupu=<i>to flow</i>. mai. di. ana. omi. sua. ame. libo. nye. meme. via. nini. bar. fi. lu. lo. anki. acho. meya. ibo. maka. ma. nu. zi. innu. luki. dsi. hatsa. afi. uke. ni. mo. min. man. men. mare. immé. menya. aya. moni. wa. nyo. na. waha. menzi. masi. madsi. ru-wa=<i>lake</i>. idu=<i>sea</i>. bua; amu=<i>rain</i>. kura. [Arabic.—mā. miyāh. ,, bahr=<i>sea</i>. ,, wādi=<i>river</i>.]	Assyrian.—mû. mē. ,, tsutsu=<i>pool</i>. Hebrew.—mo. mi. im. Greek.—<i>ῥέω</i>. French.—eau. Celtic.—ar. aher. Berber.—aman. Latin.—aqua. Sanskrit.—pā=<i>drink</i>. ,, udaka. jala. ,, āp. nira. vāri. ,, udan. ambu. Ugro-Altaic.—nare. bi. ,, ki. tu. ur. mu. wat. ,, arke. su. as. ai. ,, gar=<i>river</i>. mari. ,, jeg=<i>ice</i>. zoo.	WATER. Sea. canal. river. flood. pool. lake. wave. shower. rain. soak. wet. marsh. swish? wash. humid. mere. splash. fiord. weir. dew. dam. foss. beck. [for Celtic water- words see else- where.]	mā. mu. nti. ima=<i>sea</i>. at=<i>dew</i>. atur; alu=<i>river</i>. mer; mas; she. ssh; peh?; mesket= marsh. nat-ur=<i>great green sea</i>. āā=<i>to wash</i>. baχeχ? seth; bar; shakana= well. χenna=<i>lake</i>. akana=<i>vase</i>; basin. uri. ustenu. suten. akeb. uka. unnu. māti. mer. heh. seχt. kep. peχ. nit. } <i>flood</i>.
doko. da. ita. maka; uke=<i>water</i>. hongwe. fā. ka. ako. kungo. tat. pat. kemo. daka=<i>mouth</i>. kika. koko. bōra. (Berber.—aoukal.) [Arabic.—kās.]	Ugro-Altaic.—kannu. Hindu.—batlor. lotā. kara. Malay.—mankoo. piryak. Dravidian.—pattiran. kudam. Assyrian.—karputu. ,, marmaku. kaduttu. ,, shatū=<i>drink</i>. Sanskrit.—pā=<i>drink</i>. ,, udaka. ,, kalasa. pātra. Turkish.—kub. bardak. Mongol.—ajaka. Greek.—<i>ἄγκυθος</i>. ποτήριον. Latin.—tassa. poculum. ,, calix. Celtic.—pota. cuach. Mantshu.—dabūka.	POT. Calabash. vase. dish. earthen- ware. bake? beaker. pan. can. jug. crock. anker. to cook. bake. barrel. cup. water? to drink? kettle. shell. ewer. jar.	kellu=<i>pot</i>; kettle. pig. hnu. ts. hes-tfu. shaāu=<i>vase</i>. akn; kelh=<i>cup</i>. akana=<i>vase</i>. māreχ. licten. stet. kai. tebu. χeb. tet. utu. kahon. seti. χnt=<i>to bake</i>. to cook. bake. teka; χet=<i>fire</i>. hqt=<i>beer</i>. pfs; psf= to cook. tektu; beχen=<i>earth</i>; stone. ta=<i>earth</i>. ma=<i>water</i>.
kase; tscen=<i>sun</i>. heimu=<i>fire</i>. sie. oka. mo. aka. na. inti. tona. su. ta. kasu. tah. tia. zo. mu. keze=<i>day</i>. muotto. oko. tsou=<i>hot</i>. tehurka. asat. dsou. lia. kaka. itso. siri; azo; diso=<i>smoke</i>. gira. hany. tata. ag. musa. met. massu. moto. tetees. [Arabic.—hharr. sookhen. ,, nār. lahāb.]	Persian.—atesh. Greek.—<i>πῦρ</i>. Sanskrit.—indh=<i>to shine</i>. ,, agni. Indo-Chinese.—ne; na=<i>sun</i>. Caucasian.—za. djeh. Quichua.—koshi=<i>smoke</i>. Maori.—kapura. Dravidian.—te. Assyrian.—ishātu. skarūru. Ugro-Altaic.—tuck. su. rakk. ,, mato. hat. ,, ot-gunesch. ,, keite. kün=<i>sun</i>. Latin.—urere=<i>to burn</i>. ignis. Etruscan.—set?	FIRE. Star. sun. hot. heat. light. flame. shine. bright. scorch. burn. altar? bake. smoke?	χet. shet. teka. abu. afi. agh. beχeχ. nut. t'afi. shubu. haut. neser. hashar. suax. nesba. ami. mātati. utet=<i>to burn</i>. shu=<i>light</i>. set=<i>to</i> lighten. hāra=<i>day</i>. rek.
oka=<i>hot</i>. kaka=<i>fire</i>. [Arabic.—sookhen=<i>hot</i>.]	Latin.—coquere. Assyrian.—kakkabu=<i>star</i>. Sanskrit.—pac=<i>to cook</i>. ,, kāc=<i>to shine</i>. Mongol.—kacur.	TO BAKE. Fire. roast. hot. cook. cooking- pot?	t't; ppspsf=<i>to cook</i>. tek=<i>fire</i>.

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ā. ab. mī. shu. ba. u. shēg; imi; sīm=<i>rain</i>. aga; iga=<i>flood</i>. ab-zu; a-abba=<i>sea</i>. me. shug=<i>marsh</i>. gur=<i>to flow</i>. kur-c=<i>canal</i>. id; i; gid=<i>river</i>. lagh=<i>to wash</i>. nag=<i>drink</i>. a-shurra=<i>rain</i>.	man. mo. mei. mao. bih. ho. heue. yiu (old). yi=<i>wet</i>. mi=<i>sea</i>. shui. tzu=<i>to suck</i>. hai. kiang. ku. yü=<i>rain</i>; dak; hu=<i>lake</i>. lou=<i>dew</i>. hai=<i>sea</i>; <i>river</i>. ka; ho (old)=<i>river</i>. ch'uen=<i>stream</i>. zo. ihe. nam. ni. [Kang=<i>Ganges=river</i>? ab. Chinese.] "L."	ā.† atl.† he.† du. aha. ak. ko. hu. ahmah. aba. ma. ima.* aca. ho. he. hi. ha. ta. dzu.* payu; * para; * garua; * tia=<i>rain</i>. muck. meance. tu. oni. men. momi. pee. * unu.* kho. pā. po. pie. waai. miki.* ewak. sic. tzu. nash. nip. mia. sa-ee; hanab; cocho=<i>sea</i>. li.* yaku. uru.* use. ui. yaha. mem.† ma. neah. naabaa.* mayu; * hau-mira; * tona=<i>river</i>. uitku*=<i>canal</i>. huma.* tsash. na. ma. ceia. ia. uni. oco. uru* keche.* tza.
aga=<i>flood</i>. ka=<i>mouth</i>; <i>fire</i>. gu. dug. bar. ban. nag=<i>to drink</i>. pi-san; agubba=<i>cistern</i>.	bak=p'ao (old)=<i>to bake</i>. p'ao. poh. ping. pi. pei. p'au. pu. ting. hai=<i>wine-jar</i>. tsu. te. ti. k'i. yu. shui; tzu=<i>water</i>. kan=<i>pipe</i>. shu. thao. ch'ih; sok=<i>to drink</i>. hap; kap=<i>to swallow</i>. kao (kak. old Ch.)=<i>to bake</i>. pet (Edkins).	akkik=<i>kettle</i>. koku.† kyong.† bannadi; paa=<i>to drink</i>. tecomatl.† haca=<i>fire</i>. kaka.* kwate.† koto.* pā; po; hu; ak; ta; ewak=<i>water</i>. kuyka.* manka.* ttsy. ač-ka-hue.* haukara.*=<i>cup</i>. puti. hakuay. potum?
(g=k.) gir. de. gi. di. sir. bil. gar. gissir=<i>to shine</i>. kibir. ne. ku; parra=<i>sun</i>. izi. gush=<i>bright</i>. zagh. mu; su=<i>to burn</i>. ku; kun; zabar; gu=<i>bright</i>. gis-bar. sig=<i>bright</i>. ka=<i>bright</i>.	pei. pu. fo. bak. pao. ka (old), bak (old sound poh). khon. hwo. hi. sa. jih; nih=<i>sun</i>. tsao. nian ?=<i>to burn</i> (old). shu=<i>shine</i>. shang=<i>light</i>. mu; muk=<i>eye</i> (old). k'au=<i>to scorch</i>; ho. chou; shō=<i>hot</i>; tok=<i>candle</i>. lak; ming; tsing=<i>bright</i>.	ururi.* umik. koh. su. yu=<i>shining</i>. ho. hot? tata.* hoasi. shokoda. pira.* tikai. iseri. ua. inti.* int.* kisu. tze; siri†=<i>star</i>. saku.* use=<i>hot</i>. oua. kesis. tettal. ishe; sah=<i>sun</i>. ahu. te. nina.* naika.† matto. kosu. kosni.* eleek. illu.* eun. mna. tahi. tee. kon.* kira. ma. uru*=<i>sky</i>; <i>day</i>. teck-wo. nie.* urku*=<i>generative fire</i>. su. haika.† tzoma=<i>to bake</i>. nec. topa. kak*=<i>to rub</i>. tupac.* illa*=<i>bright</i>. hi; suā=<i>sun</i>.
kibir=<i>fire</i>. dug=<i>pot</i>.	bak. pih. chih=<i>to roast</i>. pah=<i>pot</i>. tau; du=<i>pot</i>.	tikai; saku; takhu; haca=<i>fire</i>. (pak? root in Quichua'. eun. cuxiti.† tzoma=<i>to bake</i>. kaka=<i>pot</i>. pekta*=<i>cooked corn</i>.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
sure. tari (sui=<i>day</i>). giro. kar. kuse. oru. kuara. tshen. sui. tango. zui. uru. yeno. kion. tete. dzua. sanoo=<i>gold</i>. na=<i>fire</i>. TONE; INTI=<i>fire</i>. kau. zoo=<i>god</i>. ze=<i>eye</i>. usana. kaka; sochus; sibu=<i>god</i>. INTYA; nun; ne; nya=<i>eye</i>. kasu; tebe; ta; tia=<i>fire</i>. shunda=<i>star</i>; <i>sun</i>. kaka=<i>fire</i>. [Arabic.—shems.]	Assyrian.—shâruru=<i>bright</i>. } " ishâtu=<i>fire</i>. } " ellu=<i>bright</i>. nanna=<i>moon</i>. } " kaspu=<i>silver</i>. } " shamshu. shamah. } Sanskrit.—sûrya. kâç=<i>shine</i>. } " indh=<i>to burn</i>; <i>consume</i>. } Malay.—mas=<i>gold</i>. } Etruscan.—usil. } Indo-Chinese.—sugn. sul. } " ri. gissir. } Ugro-Altaic.—kun. shun. kar. } " susi. ud. tshu. hara; } sui=<i>moon</i>. } Tartar.—shun. } Accadian.—kun; sun=<i>glorious</i>. } " Sin=<i>moon-goddess</i>. } Polynesian.—rahi=<i>fire</i>. ra. } [k=s=t] roa=<i>fire</i>. }	Sux. Fire. shine. star. moon. day. god. ray. bright. eye. gold? yellow?	râ. aten. tmu? shu=<i>light</i>. sui; sba=<i>star</i>. mâ=<i>to see</i>. mer=<i>eye</i>. χα. <i>to shine</i>. teka; suaχ; set=<i>fire</i>. sau=<i>gold</i>. Osir[is]=<i>sun-god</i>? rek=<i>fire</i>. nennu=<i>to see</i>.
t'jo. aou-ch. ua=<i>sun</i>. gucli. karo. wā-ā. haou=<i>day</i>. tia: tetec=<i>fire</i>. keana. moeri. habo. kiana. uke. sungi. kele=<i>white</i>. nun=<i>eye</i>. huana. arba. [Arabic.—kamar. " shahr=<i>month</i>.]	Polynesian.—aho. roa. Malay.—ai; hai=<i>fire</i>. Basque.—zilla=<i>silver</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—hit. tui. } " ai. hara. } " ilio. ui. sui. ahi. } Assyrian.—sin. nanna. Libyan.—ayor. Basque.—illâgi. Greek.—Io=<i>moon-goddess</i>. Sanskrit.—kil=<i>white</i>. Australian.—kilai.	Moon. Sun. star. fire. white. silver. eye? month.	aâh=<i>moon</i>. nennu=<i>to see</i>. mert; uta; mer=<i>eye</i>. abet=<i>month</i>. shu=<i>light</i>.
tsegaloa. kose. kasu. bib. shunda. kion. siri=<i>fire</i>. kele=<i>white</i>. kiele=<i>sun</i>; <i>moon</i>; <i>star</i>. [Arabic.—kaukab.]	Polynesian.—fetu. Caucasian.—sing. Sanskrit.—târâ. Zend.—çtara. tis-trya. Assyrian.—ishâtu=<i>fire</i>. Australian.—ka=<i>fire</i>. " kilai=<i>moon</i>. kalga. E. Tartar.—zâra=<i>star</i>. singsu. Ugro-Altaic.—eye. si. " koz. tzittag. sal=<i>to shine</i>. " kisili. tzi. kis=<i>fire</i>.	STAR. Shining. fire. bright. sun. eye?	sba. sui. shu=<i>light</i>. shet=<i>fire</i>. teka=<i>to shine</i>; <i>fire</i>.
sika. dinar. } sanoo=<i>gold</i>. } zoo; kasc=<i>sun</i>. oro=<i>gold</i>. sû. cke. cuse. ire=<i>iron</i>.	Assyrian.—khurasu=<i>gold</i>. " kaşpu; sarpa=<i>silver</i>. Berb.r.—ouzal=<i>iron</i>. Mongol.—aisin=<i>gold</i>. Tungus.—sale=<i>gold</i>. Basque.—zillar=<i>gold</i>. Thibet.—yser=<i>gold</i>. zakar=<i>tin</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—osys=<i>tin</i>. " sija; eisys=<i>silver</i>. sirna=<i>gold</i>. " jése; knos; kosé=<i>iron</i>.	METALS. Gold. silver. copper. brass. tin. iron. red? sun; shining. (See elsewhere for Aryan words.)	sau=<i>gold</i>. uasem (or semu?)=<i>brass</i>.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
su-rus=<i>to flame</i>. zal. izi; gar=<i>fire</i>. zin; azag; zabar=<i>bright</i>. udu. utu. u. tam. ku. su. ri; di; gun; kun=<i>to shine</i>. sir=<i>light</i>. ga. gi=<i>to shine</i>; <i>fire</i>. si=<i>the eye</i>; <i>see</i>. ku; za; shig; ella; kus= <i>bright</i>. gissir=<i>sun</i>. sak? pār; za-bar=<i>shining</i>. ni, nē=<i>fire, bright</i>.	jih. yāt=yut. nih. jen. shu; sho; shen=<i>bright</i>. yen=<i>eye</i>. k'an=<i>to see; bright</i>. kho; hua; tsao; sa=<i>fire</i>. kin=<i>gold</i>; shang=<i>light</i>. k'au; jōh; nih=<i>hot</i>. bak=<i>fire</i>; nit=<i>hot</i> (old). sing=<i>bright</i>; <i>star</i>. shin=<i>to shine</i>. nao; na (Ab^l. Chinese) "L."	za. zun. sah. tah. tsa. kakkagu. shenck; su=<i>eye</i>. ozah=<i>yellow</i>. zon=<i>day</i>. tam; sua=<i>sky</i>. kon. she. suus. kese. sillo*=<i>star</i>. hi. south. zu. sas. sakh. neia. naai. cha; † khum; tah; tikiat; tuti=<i>fire</i>. ishe. tsul=<i>sun</i> or <i>moon</i>. intuni*=<i>to burn</i>. ra.* ona. toxa. † taika. † ini. nie. hi. kakka. tanoi.* chaki-rakka.* zu-ei. yo †=<i>shining</i>. tatan; tasi; kasis=<i>fire</i>. tuni. ranc*=<i>heat</i>. nce=<i>moon</i>. ixri.* hindi. † ara*=<i>day</i>.
āi. itu. lid? sun; sin=<i>white</i>. itu=<i>month</i>. kili=<i>star</i>. man. iti. u. ili=<i>high</i>. ella=<i>bright</i>. sin; aku=<i>moon-god</i>. bar=<i>silver</i>.	yuch=<i>moon</i>; <i>month</i>. nih. jih. yuen=<i>cirele</i>. gwet (old). yāt=<i>sun</i>. hwo; hua=<i>fire</i>. ka, ba (old)=<i>fire</i>. pai=<i>white</i>.	nani; il=<i>eye</i>. māsa † aihai. uh. † auhe. kay. paan.* numo. mannaak. hi=<i>sun</i> or <i>moon</i>. sah. [son; suus=<i>sun</i>.] yehiha. ari.* bari. † yasi.* taose. nce. zan=<i>sun</i>. jahi.* chie. † kairra.* zana. quilla=<i>moon</i>; <i>month</i>. illa*=<i>star</i>. quela.*
sig. sin. si=<i>to see</i>; <i>eye</i>. ul? mul. kili. gish=<i>heaven</i>. si=<i>eye</i>. (Ishtar = <i>Venus</i>). sin=<i>moon-god</i>.	sing=<i>star</i>. shing. tsing; shu; tsao=<i>bright</i>. sa=<i>fire</i>. shin=<i>bright</i>.	za; ishe=<i>sun</i>. sin=<i>to see</i>. siriko. sibora. casi. illa.* kosu; kesis; illu.* ma=<i>fire</i>. tze. illa*=<i>bright</i>. siri. † stan. koyllur.* sillo.* zon=<i>day</i>.
guskin=<i>gold</i>. zabar=<i>shining</i>. zu=<i>gold, silver</i>. bar=<i>silver</i>.	kin=<i>gold</i>. yen=<i>silver</i> tsu=<i>silver</i>. [shch=<i>gold</i> or <i>silver</i> Ab^l. Chinese] "L."	curasi*=<i>sun</i>. haxi †=<i>silver</i>. ceaxi; kori*=<i>gold</i>. zak †=<i>white</i>. suma; huarsi.* kesis; za; sas=<i>sun</i>. yasi*=<i>moon</i>. suvei=<i>yellow</i>. kholki*=<i>silver</i>. siri; † sillo*=<i>star</i>. shooney=<i>silver</i>. sati=<i>metal</i>. zeh=<i>red</i>. ozah; cuztee †=<i>yellow</i>. ozah=<i>yellow</i>. bari=<i>moon</i>.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
okere : gana ; osie = <i>little</i>. nam. uma. dzanna. kēke = <i>little</i>. dem. rume = <i>man</i>. naha. sana = <i>child</i>. yin. kuko = <i>chicken</i>. dsōn = <i>little</i>. [Arabic.—ibn.]	Polynesian.—na. sēāri. Sanskrit.—sūnu. „ anuka = <i>little</i>. Greek.—<i>νῶς</i>. Assyrian.—pitā ; ku = <i>child</i>. „ sakhrū = <i>little</i>. „ isu = <i>tree</i>. Mongol.—baga = <i>small</i>. Hebrew.—tsaur = <i>little</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sak. ar. sen. „ nuor = <i>young</i>. kisi. natui. Latin.—nātus.	Sox. Man. boy. child. branch. tree ? wee. small. young ? new ? shoot ?	sherau = <i>child</i>. sa = <i>son</i> ; (man.) net'i ; sherau ; net'es = <i>young</i>. nem ; sher ; nt's. = <i>little</i>. atet ; at'u = <i>youth</i> ; boy. shen = <i>tree</i>. t'am = <i>boy</i>. ha = <i>man</i> ; sn = <i>brother</i>. nex = <i>child</i>.
mano. ema. amah. rume. thomi. oruni. muntu. mar. gar. kame. koa. ke. ba. nungha. nas. bantu. gir. ira. har. ku. meame. moh. amme. okure. amelu. bara. muna ; yin ; ama = <i>son</i>. mo. ma. nu. moku. adma (Eth.) yehena. [Arabic.—dakar.] „ ins.	Thibetan.—mi. Indo-Chinese.—mi. Sanskrit.—manusha. „ jana. nara. manu. Dravidian.—monga = <i>monkey</i>. Assyrian.—chā'iru. ardu. „ zikāru = <i>male</i>. „ nīshu = <i>people</i>. „ mūtu = <i>husband</i>. Latin.—vir. homo. Greek.—<i>ἀνρ</i>. Armenian.—air. Ugro-Altaic.—er. ar. mara. kena. mics. ena. encte. manne = <i>phallus</i>. Hebrew.—adam. ish. Coptic.—rōme. Malay.—orang. Hindi.—jawān = <i>youth</i>. (r = l ?)	MAN. Male. people. kin. husband. boy ? No. 1. hand ? woman. they ? I. thou ? tree ?	t'a. sa. hammu. unti. se. ret. remt. t'am = <i>youth</i>. t'a ; ha = <i>male</i>. ka = <i>bull</i>. nn = <i>th</i>. rexī. at ; rt = <i>people</i>. hau = <i>people</i> ? ese ; sn = <i>they</i>.
fafa. ba. hi (Bantu). babe. apa. (See also elsewhere.) [Arabic.—ab.]	Assyrian.—abu. Hindi.—bābā. bāp. Latin.—pater. homo = <i>man</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—baba. „ atya. tato. Gothic.—atta.	FATHER. Man. papa. dad.	atef. t'a = <i>man</i>. tepa = <i>ancest</i> <i>tor</i>. māhi = <i>parent</i>. hi = <i>husband</i>.
mayu. manik. muka. nene = <i>father</i>. ma. naa. ya. anna. mu. ankona. kam. nana. nēté. nī. aye. onya. orani. junoo. koam. muso. nike. nyiro. motu. ame. bebe. ano. } = <i>breast</i>. niple. manna. } [Arabic.—umm = <i>mother</i>.]	Assyrian.—ummu. Sanskrit.—mātri. janī. Celtic.—naing. ne = <i>girl</i>. Greek.—<i>γυνή. μῆτηρ</i>. Italian.—dama. donna. Ugro-Altaic.—ānā. amē. Slavonic.—māt. Coptic.—s-himi.	MOTHER. Lady. woman. breast ? female. wife. mama. moon ? life ?	mt. mā-t. st ; himt = <i>woman</i>. sa-t.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
tud; tu=<i>to bring forth a child</i>. ibili. â; zi=<i>son</i>. du=<i>child</i>; <i>son</i>. tur; gi; gina=<i>little</i>. sin; sis; kur=<i>brother</i>. shir=<i>little</i>. nita; gin=<i>man</i>. du-mu; tê=<i>child</i>.	tsi. tsu. tu, <i>child</i>. yao; shao=<i>young</i>. siao=<i>little</i>; <i>young</i>. tik (old). wei; mi=<i>little</i>. tsao=<i>tree</i>. nan=<i>man</i>. ir; ji; ni=<i>boy</i>. tami (old)=<i>child</i>=<i>Japanese</i>. domo.	taka. nom. sija. azé. tsi.† ti. enika; nana; nim=<i>man</i>. aha.* tse.† cana.* hahan. nah. silla; pisi;* taksa;* sie.†=<i>little</i>. nunk; ktu*=<i>young</i>. ni=I. (ego.) cin;* saik=<i>boy</i>. saka. hua*†=<i>boy</i>. peeski. chichi.† sin.* numan.
ni. nin. nam. nitaghu. nu. gish; gi=<i>male</i>; <i>tree</i>. in. gal. na. lu. mughu. en; enna=<i>lord</i>. gur. gun. mê. mu. gin=<i>male</i>. din=<i>race</i>. nitaghu. unu. nku; un=<i>people</i>. aga=<i>father</i>. ma; men=I. urn; eri=<i>male</i>.	jin. nin (old). nan. yin. ir=<i>boy</i>. h'iong; mau=<i>male</i>. poh (old); bak=<i>all</i>; <i>many</i>. pak; pék=<i>all</i>; No. 100. poh; p'ak=<i>soul</i>. er=<i>boy</i>. [lu. ton. Abl. Chinese.] 'L.'	muno. umo.* runa.* dini. cme. unin. cari.* sac. neka. nana. nom. nuna.* aba. tama. mena. nrku=<i>male</i>. khari.* hahri.† nare.* tenai. ye.† dinne. lukku. loai. ta.† mue. luna.* dor.† mactec. ma. uni. maico.* nitu=<i>sister</i>. neneo. aba.* animi. cin; hua*=<i>boy</i>. huarmi.* saka=<i>son</i>. noo. na. tabo.† hake; aw=<i>people</i>. miha. amo.* mo. enene.
ada. aga. â. ai. aba. nita-dam=<i>husband</i>. kin-mes=<i>grandfather</i>.	tié=da (old). he. fu. ba (old). yé=ya (old).	appa. babi.* pai.* baa. aize.† api. aya.* ah. aha.* ala.† pumme.* henui.* hama. tata. pah. baba. ama. ta=<i>man</i>.
nin=<i>wife</i>; <i>lady</i>. ama. eme. umu. sul; gal=<i>woman</i>. ama; imi=<i>mother</i>. geme; gin=<i>maid</i>. dam; rag=<i>female</i>.	nu. na? tsi. che. niu=<i>girl</i>. nan=<i>man</i>. sao=<i>woman</i>. yin, yim=<i>female</i>.	mukuki.† cunba.* nnin=<i>woman</i>. anu.* dome.† nana.* ningé. marmi.* mammu.* mama.* nika=<i>girl</i>. ratcka=<i>womb</i>. naa.† me. maou. quic. shema.* daisie.† cumia. cilua.† hahri.† nelme.* huarmi.*

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. (Principal & Cognate Terms.)	EGYPTIAN.
neke. kodo. nitta. nduge. doro. yaka. egbo. baruka. sana = <i>child</i> .	Assyrian.—ahu. Japanese.—se = <i>elder brother</i> . Greek.— <i>véos</i> = <i>young</i> . Amharic.—akku. Scandinavian.—nefi = <i>nephew</i> . Australian.—neg.	BROTHER. (younger; older).	sen. <i>brother</i> . nχn = <i>child</i> . netí = <i>young</i> .
sana = <i>child</i> . mona = <i>elder sister</i> . ansa = <i>brother</i> .	Assyrian.—ashattu. Latin.—soror. Ugro-Altaic.—susa. Dravidian.—anna. Sanskrit.—svasri.	SISTER.	shrt = <i>young</i> . sent-sen = 2 <i>sisters</i> .
moan. ni = <i>woman</i> . ame.	Accadian.—tytto = <i>daughter</i> . Finnish.—nuor = <i>young</i> . Lap.—neita = <i>daughter</i> . Basque.—neska. Latin.—novus = <i>new</i> . Etruscan.—tuser = <i>daughter</i> . Celtic.—ni. nic.	GIRL. Daughter. maid. infant. young. new?	henu = <i>youth</i> . ati. nts = <i>little</i> . nχn = <i>young child</i> . nefer = <i>infant</i> . neti = <i>young</i> . sat = <i>daughter</i> .
naa. nike. musu. nye. uno. bona. ni. onya. muntu. muttu. ame.	Greek.— <i>γενή. γεννάω</i> = <i>to produce</i> . Celtic.—mam. naing. geni = <i>to pro-</i> Mongol.—akin. [<i>duce</i> . Dravidian.—ma. Sanskrit.—mātri = <i>mother</i> . janī. Australian.—noa = <i>wife</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—naina. ema. Assyrian —gi-in? ummu. Japanese.—onna.	WOMAN. Wife. lady. mother.	mā-t = <i>mother</i> . hemt = <i>wife; woman</i> . hennu = <i>girl</i> . s-himi = <i>woman</i> (Cop- tic.)
namo. nama. ma.	Etruscan.—puni? Ugro-Altaic.—fui. poia. nua. Latin.—puer. Greek.— <i>véos</i> . German.—neso = <i>young</i> . French.—neuf = <i>new</i> . Sansk —yūvan = <i>youth</i> .	BOY. Child. young. new. youth.	t'am = <i>youth</i> . sherau; χ = <i>child</i> . nts; ket = <i>little</i> . lmu? nefru = <i>children</i> . χnu.
nam. osic = <i>little</i> . sana. dzanna.	Sanskrit.—sūnu. naptri = <i>grandson</i> . Greek.— <i>véos</i> = <i>young</i> . Latin.—novus = <i>new</i> . Assyrian.—sachru = <i>small</i> . „ isu = <i>young</i> . Scandinavian.—nephí = <i>nephew</i> . Australian.—ngata.	SON. Little. child. young.	sa. neχ = <i>child</i> . nχn = <i>small</i> . hn. netí = <i>young</i> . āt'u = <i>boy</i> . semsu = <i>eldest son?</i> nem; nts; sher = <i>little</i> .
hi; nano; emo = <i>man</i> . ni; nen = <i>father</i> . ayo = <i>father</i> .	Australian.—noa = <i>spouse</i> . Sanskrit.—nar. jana. mamsha. Ugro-Altaic.—igan. atya. mennces. „ mawna = <i>boy</i> . Hebrew.—nāar.	MAN. Father. male. husband. (See elsewhere.)	ret (remt) = <i>mankind</i> . ha = <i>husband</i> . hen = <i>boy</i> . hn. menh = <i>boy</i> . nerau. atf = <i>father</i> . t'a = <i>male</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
sinki= <i>elder brother</i> . tab. kus. sissi. sis. sin. bar. kur. kin. gin. urin.	hiung= <i>elder brother</i> . shuh= <i>younger brother</i> . kü. h'siung. ko. ti. kun. ka (old). sie= <i>little</i> .	huauki.* ein*= <i>boy</i> . nekah. nieta. tze; saka; aze; saija= <i>son</i> . teicaugh. sie†= <i>little</i> . noka= <i>man</i> . niskan= <i>younger brother</i> . nisis= <i>elder brother</i> . huano*= <i>man</i> .		
sissi= <i>brother</i> . tab. sis. uru.	tsie. tsí. tap= <i>other</i> .	nitú. nis-sis-a. senera.* namu.* tama.* nisis.		
dumu= <i>daughter</i> . nin. gime. gin; gal= <i>maid</i> . dam. gin= <i>young</i> . tamu. gina= <i>little</i> . gal= <i>female</i> .	niu. niang. nü-cr. tsí. tsu. yin. yim. t'ung (old=dum). Jap. domo, <i>child</i> . yao, iu= <i>young</i> .	tzmizu. taski.* usu.† nika. n'toos= <i>daughter</i> . teconcu.† tata= <i>brother</i> . nena.† nitemi.* naa †; dome*= <i>woman</i> .		
nin. rag. gal. ninni. ama; umu= <i>mother</i> . dumu= <i>girl</i> . dam= <i>spouse</i> . gimé. eme.	niang. nei-tseu? ni. nü. lang. eh'u= <i>to bring forth</i> . mu. na?= <i>mother</i> . da (old)=nu. jin; nin= <i>man</i> . nü= <i>woman</i> .	klene.* nana † umia. naa.† anu.* cunha.* nika; nsu†= <i>girl</i> . me= <i>mother</i> . unin; ninac= <i>man</i> . noo-guine= <i>grandmother</i> . dome.*		
du. gina= <i>young</i> ; <i>small</i> . nin= <i>man</i> .	ni; yao= <i>boy</i> ; <i>little</i> . ir= <i>boy</i> . siao= <i>little</i> .	hua-hua*= <i>boy</i> ; <i>son</i> . gua.† chúpi= <i>little</i> . huano*= <i>man</i> .		
us. du. â. gina= <i>little</i> . (d=ts, ch.)	mi= <i>little</i> . tn. tsu. tzi. nan= <i>man</i> . siao= <i>little</i> ; <i>young</i> . shn= <i>tree</i> ; <i>shoot</i> .	noquat. natsi. tzi.† eenek. nah. huan-hua.* sie†= <i>little</i> . cana.* cin.* aha.		
nita-ghu? rin= <i>parent</i> . aga; ai; a-a= <i>father</i> . ni. na. nu. nita-dam= <i>spouse</i> .	pu. nan (old). na. yung. jin. yin. fu. ba. ya. min= <i>people</i> . yé= <i>father</i> . nu= <i>man</i> , <i>servant</i> .	min. nana. neka. nuna.* nom. neka. nitú= <i>sister</i> . mana. ninac. (hua*= <i>son</i> .)		

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN. "Pierret."
irku. ka= <i>hard</i> ; bitter. ngas. zuio. time. nye. qkau= <i>to cut</i> . erruk. sila. kau. kuru. kasi. eyo. ino. dishoa. soku. ekab. oko. diso. ngach. tupa. ekki. kup. kulu= <i>bone</i> . akem; tudeke; sosoen; ako= <i>ivory</i> . [Arabic.—sinn. qarn; reâk= <i>horn</i> .]	Sanskrit.—danta. ak= <i>to cut</i> . ,, asthi= <i>bone</i> . nakha= <i>nails</i> . ,, vakra= <i>crooked</i> ; kut. Ugro-Altaic.—lu; takte= <i>bone</i> . ,, sarur; suro= <i>horn</i> . Assyrian.—karnu. Polynesian.—nikau. Japanese.—kha. Celtic.—adhare. Coptic.—nit'h. Latin.—os= <i>bone</i> .	TOOTH. Bone. fang. beak. to chew. to cut. bite. tusk. horn. to gnaw. curved? hard?	abh. tes. holk= <i>nail</i> . ab; henti= <i>horn</i> . sekh= <i>to cut</i> ; tear. χab= <i>crooked</i> . qs= <i>bone</i> . shta= <i>hard</i> . teste= <i>beak</i> .
hangî. kenza. meng. ten. changa. hana= <i>ear</i> . sico. [Arabic.—adan. anf?]	Finnic.—nienä. Greek.— <i>ῥίς</i> . Armenian.—antsh. Sansk. —ghrâna= <i>smell</i> . nāsika. Caucasian.—ping. fūnz.	Nose. Ear? breathe. nostril. smell. stink.	fent. shert. χu= <i>spirit</i> . anχ= <i>life</i> . ka; nef= <i>breath</i> . nes= <i>tongue</i> .
dsi. nua. dish. ensko= <i>navel</i> . hena. litu. kitu. ocua. adzm. [Arabic.—ras= <i>head</i> . adzin.]	Polynesian.—pei= <i>shell</i> . Greek.— <i>ῥίς</i> = <i>nose</i> . Chinese.—pi= <i>nose</i> .	EAR. Shell. navel? lug. to hear.	anχ. anχ-ni= <i>ears</i> . mstr. stm= <i>to hear</i> . aten?
emi= <i>mouth</i> . lime. halla. cleb. lulimi. ulime. pako; kalu= <i>leaf</i> . milalo. lakh. lim. enim. ikolo= <i>nose</i> . narka. tetan. tetam. tete. lem. ouleme. [Arabic.—lisan.]	Latin—gula= <i>throat</i> . ,, folium= <i>leaf</i> . ,, lingua. (lingam?) Greek.— <i>γλῶττα</i> . καλέω= <i>to call</i> . ,, <i>φύλλον</i> ; <i>πέταλον</i> = <i>leaf</i> . Caucasian.—ena. Dacian.—dalla. Assyrian.—kâlu= <i>to speak</i> . ,, pû= <i>mouth</i> . lisârn. Ugro-Altaic.—keli. kel. nälem. Sanskrit.—lih= <i>to lick</i> .	TONGUE. Lip. leaf. ear? mouth. tail? to speak. phallus?	nes. nesi. nem. ateb. tesbu; isir= <i>leaf</i> . t't= <i>speak</i> . set= <i>tail</i> . sa; mata; tet= <i>phallus</i> .
riso. liso. nuku. aso. sova. zauko. zu= <i>sun</i> . ona; na; ga; ri; sna= <i>to see</i> . yi. ili. cl. anku. noukon. neay. ali. diz. yel. bashi. masa. ze. intya. isu. li. dim. nito. ne. gicho. liho. sale= <i>day</i> . nya. nish. sun. odzu. tse. kannu. nun. yisso. le. nimo; mena= <i>I see</i> . [Arabic.—ayn. sifta= <i>to see</i> .]	Sanskrit.—nayana. netra. ,, iksh= <i>to see</i> . Assyrian.—inu. písu= <i>white</i> . ,, naplusu= <i>to see</i> . Malay.—mata. Thibet.—takha= <i>to see</i> . mik. Polynesian.—mata. Indo-Chinese.—shau. Amharic.—ain. Abyssinian.—nume. U.-Altaic.—say. silu. nendie. na.	EYE. Sun. moon. day. sky. white. light. bright. colour. to see. to ken.	merti. mer. sba= <i>star</i> . shuu= <i>sun</i> . uennu. āba. ma. nu. tka sebeq. ptra. ān t'ar. t'kek. ka } <i>to see</i> . hem. teka } ut'a= <i>symbolic eye</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . ma= <i>to look</i> . χā= <i>shine</i> . aāh= <i>moon</i> . rā= <i>sun</i> ; day. sau= <i>to observe</i> .
esi; edse= <i>blood</i> .	Lithuanian.—szirdis (sz=h) Russian.—serdtzay Latin.—sanguis= <i>blood</i> . Malay.—hati. Armenian.—zird. Celtic.—smuadh= <i>blood</i> . Assyrian.—sarku. Thibet.—snyen. seme. Ugro-Altaic.—sem. szi. E. Tartar.—sengi= <i>blood</i> . Sanskrit.—rudhira= <i>red</i> . ,, asan= <i>blood</i> . snu= <i>to drip</i> . ,, hridaya. hrid?	HEART. (See) Blood.	senf= <i>blood</i> . hāti. tesher= <i>red</i> . [Coptic.—hēt. snaf= <i>blood</i> .]

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
si. su. sik; kak= <i>horn</i> . gar= <i>to eat</i> .	kuh. ya. ngat (old) nga. wak. si. ch'i. kioh= <i>bone</i> . k'au= <i>mouth</i> . kak (old)= <i>horn</i> ; <i>bone</i> . kat; bit= <i>to eat, tear</i> .	sā.* gua. tsi.† dza.* nakla*= <i>nails</i> . gurra;* yah= <i>bone</i> . huakra*= <i>horn</i> . quiru.* kirau.* icari. tanus. gui. sec. co.† zah.* totlau.† sanna.* nai.* yooh. yen. akakallu= <i>bird's beak</i> . tong. paki*= <i>break</i> . huaku.*
ni. pi. tu= <i>wind</i> . imi. zu. ir-sim= <i>to smell</i> . ughu= <i>breath</i> ; <i>wind</i> . sig. pa. pesh= <i>to breathe</i> .	pei. tze. tu. tan= <i>ear</i> . men= <i>smell</i> . k'i= <i>breath</i> . pei= <i>shell</i> . sing= <i>stinking</i> . ch'au= <i>to stink</i> . p'i= <i>navel</i> .	senka.* pah gona.* sou. ti.* pasu.* henka. cana.* hen. hu. haca.†= <i>life</i> .
gè. pi. tan. müstüg. gi. mush. dan. gin. gish tüg.	ugi. er. ni. tan. pei= <i>shell</i> . diu. t'ing= <i>to hear</i> .	inaka.* eicere.* nacat. detasu= <i>navel</i> . she-ma. ulue= <i>tongue</i> . si-pch. kis. cenka*= <i>nose</i> . inhiri.* cenn. nau.
eme. shib. íshib. gu; ku= <i>mouth</i> . su= <i>lip</i> . imma= <i>thirst</i> .	sheh. zeh. t'ien. t'im. ip; yeh= <i>leaf</i> . zung. im= <i>drink</i> .	hem. del. zoola. dela.* nenat. gu.† sagua. karku.† pu;* ku†= <i>leaf</i> . tenilla.* aku.† ulue. atlapulli†= <i>leaf</i> . kallu.* hem. kuchuch*= <i>tail</i> .
mu= <i>heavens</i> . shi. idê. kin= <i>to look for</i> ; <i>see</i> . di. za; zin= <i>bright</i> . lim. sih. hi= <i>to see</i> ; <i>eye</i> . mar; mad; tin= <i>to see</i> . ana= <i>sky</i> ; anu= <i>sky-god</i> . ne. enum. mul= <i>to shine</i> . mu-rum. sig.= <i>star</i> . idî. gissir= <i>sun</i> . sin= <i>moon</i> . sir= <i>light</i> ; <i>see</i> . nim= <i>sky</i> . si= <i>light</i> . gan; gin= <i>to see</i> .	mo'k. muk. nye? mu. kien; ti; shi; ssi; ssu= <i>to see</i> . t'se. zi (old). ch'u=di. shen= <i>to glance at</i> . sian= <i>to look at</i> . nan. in= <i>to watch</i> . kit (old). hib. t'ien= <i>sky</i> . gan (old). t'ien= <i>high</i> ; <i>to consider</i> . yen; ngau= <i>eyes</i> ; nao= <i>sun</i> . se= <i>colour</i> . shu= <i>bright</i> . tsiak= <i>white</i> .	nik.† naa. naye. lolup. ilah † inti;* sah= <i>sun</i> . sillo*= <i>star</i> . setu.† il. tzic. hen. kane. kannah. sassa.* gassa.* skolo.* khalom. asma.* skedap. hia.† pae.* } = <i>to see</i> . kian.† sin. sui. hesh. na.* nakon.* marci.* yenci.* nani.* nee; hi= <i>moon</i> . zu.* sese.* sua; seila= <i>sky</i> . si= <i>colour</i> . zak= <i>white</i> . siki.† shillu.
shag. shim. zi.= <i>life</i> . dug= <i>red</i> . gud; mud= <i>blood</i> . gu-run. us?; sa= <i>blood</i> .	sin. sam. shing= <i>life</i> . mit; kit; yung= <i>blood</i> . e. mud= <i>death</i> . ch'ik. tik= <i>red</i> . sit= <i>blood</i> . hsieh= <i>blood</i> .	soneco.* chuimo. sek. iso. kik;† misqui; ech= <i>blood</i> . es-tah. sekroon= <i>red</i> . euztee;† ozah; suvei= <i>yellow</i> . shah; zeh; sakh; sutsa= <i>red</i> . sch= <i>blood</i> . tek; mekum= <i>blood</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
gar=<i>to give</i>. da. shu. gad. gud. gub. ek. id. zag; zid=<i>right hand</i>. shi=<i>finger</i>. kab=<i>left hand</i>. dib; tug; tu=<i>take</i>.	shou. yiu. <i>right hand</i>. chao; tsö=<i>claws, fingers</i>. kich; kap (old)=<i>to take</i>. yan=<i>paw</i>. da (old). dza. zad=<i>left hand</i>. kou=<i>to pull</i>.	shou-shey. kenin†=<i>arm</i>. ka. eab† cubac.† ye.† gepo. paco.* tachlli.* eme.* maeo.† lloke. cuu.* iku. pu.* ca†=<i>finger</i>. katchikon. ka; * pa; ha=<i>to seize</i>. ak. ye.† ma. maki.* nap. acu. kalikh.* toto=<i>foot</i>.
sag. gud. du. gu. mu. sang; tik=<i>forehead</i>. su=<i>beard</i>. tig; ka; émi; igc=<i>face</i>. nim; top; high. sag-du=<i>head</i>.	sang=<i>forehead</i>. hieh. yé. t'au. dū. shau. t'io. su. ge. hsin=<i>skull</i>. yih. mien; min=<i>face</i>. dud (old).	tuts. gu.† gue.* kam. sunka*=<i>cheeks</i>. peghe. tepe=<i>rock</i>. sah. nap. pto. sugu. ta. mu.† pok. ikā. kakka. tepetl†=<i>mountain; rock</i>. tzae. si. mata†=<i>forehead</i>. utu.* pacu.† coba.† llapa.
ba. shub. mun-shub. sig. kishi. gush. sag-du; sanga=<i>head</i>. su=<i>beard</i>; tig=<i>head</i>. gish=<i>tree</i>. sag=<i>head</i>; top.	sau. sha. sa. piu. mao. mu. er; sü=<i>beard</i>. t'sui=<i>wool</i>. sang=<i>forehead</i>. su=<i>head</i>. sac (Abl. Chinese) "L."	si; ta; ak; mu; mata=<i>head</i>. shuka. chucca.* tzetz.† zye.* koshahoo. szega. nacu. gue. socco.* cuea.* taesh. xta.† si.† suga. sta.†
kirrud=<i>hole</i>. ku. kam=<i>gate</i>. gub=<i>ford</i>. gar=<i>circle</i>. ka; gal; mal; kana=<i>door</i>. u; ku; gu; dun=<i>to eat</i>. dug; gug=<i>to cry out</i>. su=<i>lip</i>. gu; dug=<i>speech</i>. gar=<i>to eat</i>. eme=<i>tongue</i>. gug=<i>cry</i>. mu; ma; mi=<i>to speak</i>. nam=<i>speech</i>. gab=<i>to gape</i>.	k'au. ku. yuen=<i>circle</i>. k'iu=<i>hole</i>. ku=<i>valley</i>. hu; go=<i>door</i>. ki; yan=<i>throat</i>. liò; yok (old)=<i>to cry out</i>. hiuch=<i>cave</i>. yik=<i>throat</i>. shun=<i>lip</i>.	oehku;† hob=<i>door</i>. yu. ku. qui. ku.† ca.† ta. maku. chi.† ha. lakka.* kanik. ukapi=<i>cave; hollow</i>. koh; qua=<i>to eat</i>. suni. ka. kama.† so. simi.* qui. pukru†=<i>cavern; hole</i>. hunta.* okkoti*=<i>anus</i>. yeou; koptra=<i>cave</i>. huaira*=<i>breath</i>. hukku*=<i>hole</i>. rakka*=<i>cunus</i>. kaka*=<i>chin</i>. kara=<i>to feed</i>.
ur=<i>legs</i>. dug=<i>leg; knee</i>. di; gub; du; ra=<i>to go</i>. ghal; bar=<i>to run</i>. gir. mer. dugu; zag=<i>knee</i>. du; gub=<i>rest; stand</i>. zib=<i>knee</i>.	kok. kak. to (old). kioh. pa'e; bo; p'au=<i>to go</i>. dak=<i>to tread</i>. chi=<i>finger</i>. kieh-yen=<i>ankles</i>. dik; ch'ih=<i>a step</i>. chey (Abl. Chinese) "L."	tshe.* pu.* po.* enh. pā; ri*=<i>to go</i>. qhica. toto. gooa;* chanka*=<i>leg; shank</i>. canka*=<i>leg</i> (=No. 10). kayu.* caki.* chaqui.* pui.* mku'sun=<i>shoe</i>. pat.* paco.* sit. keh. ixitl.† tacu.* uoc.† ashoo. sec. titac=<i>to stand</i>.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
ko ; ku ; da= mouth. soro= <i>to speak</i> . ho ; fa ; fo= <i>to</i> <i>speak</i> . naso ; kun ; enu = <i>mouth</i> . nenc= <i>tongue</i> . lila= <i>to cry</i> . daka= <i>mouth</i> . [Arabic.—jarja- ra= <i>cry</i> . kâla.]	Polynesian.—ki= <i>to call</i> . Sanskrit.—gāna. kath. ,, gar. gad. khyā= <i>to say</i> . ,, vach= <i>to speak</i> ; <i>voice</i> . ,, kvan= <i>sound</i> . ,, khakkh= <i>to laugh</i> . Greek.—id̄xw= <i>to shout</i> . καλέω= <i>call</i> . ,, vociv= <i>to think</i> . Latin.—scire= <i>to know</i> . vox= <i>voice</i> . ,, nomen= <i>name</i> . gula= <i>throat</i> . Anglo-Saxon.—secgan= <i>to say</i> . Celtic.—gair. gadh= <i>voice</i> . Assyrian.—shasû. zakâru= <i>to shriek</i> . ,, nabû ; qâlû= <i>to cry</i> . Japanese.—na= <i>name</i> . Chinese.—chin. kao. wo-da. Mongol.—kalēna= <i>I speak</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kemzen= <i>I write</i> . fa. ,, sanon. san. kha= <i>mouth</i> . ,, kis ; koich= <i>to sing</i> . nem= <i>name</i> . ,, sar= <i>to scratch</i> ; <i>write</i> . Etruscan.—φv= <i>word</i> . Nepaul.—nena. Fin.—sanon.	SPEECH. Word ; voice. garrulous. to call ; speak. cry ; talk ; sing. name ; tongue ? quack ; shriek. breath ; mouth ? write ? book ? cackle ; shout.	χεν. t'et. ken. kn. ka= <i>to call</i> . fu= <i>cry</i> . t'et= <i>word</i> . ro= <i>mouth</i> . mn ; ran ; nas= <i>name</i> . ns= <i>tongue</i> . ān= <i>write</i> . snāû ; s̄χα ; na= <i>write</i> . shāt= <i>book</i> . ta= <i>book</i> . χερ. χερυ.
qkau ; konga= <i>to cut</i> . uka ; bago ; su- kari= <i>knife</i> . eket= <i>arrow</i> . koti= <i>spear</i> . ked ; torqula= <i>sword</i> . batura ; tenda= <i>to cut</i> . katsura= <i>sword</i> . tari ; kak ; dak = <i>stone</i> . accha= <i>stone</i> .	Sanskrit.—kutt. chhid. kâra. ,, krit. ,, churika= <i>knife</i> . ak. Greek.—τέμνω. κοπίς= <i>knife</i> . ,, μάκελλα= <i>spade</i> . Latin.—secare. Berber.—zigzen. Assyrian.—batâku. nakâsu. ,, kâtu. kakku. Polynesian.—koti. Ugro-Altaic.—socha. éke. ,, kopt= <i>to plough</i> . sar= <i>scratch</i> . Arabic.—qaṭ'.	To Cut. Divide. bisect. dig. tear. saw. plough. split. slit. sear. knife. sickle. axe. arrow. scratch. stone. break.	sekh. hât. san. shât. scsen. sen. shcr. χet. beseq. sâlu. âku. tekhes (rkhs?) hesq. paht. sksk. fut. beyen. neki= <i>dagger</i> . bksu= <i>axe</i> . ska= <i>plough</i> . akes= <i>axe</i> . ust= <i>to saw</i> . khab= <i>sickle</i> . taxs. tektu ; tu ; âar= <i>stone</i> . (f=k?).
	Ugro-Altaic.—charmikh. Assyrian.—risku= <i>cord</i> . Russian.—tekat. Thibetan.—btag. East Tartar.—tik-mak= <i>to sew</i> . Latin.—texere. jugum= <i>yoke</i> . Sanskrit.—yuga= <i>a yoke</i> . Greek.—στανπός= <i>cross</i> . κἀθαρμα= <i>knot</i> . ,, ξειργόν= <i>yoke</i> ; <i>joining</i> .	To WEAVE. Tie. cross. sew. yoke. stitch. join. [See elsewhere.]	sext. nett. tek. peqit= <i>linen</i> . ubex= <i>clothes</i> .
sin ; susu= <i>bird</i> . su= <i>tree</i> ; <i>shoot</i> .	Assyrian.—shulû. Sanskrit.—shara= <i>arrow</i> . astra. Tartar root.—at= <i>to shoot</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—oksa= <i>tree</i> . siun= <i>son</i> . ,, sak ; sen= <i>son</i> .	To SHOOT. Wing? bird. fly. feather. tree. arrow. son.	set. sun= <i>arrow</i> . su= <i>wing</i> . sha ; sesa= <i>bird</i> . sa= <i>son</i> . asr= <i>tree</i> .
mo. imo.	Hindi.—sikhānā= <i>to teach</i> . sūjnā. Latin.—scio. Greek.—νοειν= <i>to think</i> . Russian.—snât.	To Know. Teach? ken. learn. see? reckon.	rex. su. pa? sha= <i>to teach</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
kir. me. nam. kagu. mu; mi=<i>to speak</i>. ka. du-du. gu=<i>to speak</i>. pa; dug; ka; gugu=<i>to speak</i>. gü; duttu. en=<i>prayer</i>. me; mu; ma=<i>to call</i>. sa; sur=<i>to call</i>. gu=<i>mouth</i>. men; dim; sar; ge=<i>write</i>. kin=<i>book</i>. eme=<i>tongue</i>. gug=<i>cry</i>. pa; pat. gu-gu=<i>to cry</i>.	nau. hwa=ka (old). hia. kao=kok (old). tze. su=sak (old). wu. wei. wo-da. wei. pa. pao. yen. yu. pad=pat (old). yun=ngen (old). kò. kok. pak (old). chui=<i>to talk</i>. chui. dut. chi=<i>paper</i>. k'au=<i>mouth</i>. sheh=<i>tongue</i>. chuen=<i>letters</i>. kien=<i>book</i>. shu. king=<i>book</i>. tsz=<i>writing</i>. sie; sit=<i>to write</i>.	so. qui. tseksa. nu. na. ni. hu. nerit. nini.* rima.* kun.* arusi. inqui. grusi.* so=<i>name</i>. kiehua*=<i>language</i>. tlatoa†=<i>to talk</i>. sana; suti=<i>name</i>. teen=<i>to say</i>. huukia;* aeh=<i>to call</i>. tenilla=<i>tongue</i>. kak=<i>to cough</i>. wah=<i>to cry</i>; wail. chi;† lakka; koh; ha=<i>tongue</i>. ca;† yu=<i>mouth</i>. checatl†=<i>wind</i>. naat=<i>to know</i>. gara*=<i>to feed</i>.		
tar. tim. de. sheg. digh. ir. bar. ban. bal; kud=<i>axe</i>. kha; khas; gha=<i>to divide</i>. kid=<i>to split</i>. kud=<i>cut</i>. gir=<i>dagger</i>. gish; ku=<i>weapon</i>. taq; tag; khar=<i>stone</i>.	kot=kak (old). tok. sok. k'iak (old). pien; pin (old). pik=<i>to tear</i>. kwo; ku=<i>spear</i>. tao; tsu=<i>sword</i>. shik; sah=<i>stone</i>. yuk=<i>jade</i>.	tequi.† euta.* kaka.* iki. sah. seh. kak=<i>to rub</i>. khor.* kana.* kuh. kut.* shekt; kâi=<i>knife</i>. aka=<i>arrow</i>. kaht=<i>arrow</i>. chekta=<i>half</i>. chuki=<i>spear</i>. tuk=<i>axe</i>. kak;* taque;* kât=<i>stone</i>. kak*=<i>point</i>. ik=<i>to break</i>.		
kesda=<i>cross</i>; weave; tie? ushbar. tuk=<i>cloth</i>. tük=<i>cloth</i>. dug=<i>to measure</i>. aka. kur=<i>to cross</i>, bind.	tak (=eh̄r). kâu=<i>cross</i>. du. duk. yok. dat? haika=<i>to tie</i>. kwan=<i>to weave</i>. kin=<i>to bind</i>. pui=<i>cloth</i>. ch'au=<i>to cross</i>. tsih=<i>to spin</i>.	iquiu.† taki=<i>cross</i>. yoki=<i>thread</i>. thuti. chakani*=<i>to cross</i>. togai=<i>clothes</i>.		
ru. du. mushen=<i>bird</i>. gish=<i>arrow</i>; reed. sig=<i>dart</i>. shu=<i>tree</i>. us=son. sissi=<i>brother</i>.	sut. shi. she. shat=<i>to kill</i>. eh'ui; shet=<i>arrow</i>. eh'ui=<i>wings</i>. tsuh=<i>soldier</i>; archer shu=<i>tree</i>. tsä=son. sap; shah=<i>feathers</i>.	sua=<i>arrow</i>. za=<i>bow</i>. chuki=<i>spear</i>. shuwi; sacha*=<i>tree</i>. shui*=<i>feather</i>. bird=tsit. su;† tsi†=son. huc*=<i>bird</i>; son; tree.		
di. zi=<i>to see</i>. kin. gan. shi. zu.	shi. chi. seun=<i>to see</i>. kui; kien=<i>perceive</i>. shu; soh=<i>to reckon</i>.	zu. sese*=<i>to see</i>; eyes. tachani.* pädi.† yachani.* naat. sana=<i>name</i>. pho.†		

SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
AFRICAN mano = <i>man</i> manhe = <i>man</i>	To MEASURE. Think. mind. man ? make ? (dwell ; remain ?) me ? mine ? (see Man).	men-t. māc̣ḫa. temnu = <i>man</i>. meni = <i>soldier</i>. Menès = first king of Egypt. mān = <i>obelisk</i> ? menh = <i>young man</i>. men = <i>a certain one</i>. menā = <i>nurse</i>. mah = <i>land</i>.
Sanskrit.—mānusha = <i>man</i>. mām = to think. manas = <i>mind</i>. „ mām = <i>to measure</i>. Greek.—μῆνος = <i>mind</i>. μένω = <i>to</i> remain ; dwell. „ μῆνος. Polynesian.—manao = <i>I think</i>. Latin.—mens = <i>mind</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—ma = <i>son</i>. mara ; „ manna = <i>man</i>. manne = <i>phallus</i>. „ mencei = <i>men</i>. Kurd.—manno = <i>man</i>. E. Tartar.—man = <i>king</i>. Pegu.—manus = <i>man</i>. Hindi.—mānus = <i>man</i>. map. „ man = <i>mind</i>. German.—maas = <i>measure</i>. Celtic.—tomar. Mongol.—mialin = <i>to measure</i>. humun = <i>man</i>. man = <i>king</i>. Chinese.—nin = <i>man</i>. min = <i>men</i>. Lap.—mana = <i>man</i>. Thibetan.—psambho = <i>to think</i>. sems = <i>mind</i>. Malay.—mingere = <i>to think</i>. Dravidian.—menash = <i>to think</i>. manam = <i>mind</i>. „ manushan = <i>man</i>. MANU = <i>a great Indian lawgiver</i>. MANNUS = <i>founder of the ancient Teutons</i>. MANES. MINOS. MENA, etc., etc.		

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	NORTH.	AMERICAN. CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
mc. men= <i>to be</i> .	wok; ch'ui= <i>to measure</i> .	manco*= <i>first Peruvian man</i> .		
me; mí= <i>to think</i> .	man= <i>male</i> . we= <i>to be</i> .	mena*= <i>man</i> . mata= <i>forehead</i> .		
mis= <i>a great man</i> .	mei= <i>to think</i> .	mani; mannoho= <i>man</i> .		
ma= <i>man</i> . nam. lam.	min= <i>men</i> . me= <i>man</i> .	manito; monido= <i>great spirit</i> .	}	
nin. nun.	nan= <i>man</i> (old).	ma?		
.	nim= <i>to think</i> .	Quichua root= <i>to think</i> ; "Lopez."		
	liang= <i>to measure</i> .	tamma; hama; matei= <i>man</i> .		
		mah= <i>land</i> .		

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
samba. tuct= <i>fire</i> . mu ; ma= <i>fire</i> .	Latin.—amāre. Armenian.—kam. Sanskrit.—smar. mṛid. kāma. Dravidian.—mōke; muttam, nésam. Lithuanian.—mylin. Hindi.—mas-ti. Greek.— <i>ἰνέειν</i> . μέλι= <i>honey</i> . Thibetan.—cags-pa. me= <i>fire</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—rākk. saan. ser-mek.	To LOVE. fire, etc. rut. mad? heat. (mild, amiable)?	mer. abu ; ami= <i>fire</i> . rek= <i>fire</i> . beχ= <i>to give birth</i> .
bata = tura = aka = <i>stick</i> gira = <i>break</i> .	Assyrian.—machāsu. parasu. Dravidian.—haku. guddu. kuttu. Sanskrit.—chukk. han? keshañ. „ tude= <i>I strike</i> . sagh. Latin.—necare. batuo. tundere. Greek.— <i>τίπτω</i> . πείτακα= <i>struck</i> . Hindi.—pītnā. Celtic.—tuagh= <i>to cut</i> .	To BEAT. batter. tap. bang. knock. break? poke? hit. whip. flog. cuff. strike. pat. tat. thud? to cane? conquer? hurt? lick. kick?	seχ. kata. tata. nak. sesh. peg. tektu ; tu= <i>stone</i> . naχt= <i>force</i> . kan. χεχ.
tura gira	Malay.—pichah. Greek.— <i>τίπτω</i> = <i>to strike</i> . Sanskrit.—tude. chukk. kak= <i>to</i> Thibetan.— <i>γεογ</i> -pa. [shake. Latin.—fractus. ruptus. Ugro-Altaic.—hit. Dravidian.—kurakku.	To BREAK. fracture. crush. shatter. tear. crack. split. cut. rub? bite? divide. beat. peek? knock?	seχ. nes. nek. heta. kata. shāt= <i>to cut</i> . peχ. tektu= <i>stone</i> . taχs= <i>to wound</i> ; cut.
	Malay.—būka. Thibetan.—ka. Latin.—aperire. Greek.— <i>ἀνοίγω</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—ak. Japanese.—ake.	To OPEN. gape. door?	ap. sqer. χeb. keba. nek. sma?
	Malay.—srut. Sanskrit.—pat. „ star (root)= <i>to lay down</i> .	To FALL. descend.	χer. hau. χam. bkn? ster.
dsako sie. stsa.	Malay.—dū ek. Sanskrit.—ās ; çī= <i>to sleep</i> . sad. Russian.—sidyet. Dravidian.—utkāru.	To SIT. stay? rest?	ts. heti. serf. chet= <i>to</i> <i>stay</i> ; sit? hem. [as? utlies= <i>seat</i> . nnu? stesi.
si. de.	Latin.—erigere. Thibetan.—kur'bur= <i>to carry</i> . Sanskrit.—bhar= <i>to carry</i> . „ tul= <i>to raise</i> . „ ar ; ri= <i>to go</i> . Greek.— <i>ἀφείν</i> . <i>εχειν</i> = <i>to carry</i> .	To RAISE. carry. rise up. mount. lift. ascend. go?	ār= <i>to go up</i> . tekas. tua. αχα. tes. ses. stes= <i>to rise</i> . tenmu. fa= <i>to carry</i> .
zu. bashino.	Malay.—kagūh. Sanskrit.—çi. star= <i>to lay down</i> . Dravidian.—ninnu. nīdre. Russian.—spāt. Arabic.—nénūm.	To SLEEP. lie down. nap. rest.	χnemenā= <i>to rest</i> . nam. ti= <i>rest</i> . χer. nen= <i>repose</i> . as= <i>rest</i> ? ster= <i>to lie</i> <i>down</i> .
duro= <i>to stop</i> . peta= <i>foot</i> . cpa= <i>foot</i> .	Hindi.—nīnd. Dravidian.—tade. Sanskrit.—stha ; pad. tes= <i>to lift</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—tur. tul. Thibetan.—gag-pa= <i>stop</i> . γnyid.	To STAND. stay. stop. rest. tread? pad= <i>foot</i> .	āhā. hā. chet= <i>to stay</i> . urt ; hari= <i>to stop</i> . stk= <i>tread</i> . pet= <i>foot</i> . tes. tas. ker= <i>to rest</i>
	Dravidian.—po'du. idu. Sanskrit.—dhā. Hindi.—rakh'nā. Thibetan.—kag. sa. Greek.— <i>ἔχειν</i> = <i>to have</i> . <i>τιδῆμι</i> .	To PLACE. Put. fix. set.	tu. χαā. uah.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
gu. mu. gug= <i>blazing</i> . sim? rug? za. zag. ngad. kingad.	mon. wu. mu. mò. hò. hao. zok= <i>fire</i> . t'au. t'sin. ngai ngad (old). ch'ut= <i>to beget</i> .	munani*= <i>I love</i> . mahote. mep. kum-mar-bee. naquen. mây †= <i>I love</i> . tlacotl. mad= <i>fire</i> . munasa*= <i>I shall love</i> . uku. dah. sima= <i>sun</i> . ukku.† madi.† kamakh.
tag. ga. gaz. kul. kur. pa. gab. du. ga-ga. akak.	bat. bad. ba. tah. k'ò. mah. tang. kan= <i>stick</i> . chi. kap. k'u. k'au. mat. pok. ti (=chi).	tup.* chokkani.* taha.† yah. taka.* tus.* hinea.* tau-oo-it. chey. hayta.* puixtli.† quacrih. mara= <i>kill</i> . chok-ri-ni*= <i>I strike</i> . kan= <i>tree</i> . ka= <i>beat</i> .
tar. kid. bal. knd= <i>to cut</i> ; <i>tear</i> . gha= <i>to destroy</i> . tag. akak= <i>beat</i> .	tok. bit. kat= <i>to cut</i> . pik. pi. mat= <i>to rub to bits</i> ; <i>mature</i> .	rtu.* huayka.* taka*= <i>to beat</i> . zikónan. ik. cuta*= <i>to cut</i> . paki.* ehok-ri-ni*= <i>I strike</i> . ka. quai†= <i>knife</i> . qualla.* hayta. sukmani.*
gab. gir. da. bad. ba. khar. gal. khad or ghad. kan= <i>gate</i> . ka= <i>mouth</i> .	khac. cha. p'ik. ku= <i>mouth</i> . p'it-ta. da. k'ai k'au= <i>door</i> . kan= <i>gate</i> ; <i>hole</i> .	has.* pirari.* tlapohiu.† xohqui. coa.† apa*= <i>to carry</i> . klapohiu †
tag. gur.	lu. pu? tit= <i>to fall</i> .	huetzen.† sit= <i>foot</i> . dat= <i>to stand</i> . cotzat= <i>to sleep</i> .
du. ti. za. tush. ku= <i>stand</i> = dan. gu-za= <i>seat</i> .	cho. tso. da. za (old). t'ap= <i>to stand</i> =tan. sih; sik= <i>to rest</i> . tu= <i>to stop</i> .	huetzitya.† sit= <i>foot</i> . lûdi. cutel.† ghytzi. dat= <i>to stand</i> . quetz†= <i>to stand</i> .
tig; sag= <i>top</i> . gin= <i>to carry</i> . ri. zi. gur. ga (gir). gil.	kien= <i>to carry</i> . ki; zi; di= <i>to lift</i> ; <i>go</i> . kü= <i>to raise</i> . ting= <i>to ascend</i> yu.	ri*= <i>to go</i> . apa= <i>to carry</i> . conana†= <i>to raise</i> . acocui†= <i>to rise up</i> . patzi.
na. kush. ti= <i>to rest</i> . ushu= <i>sun-set</i> . gish. nada. na. nu.	shwui. sui. tsüé. mei. mi. k'ap= <i>sleeping</i> .	coli.† cotzat. sirini. kasi.* moshoni.* quera.* nupp. nipu.
gish. gir= <i>foot</i> . gub; du= <i>stop</i> ; <i>rest</i> . sig. kud= <i>stop</i> .	chî. pat. tu= <i>to stop</i> . dik.= <i>stop</i> . dak= <i>tread</i> . cha= <i>stop</i> . t'ap. kud: sik; sih= <i>stand</i> ; <i>stop</i> .	dat. pā. titac.† quetz † tati= <i>to stop</i> . pat; keesapa= <i>foot</i> . sit= <i>foot</i> . chay= <i>to stop</i> .
si. du. tar. ku. gin.	fa. pai. koh. choh. pat (old).	hue. chure. conteca.† huy.† pueh-pi.† huica= <i>to bear</i> ; <i>carry</i> . caucha. rtu.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
ni.	Greek.— <i>ἐχω</i> . (See, to take.)	To HAVE. possess. take? get. keep. hold.	ker. <i>χερ</i> =to keep. teh=to take; carry.
ngi; ni= <i>I</i> .	Mongol.— <i>baina</i> ; <i>buhu</i> ; <i>bu</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>bhū</i> . an=to breathe. Ugro-Altaic.—ou; nan=it is. ,, ngem= <i>I</i> . ,, an= <i>man</i> . anka= <i>mother</i> . Thibetan.— <i>yin-pa</i> . Magyar.— <i>van</i> . Greek.— <i>φύω</i> . Ang.-Sax.— <i>beon</i> . Celtic.— <i>biu</i> . <i>bi</i> . <i>ghab</i> . Hebrew.— <i>ceshe</i> . Latin.— <i>esse</i> .	To BE. I am? life? it is. I? to exist. make? (See elsewhere, Life, I, etc.)	un. an. <i>ti</i> . pa-t. <i>pu</i> . <i>ānχ</i> =life. <i>χερ</i> =to exist. anuk= <i>I</i> .
	Dravid'n.— <i>māche</i> . Mong.— <i>hi</i> =do. Sanskrit.— <i>kag</i> . <i>kri</i> . <i>kar</i> . ,, bhar=take, bear away. ,, arya=to act strongly. Latin.— <i>ars</i> , <i>artis</i> . <i>arare</i> =to plough. Turkish.— <i>it</i> . Finnish.— <i>kar</i> =to do. Etruscan.— <i>arke</i> =made. Tartar (root).— <i>bar</i> =to live.	To MAKE. do. produce. create. act. cause. bear. carry? beget.	<i>ā</i> . <i>ari</i> . <i>rā</i> . rtu. sket. ar=to do. tét=to create. teru= to do. <i>beχ</i> =to give birth. ar=creative power. ker=to carry.
wa. ba. uta. koa. teme.	Greek.— <i>ἐρχομαι</i> . <i>εἶμι</i> . ,, <i>ἴκω</i> . <i>κω</i> . <i>ἄγω</i> . <i>ἰκάνω</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>nas agam</i> . <i>i</i> . ,, <i>emi</i> . <i>yā</i> ? Celtic.— <i>it</i> . <i>i</i> . Ang.-Sax.— <i>eode</i> . Assyrian.— <i>asli</i> . <i>alāku</i> . <i>bā'u</i> . Dravidian.— <i>va</i> . <i>cher</i> . Latin.— <i>eo</i> . Mongol.— <i>ka</i> =to dance. Malay.— <i>tekha</i> . Hindi.— <i>ana</i> .	To COME. arrive. go? return.	<i>i</i> . <i>na</i> . <i>ui</i> ? <i>nāau</i> . <i>ai</i> . <i>hunhun</i> =to return.
ki. i. ka. le. lo. kata. kanda. kuke. yami. pata. zi; keka=foot. bui=to dance. papi=to fly. yenda. duo; que; kwa=dance. gan=foot.	Thibetan.— <i>rkan-pa</i> ?=foot. Zend.— <i>gam</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>kar</i> . <i>kat</i> . <i>tiik</i> . Mongol.— <i>ka</i> =to dance. Greek.— <i>ἴκω</i> =to enter. <i>πέω</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>char</i> . <i>gā</i> . <i>pad</i> . <i>yā</i> . ,, mask. <i>mī</i> . <i>aj</i> . <i>gam</i> . ,, <i>ri</i> =to go. <i>snu</i> =to flow. Arabic.— <i>yātī</i> =to come. Assyrian.— <i>asli</i> . <i>alāku</i> . <i>bā'u</i> .	To Go. dance. run. walk. foot. move. come? lug? fly? march. hasten? path. (road). to enter (go in).	<i>u</i> . <i>ua</i> . <i>hu</i> . <i>χeb</i> . <i>shau</i> . <i>sna</i> . <i>uā</i> . <i>χent</i> . <i>i</i> . <i>abu</i> . <i>χebt</i> =dance. <i>ska</i> ; <i>māshā</i> =walk. <i>sχs</i> ; <i>shereh</i> ; <i>hap</i> =run. <i>pt</i> ; <i>rt</i> =foot. <i>her</i> =road. <i>āk</i> =to enter in. <i>pah</i> ; <i>pad</i> =to pursue.
ta. mu. la. sa. kako=hand. nakao=hand.	Teutonic.— <i>zug</i> . <i>toga</i> . <i>nim</i> . <i>nehmen</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>katem</i> . Zend.— <i>tāyu</i> =steal=to carry. Sanskrit.— <i>vah</i> ; <i>bhar</i> . ,, <i>karkaka</i> =crab. <i>stēn</i> =steal. Latin.— <i>tēnere</i> . <i>capere</i> . <i>duco</i> . Greek.— <i>κράω</i> =to hold. <i>ἄγω</i> . ,, <i>ἄπρά</i> . <i>ἀνή</i> . <i>φέρω</i> =to bear. ,, <i>χεῖρ</i> =hand. <i>κράω</i> =take. ,, <i>ἐχω</i> =to hold. <i>ἐρχομαι</i> . Celtic.— <i>diuc</i> . <i>cairt</i> . Hebr.— <i>lākah</i> . Assyrian.— <i>likū</i> . <i>ekēmu</i> . Thibetan.— <i>kur-ba</i> =to carry.	To TAKE. Seize. capture. steal. hand. lug? get. catch. lead away. hold. have? carry? keep? grab. get.	heb. <i>t'a</i> . <i>teh</i> . <i>kar</i> . am. <i>shap</i> . <i>haq</i> . <i>sam</i> . <i>uta</i> ; <i>fa</i> ; <i>ker</i> =to carry. <i>stet</i> ; <i>tet</i> =to take away. <i>sta</i> =to steal. <i>χερ</i> =to keep. <i>t't</i> =hand. <i>nehmu</i> .

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
tüg. dib. gal. mal. tuku. te= <i>to take</i> .	yu. kap= <i>to take (keep ?)</i> . teh. tak.	du. wa. onea= <i>to be; I am</i> . chihua= <i>to produce</i> .
gal. mal. da. zi; shi= <i>is</i> . ngaü= <i>I am</i> . gin. men. zi. sha. tuk. an= <i>god</i> . shi; ki; ti= <i>life; to be; live</i> . nga= <i>to do</i> .	yu. ti. wei. chi. shi= <i>it is</i> . ngo= <i>I</i> .	ca.† cani. ahwa. habi. ti; su*= <i>life</i> . mani. eni. once.† onea. kay* (root ?). noka= <i>I</i> . cau. can-mi*; takhi= <i>I am</i> . du. anku= <i>blood</i> . anak= <i>father</i> .
ga. gar. khar. mar. aka. ru. du. ma. dim. gal. aka. tud; zig= <i>to beget</i> . sha.	wéi=ngu (old). mi. tsoh. tsok=tok (old). zag. ch'ut= <i>to beget</i> . dag? ka. zag. da (old). nga (old)? ko. hi; shi. yu= <i>to do</i> . ti= <i>to live</i> .	chipani.* ba†= <i>born</i> . chue. gha. hapana.* chab. ko. ku. wa. achichua†= <i>to bring forth</i> . ne. he. taan. ti.† oeho= <i>is done</i> .
ginna. dib. ra. tun. du. tu. tur= <i>to come in</i> . gur= <i>to return</i> . ga= <i>to go</i> .	li; lai= <i>to go; come</i> . tai. chi. hwei, kwei= <i>return</i> .	aiha. tzih. tah. haitz.† kou-lou. kakke. hamuni.* chayani.* veren. yuan= <i>to send</i> .
gin. uddu. ra. ê. di. gin. ga. du. dun. lag. ir. gir= <i>foot</i> . ghal= <i>run</i> . ri= <i>to rise up; go</i> . aga= <i>to lead</i> . dug= <i>knee</i> .	gang. hing. pu. ki. te. kwei. pào. kiú. pào. chih. na. fa. tsi. tehon. hang (=ha?) li. yin. yu= <i>to walk</i> .	yauh.† incnc. o-yah. ka. pâ. ko. dau. daa'n. dao. ri.* hucy.* ma.† ets. tah=sec. humi. kar.* yakkani*= <i>to follow</i> . puri.* hamu.* keh= <i>foot</i> . yuan= <i>to send</i> . tzih= <i>to come</i> .
ti. te. ra. bar. lad. dib. sa. dig. tüg= <i>have; take; tug?</i> lagh= <i>to carry</i> . shu-ti= <i>hand-take, i.e. seize</i> . kab; shu= <i>hand</i> .	tak. tan. che. chih=tek (old). toh. pu. kap. kü. kiek. yen. puk. chong. keu= <i>to drag</i> . kip (old). lah; lap (old); teh= <i>have</i> .	ha. pa. ka. kut.† paco.* chab.† chipani.* chue. pinas.* hapana.* ana.† kachik*; huica†= <i>to carry</i> . conteca; apa= <i>to carry</i> . ma†= <i>to pursue</i> .

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDY.	ENGLISH Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
duro. kema. kanka.	Ugro-Altaic.—tur. Celtic.—stad= <i>stand</i> . Thibetan.—gag-pa. Sanskrit.—stha; pad= <i>stand</i> .	To STOP. Stay, stand. rest. ? gag.	ch'et. mn. t'et. stk= <i>tread</i> . ker= <i>rest</i> .
sooa= <i>see</i> . ze= <i>eye</i> .	Ugro-Altaic.—sehi= <i>eye</i> . Burmese.—shah-the. Sanskrit.—akshi= <i>eye</i> . Latin.—spectare= <i>to see</i> ; <i>look</i> .	To SEEK. Search, look. see, eye.	uḫa. hh. mū. pesh= <i>find</i> . sebeq= <i>see</i> . shu= <i>light</i> .
soro= <i>to speak</i> .	Fin.—sanon= <i>speak</i> ; <i>say</i> . Anglo-Saxon.—seegan. Latin.—scribere. Ugro-Altaic.—sar= <i>to scratch</i> ; <i>saw</i> . ,, kemzen.	To WRITE. Book, say? words scrawl, name? (see speech).	snāā. ān. sḫa. na. shāt. shiftu= <i>book</i> . ḫru= <i>speech</i> . ka= <i>call</i> . ta= <i>book</i> . suen= <i>book</i> ?
pa. (p=d). nakoā= <i>hand</i> . sa= <i>hand</i> .	E. Tartar.—gene. Indo-Chinese.—ka; da; maen. Ugro-Altaic.—gar. zend-dā. Sanskrit.—dadāmi; dā. Latin.—dare. manus= <i>hand</i> . Assyrian.—nada. nu? shakāka. Dravidian.—tā. Hindi.—dena. Teutonic.—tat. dāt. Greek.—ἐῖς/εἰ, ἡεῖρ= <i>hand</i> .	To GIVE. Donate. hand, paw? to keep?	du. tu. mā. tutu. bi. ḫet. tba= <i>finger</i> . kap; tot= <i>hand</i> . pet= <i>foot</i> .
negei. pu. nga. ka. ve. haha. ea. qa.		No! not. none?	tem. ben. bu.
qou. ch. xa. ewe. ze.		Yes! (=it is). aye.	
		AND.	her. hnā. ḫer.
baka= <i>great</i> . nikuna= <i>high</i> .		ALL. Many, great? the whole, much.	neb. qu= <i>much</i> . neḫt= <i>strong</i> .
ittā. nye. ik; ite= <i>finger</i> .	Ugro-Altaic.—it. Coptic.—ouot. Polynesian.—ia. iat.	No. 1. finger. I. me?	uā.
sawa. eta.	Caucasian.—szu.	No. 3. three.	ḫmt.
zdu.	Etruscan.—sa.	No. 4. four.	ft. aft?
sida. esa.	Arabic.—sitt. Caucasian.—sugo.	No. 6. six.	sas. se?
edse. isa.	Arabic.—saba. Basque.—sazp. Caucasian.—seth.	No. 7. seven.	sfḫ.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
kud. gub. sig. du= <i>to rest</i> .	sih. sik. ti. k'ö. chu. chī. tu. kap= <i>wearry</i> . tap= <i>to stand</i> . mi= <i>to sleep</i> .	mae-kack. chay.* tzicoa. quetz= <i>to stand</i> . tati.† nite.† saksa.* harkani.* dat. nupp= <i>to sleep</i> .		
kin? zi= <i>to know</i> . sih. see; eye.	sok. soh. sak. sik. k'iu; ku (old). hien= <i>to perceive</i> ; ken.	honi.† quahhuya.* siki; zu= <i>eye</i> .		
me; kin= <i>book</i> . sha= <i>writer</i> . sar. men. mu= <i>to speak</i> .	king; shu= <i>book</i> . sie. sit. tam. chuen= <i>letters</i> . chui= <i>to talk</i> .	kell-ka.* nu; na; so= <i>speech</i> ; word. tseksa= <i>word</i> . nooh. chi*= <i>tongue</i> . tlacuilo†= <i>writer</i> . suti= <i>name</i> .		
gar. ba. si. sig. sum. sim. mu. mar. shu; gad= <i>hand</i> ; pad?	pa. kik. sik. da. wei. mu. shan. pad=pei=pi. kih=kip. su. shou= <i>hand</i> .	da.† ku.* ko.* ta zal. maca.† caa.† mekan. kia.* kie. chu. kon. ka; daba= <i>hand</i> . toto= <i>foot</i> . khoni. ara. mika.		
ban. bara. sa. mu nu. mí. na-mí.	puh. put=pat (old). ba. wei. ti. mok. mu. mī. wu.	ha. ou. na. amo.† nis.* hani. ma.† mana. yo.		
gin. dín.	yu= <i>it is</i> . wei= <i>to do</i> ?	haha. la. yan. ha.† sa. haue. i. ia.		
bida. bida-gé.	yu. ye. er. i. ji.	nehe.† ne.† auh. yuan. ac. ane?		
mi= <i>much</i> =100. gin. nigin. zun. ghia. mesh. uk-kin. makh; da= <i>great</i> .	kai. kü. ta= <i>high</i> . pak; peh=No. 100. min= <i>people</i> ; many. pak; k'un= <i>great. many</i> .	naka. kuna. cecen. kiai. gathe.† kun.* da= <i>great</i> . mochi; mieck; aach= <i>much</i> . katsa= <i>many</i> ; much.		
id. i. gi= <i>one</i> . gis.	yit. it. i. yih.	ita. huk.† quih. conai. ata.*		
essa. sin. és.	sam.	kunsa.* osh.†		
za. nin=(2 + 2)? shi. shin. shib. lam.	sat. si. szu.	tssets. sikhin. huzah. oza. pusi.		
as. assa.	sal. lok. lu.	sih. sokta.* chisa. tako lats. tsum. hue. chienace† (5+1).		
sisinna. imin.	sit. tsat. sei.	siete. tsetta. nuisa. veses. kancis.*		

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.	EGYPTIAN.
	Ugro-Altaic.—kan. ka. „ tāma. tu'o (Fin.). „ ken. ni. dan. „ nama. az. ez. na. „ ni. kih. kochan. E. Tartar.—heji ? teré. „ hen ? ene. eri.	PRONOUNS. What. it. that. this. when ? why ? where ? how. which. who ? the. etc., etc.	tai (fem.) ter. nti. pfi= <i>that</i> . mà ; nfa= <i>who</i> ? nima= <i>who</i> ? aχ= <i>why</i> ? ia= <i>how</i> ? pai ; pu= <i>this</i> .
	Ugro-Altaic.—sā= <i>in</i> . „ ka ; te= <i>in</i> . „ kih. dā. dan. „ den. le. E. Tartar.—de. dor. la. ese. „ ende. chi. atshe.	ADVERBS, PREPOSI- TIONS, ETC. From. on. in. with. to. out. thus. at. as. below. above. by. for. if. over.	r. her ? am. m. n. mā. an. hnā. χeft. χer. m-bah= <i>before</i> ; (<i>phal-</i> <i>lus</i> .)
'ngi. ki. ni. ne. na. mi. me. monhee= <i>man</i> .	Acead.—gin. men. ngaë. Ugro-Altaic.—cen. mon. ma. „ sic ; nyu= <i>thou</i> . Berber.—nek. Etruscan.—ma. Assyrian.—anaku. nisû= <i>people</i> . Hebrew.—anoki. Arabic.—ana. E. Tartar.—a. si. nad.	PERSONAL PRONOUNS. I. me. my. No. 1. to be ? finger. mouth ? man ? self. life ? mine.	anuk. nuk. ua.=No. 1. un= <i>to exist</i> ; <i>to be</i> . unti ; h'u= <i>man</i> . ankh= <i>life</i> .
'ngo. ku.	Ugro-Altaic.—ton. tio. ny. „ nyn. te. „ sχui. E. Tartar.—ne. tsi. bi. Malay.—du. Basque.—zu. Sanskrit.—tva.	Thou. you. thee. No. 2. ye. thine. man ?	ntk. -tu. -k. sen=No. 2. ntn= <i>you</i> . ntt= <i>thou</i> (<i>feminine</i>).
'ngu. u. ka. hi= <i>it</i> .	Ugro-Altaic.—kim. bi. sa. E. Tartar.—t'a.	He. him. she. it. his. they. No. 3 ? man ?	ntf. -f. ntsn ; sen= <i>they</i> .
'ng-n. de.	Ugro-Altaic.—mio. min.	We. our. men ?	n. nen.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
gal. ki. bi. nig. nin. ni. na. nam.	ki. tou. k'i= <i>self</i> ? shu= <i>this</i> . shui= <i>who</i> ? cha= <i>to</i> (old). pi. ni= <i>this</i> . na= <i>that</i> . (ma. ga. wo)? si= <i>chi</i> (old). tsī.	ti. tu. na. ar. pi*? lle. to? ca. cāla. hu. at. yehi. na†= <i>the</i> . imma*? kay.* küshi. hunnah. ean. tah. pon. ta-ka= <i>who</i> ? to-as. kai.* pay. ko? mas. tewo. hua.* kwa. thein? theco? aquin? cho. go. ac? joh. ima? maikin? quen.† mana. man. kim?		
an= <i>abore</i> ; on. mugh. bi. ki? en. li. tā. din. gin. an. kita.	si. su. yé. kü. (Doubtfuls.) chi. ti. jin. li. jo. tsai. tung. sai. nei. tau. tseu. to. shen. hon.	teti. ti. it. to. zo. zui. ea. pa. iteck. achi.† aba. nak. nek. mik. sara.† tin. kuxin. eaye. nec. gar.† nar-to. aco.† ha.† thani.† atli.† aie. pae.		
a. ma. mín. gin. ngaë. mae. mi= <i>our</i> . mu= <i>my</i> . ki= <i>self</i> . ni. ku= <i>mouth</i> . uzu= <i>flesh</i> .	ngan. uung. ngie. ngu. ga (old). mu. yü. i; yit= <i>No. 1</i> . chao= <i>fingers</i> . min= <i>people</i> ; <i>many</i> . k'i; si= <i>self</i> . niko= <i>ours</i> .	nōka. kaki. nek.† notz. taan. mutsi. ie. neka= <i>man</i> . ika. ab-au. di. ne. ni. neen. onca= <i>to be</i> . ma. yen. mina. sa. si. tsi. nuga.† ki. de.† ai. mena= <i>man</i> . nnin= <i>man</i> .		
tu. zu. za. ku. tam. dam. gin. zac. men. mun. nemen= <i>ye</i> . ní-ní. í-ní. zu-nene= <i>your</i> .	ní-er. ju. ü. du. da. sö. za. nin. nina. kí= <i>self</i> . tà-men= <i>they</i> .	zu. ano. ni. ne. ta.* qui. kam.* yin. mih. an. iea. eno. ki. kir. kam.* ken. wah. uh. ke= <i>they</i> . nnin= <i>man</i> .		
ni. ki. íní. bi. ba. na. ni. ene. nene= <i>they</i> .	i. pi=gi (old). tá. tsī; chi= <i>him</i> .	hau. zen. y. hee. pae. i†= <i>his</i> . peug. na. ch-ih. p̄ya. pay.* yehi.† nuna.† ngui.* upu. babiki= <i>him</i> . kui. hui.		
min. me or ní.	cha. tsa. za. tsan. ni. wo. ngo.	nun. nama. ninon. ma. nana; tame; nnin= <i>man</i> .		

The following list of more or less generally Interchangeable Letters has been compiled from an immense number of words met with by me, during the course of compilation of the Vocabularies contained in the present work on Comparative Philology. It is more particularly adapted to the Turanian, American, African, Malay, and Polynesian Languages, the Semitic and Aryan, already so well examined, having been *purposely omitted*.

The Vowels, A, E, I, O, U, are of course more or less almost always interchangeable; but presumably, and according to Kolbe, the oldest and most frequent primitive letter sounds are, A, I, U; and consonants, M, P, K, T, to which I think S might reasonably be added. These consonants again became by time and circumstances more or less changed or softened into *n. b. v. d. s. l. g. h. ch. sh.*

ENGLISH LETTERS.	
B	P. t. v. m. f. (w. h. k. kh. g. l.)
C	k. s. (d. g. ch. kh. t. tj.)
D	T. L. p. h. (c. r. g. j. k. m. n. s. z. ts.)
F	V. w. p. h. k. b. (s. t.)
G	K. S. d. j. m. n. y. h. (l. b. p. gh. sh. w. t. z.)
H	K. S. f. d. g. p. (qu. gh. kh. ch. th. sh. b. l. m. n. t. x. v. y.)
J	g. k. y. (d. l. t. ts. z. v. n. sh?)
K	H. T. G. S. r. p. l. (q. f. b. bl. d. dz. c. n. m? sh. sch. sk. th. gh. kh. v. w. y. z.)
L	T. D. r. k. (b. h. j. g. q. kh. n. y. p. s.)
M	N. b. g. (d. p. h. v. r. t. w. k?)
N	M. t. r. s. (d. h. k. j. l. b. g. sh. sk.)
P	B. t. h. k. f. (d. g. l. m. n. qu. y. v. w. ph.)
Q, QU	hu. gu. (h. g. n. l. p.)
R	l. k. s. n. (m. d. t.) (R, generally eliminated in roots)?
S	K. T. G. Z. h. r. c. sh. n. ts. tz. (d. f. l. th.)
T	D. K. S. n. p. sh. th. b. (h. f. j. g. l. r. ch. ts. tz. w. y. z.)
V	F. W. b. (h. m. p. k. y. z.)
W	V. u. ou. p. b. t. w. m. n. g. k. l. (hu. wh. y.)?
X	ch. (sh. k. ks. χ.)
Y	I. j. g. h. (d. k. t. u. r. p. v.)
Z	S. Tz. Ts. (d. t. sh. sj. k. d. h. j. dj. g. k. l. r. v. kh.)
χ	(q? k. g. h. gh? x?)

(ARYAN AND SEMITIC NOT INCLUDED.)

LETTERS.		LETTERS.		Interchangeable Quichuan (sx) letters.— “Iopez.” M = H. N = R. NNE = VE = CH. S = CH. S = T. H = K?
hl	k. (th)?	bh	(t. k. b)?	
ch	t. d. h. kt. j. ts. s. sh. x. χ.	dz	k. ps. ds.	
dj	l.	dsh	sj.	
gh	g. kh. h. l. k. χ. th. y.	dh	(m. d. f)?	
kh	χ. p. ph. b. q. h. l. k. gh. (s. sh. z. m.)?	ht, gw	k.	
ph	kh. p. f. b.	kw	y.	
hu	pu. yu. zu. w’.	wh	u. w.	
qui	shi. si. pi.’	si	shi. qui.	
sh	s. s̄. ś. k. tz. ts. x. t. th. sch. g.	st; sk	k. (n. t. th)?	
—	kh. ch. z. (n. zh. jm. d. j. g. y.)?	tj; dj	e. ts. z.	
ts	tz. tsh. tseh. ch. ç? d. j. z.	tsh	z. ts. (kz. t. tz)?	
tz	sh. s. ts. z. k?	sj	z.	
th	s. sh. t. tz. sk. k. l. h. d.	zu	hu. pu.	
—	(f. bl. v. p. gh).	zh	sh. (d. j. s.)?	

INTERCHANGEABLE POLYNESIAN LETTERS.

[H. Y. V. K. P. S. T.] [K. Y. R. S. H.] [S. T.] [H. F.]
[G. Y. J. K.] [V. W. B.] [N. M. J.]

The letter T is of rare occurrence.

Probably the *f* in Egyptian, as *fu*=dog, is merely the Archaic or Turanian form of *ku*=dog; and the *r* as in *Ra*=sun, corresponds to the Archaic root *Na*=sun, eye, light, etc. The Accadian *l* as in *lik*=dog, also=Archaic *k*.

The Semitic *baith*, *bait*=house, can only be the more Archaic *hat*; where *h* has become softened into *b*; and in Egyptian, may not the hard *h* or *k* initial, as in *as*, *aat*=house; and *aar*=stone have been dropt from the commoner Turanian or Archaic *has*, *hus*, *hat* and *kar*? The Semitic *sh* would likewise appear to have been the harder Turanian *k* as *shem-esh*=sun, light, etc., comparing with Mongol *shum*; Ugro-Altaic, *kon*, *kun*; Accad. *kan*; Chinese, *kan*; the Semitic *m* having once been Turanian *n*?

In this way doubtless many of the earlier interchanges of letters in Archaic or more primitive roots may be traced from one family of language to another, when once the common Archaic sounds for cognate similar ideas are determined with a moderate degree of certainty.

By the Rev. C. J. BALL.

"The following list of more than 200 common words is intended to show the close relation of the Accadian and Chinese languages. Naturally I have selected terms which present a striking likeness to each other, in preference to those which, although philologically identical, have become more or less unlike in external feature, owing to the wear and tear of ages. I have not confined my comparisons to the modern Mandarin. The better preservation of the ancient sounds in the dialects is a fact which soon reveals itself to the Chinese student. My view of the connexion of the two languages is this:—Chinese is simply what the primitive Accadian has become, in the course of some 6000 or 7000 years of separation from the mother-land of Babylonia. I see no traces of 'Elamite' influence. I believe that the absolute identity of vocabulary, the essential identity of grammar, and the original identity of the written character, are best accounted for by the supposition that the Hundred Clans (*poh sing*) of primitive China were wanderers from the land of Shumir and Accad.

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.
I, MY, etc. ngan. ngin. nga. ngu. mu. ma.	ngan. nga, <i>now</i> ngo. ngu. yü. mu wu. ma, <i>now</i> wo. }	ü-mün=sheep. i-min=face. ni-min=multitude. mín=crown. ka-s, ka-l=lamb. gug=sheep, goat. guk-kal=ram, sheep. bar=leopard. ngu=ox. gi=right. nün, tin=strong, great. lağ, luğ, lu=man, slave. [rag=woman].	min, mien. mín, mien. mín. mín, mien. ko, kao. yéung. yéung-ko. pa, bo, pao. ngu, niu. gi, i. nín, jin. ting. laug, lung, lau=man. } Japan, ryo; Malay, } orang. } yin, jin, nín, <i>now</i> niang. ting. su shau, su. tuk, tsuk=foot. tik, <i>now</i> ch'ék=knee. tsa, <i>now</i> tso.
THEU, YOU. íní. ní-mín. ní. na. da. du. si. zu. tsi. ra.	ni. ni-men. nu. no (old). ju. da, <i>now</i> } t'ai. sō. tsī. tsu. 'r. }	gin, dín, nín=man. tug, tüng=man. su=beard. shū=hand. dug, zag=leg, knee. gu-za=seat.	
THIS, THAT, HE, etc. na. ni. ní. bi. ba. tab. gi. gí. shi.	na. ni. pi. pa (old). tap, <i>now</i> t'a. k'i. shi. }	mud, (lu)gud, (gu)run =blood. shüg, sig, sing=bright, light. mu=name. sim, sig=name. Seize, take, get. dib, tug,uku. zu. See, learn, judge, know. di, zi, shi.	mit, mie. } rung, gít, <i>now</i> hüt. } shing, seng, sing= bright, star. mu. sing.
tín. ki. tsín=self. í-shí=who.	tin, <i>now</i> ch'in ki. t'sin. }	zu-zu=lady. shi=oath. aga, aba=father. ada. ama, umu=mother.	típ, chip, tuk, tek, tik. } choh, ts'u. }
gin. gím=girl; female. gug=flash, bright. gin; dün=walk.	yin. yim. yuk, yuh. yin; dien.	du, zi, dum, dumu = child. na-s=ma=twins. nín, ní=lady. mù=maie.	ti, chi, tsī, shi. tsu, tsī, ts'i=lady, } wife. } shi. ya, <i>now</i> yé. ba, <i>now</i> fu. } pa. da, <i>now</i> tié. } ma, mu.
gam. gu=thirst; drink. imma, immi. u-gug=want. ga, gi=night. gig, kuk=dark. gig, pig=sick.	yam. yu } =drink. im yuk, yuh. ya, <i>now</i> yé. yik, kek. yik, ping, bék.		
gud, ud, utu=sun; day. gid=sprout. gi-s, gi, i=one. ra (s), ni=two. sin=three. shi=four. mas=five. ka=mouth. utu, iti=moon, month. gu, gud, me=speak. shi(g), zi(g), tin=spirit. Writing, writer, tablet. dim, dimmu. men, dub, tap, dub-sar. k'i=earth. u-dub, u-du=lamb.	yit. üt, it, yü. yi-t, yi, i. 'r, ni. san. sī. wat, <i>now</i> wu. k'au. üt. üt, wei=nei. shim, zing, t'in. tín, tien, men. } wen, tip, tip-sé. } k'i. t'u, ch'u.		

ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.	ACCADIAN.	CHINESE.
mu, ba, me=not. mi. zig, zing, sig=green. gun, yellow. bar, ba=white. gig, gi, kan=black. b-ar=brother. la-bar (old). sag=lock. sak-kul=lock. kan=gate, door. ku=dwell. sheg, ma-r=brick, tile. sheg=stone. shüg, shig=to eat. zig=food, grain. ka=fruit. shid=stone-fruit.	mu, wu, ba, <i>now</i> p'o } mei, wei. } tsing. kun, <i>now</i> hong. pai, pa, po. yik, yi, k'ien. ba-k, <i>now</i> po. lao-p'o. sak, <i>now</i> so. so-k'ien. k'ien=door. ku. shik=clay, to mould } ma, wa=tile. } slek. shik. zik. ka, kwo. shit, sit.	lu, din, kur=to bind. tug=clothes. dug=heavy. shun=pure, wash. tu=belly. zag-shu=fate. dun=to eat; a meal. dul, dun=mound, to hide. bil-lud=law, order. rug, rig=bright. gun=tribute. ur=young horse. ki-sh, ku-r=horse. shu=sun-rise. ku, lig, liki=dog. sim=smell. shim, shab=heart. sun, sun, sig, si=to give. sig=to grieve; rest. ba, bad=to open (the mouth). gad=to love. uk-kin=all. gusk-kin=gold. uru-du(g)=copper. im, an, (gan, gam) } =lead. tud=to bear; beget life. sig (sing); shi (g). to shine, brightness. kün, lag, lug. dün=dig the ground. mu-l=lance. shid?=lion (written <i>dog + leader</i>). shag, sig=swine. tin, sü, su=body. ti-r=wing, fin. du, shün=battle, fight. du(g)=head. gin, kin=fixed. ga (gu), ku=fish. kak=point, horn. shib, shit=tongue, reckon. en=house. bi=ladle. da=great. ta=in, from.	lü, lin, tim, kü, kin. tiok, chéuk, (old) tuk. tiong, chung, (old) dung. shun. tu. shu. tum, t'un. tum, t'un. lut. rung. kung. ur, 'r. k'i, kü. shu. ling, ku, kau. sing=stinking. sam, sim. sung, sek, si. } sik, si. } pa, pat. } gad, <i>now</i> gai. k'ün. kin=gold. dung, t'ung. yen. ien, ün, k'è ⁿ . tut, <i>now</i> ch'ut. } shing, seng. } kung, lang, lung. } lak, <i>now</i> lok=to burn } tín, tien. } mà, mau. } shi=lion (written <i>dog</i> <i>+ leader</i>). } shi, si. } t'in, shin. } ti, <i>now</i> ch'i. } tù; tau, shung, ch'in. dù, t'au. kin. gu, yü. kak=horn. shít, shé, shüt, shwo. yen=roof. pi. ta, to. ta.
kin, gan, en. nun = to see, watch. düg=good. zig, sig=evening. za-l, za=dawn, shine. mag, muğ=great. ü-nün=dwelling. shu=water. kin=letter. sün=old. zun or tsun=many. tag=fault. kid=to split open. tak. sig, si=to bisect. shud, sud=to go. tig=side. sag, shag, sang=head, top. shüm (shing)=wise. lig, di-nig=strong. shi-lig=hero. (nün). üb, ib=region, district. kür=hill, place. kal=high. a-zag, zu(g)=silver. lib=erect. shi=dead. tin=birds. tig, ti=oppose. gam (older) gan=wild- goose. dim=fasten. lag=offering. shu=multitude.	kin, gan, yen, nu } tek. } sik. } tsa, tsao. mang, mung. mün, mien. shü. kín, kien. sín, sien. tsun. tek, ehak. kit, ki. } tak, <i>now</i> tok, to. } sik, si. } shut, sut, sui. tek, ehak. sang, shang, shan, shau. shing. lik, lih, shi-lih. ning (nin). ip. kü, kew. kò, kao. tsuk, tsu. lip. shi. dien (Annamite). tik, ti. gan, yen. tim, tien. lak, <i>now</i> li. shu.		

According to the Rev. C. J. Ball, the Accadian G, GH (G') often=Chinese *y*; as GUG=*yuk* (blazing of fire); also G, K, often=Chinese *k* (and probably *k* also of the Ugro-Altaic languages.) The Accadian T=modern Chinese *ch* (old, *t*), as TUD=*ch'ut* (*to beget*). The Accadian Z=*ts*; *ts'*, *s*. Also L=*l*, *d*, or a dialectic *n*. The common final *ng* may represent old Chinese *m*, *n*, and the Accadian M, N; but the final G and N are often dropt in Accadian, as well as in Chinese. Accadian *n*=*j*; B=*f*, *p*; G, K=*h*; L or D=*l*. M is older than N. In Accadian DAR is dialectic for GAR, and DIN for GIN; also for G not unfrequently an M or a B is a dialectic form, as likewise appears in Chinese where *yit*=*muk*, and Amoy *ba*=the Mandarin *ma*; but generally the modern Chinese *p* (=older *b*) represents the Accadian B; as *pok*=*bak*=*bar*. Edkins is wrong in supposing a transition from T to G, which is really dialectic GAR=DAR reversed. The Accadian BAR is equivalent to the common Chinese *pao* and *p'ao*. R is very rare in Chinese (and likewise in most of the American languages, but common in the Aryan languages). I think the Chinese *f* is probably=Ugro-Altaic K, as well also the Egyptian *f*; and *r*=*n*. The Rev. C. J. Ball thinks also there should be an Ugro-Altaic *p*=a Chinese *f*; as well as a *k*=a *k*. Dialectic Accadian would give GI=MI (=VI.). Japanese *f*=*h*=Ugro-Altaic, probably also Chinese *k*. The modern Chinese *ch* (soft as in 'church'), cannot be an aboriginal sound in Chinese, where it represents in Mandarin an older *t* (=d), and in Pekingese a Mandarin *k* (like Eng. 'kirk' and 'church').

A PHILOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

ACCORDANCES.

(PART II.)

ARYAN AND SEMITIC, Etc.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Hindi.—kota=<i>fortress</i>. Chinese.—ub. mak. kü. kin; kia=<i>to dwell</i>. ,, kap=<i>to cover</i>. kek=<i>skin</i>. pao. mak. ,, uk. hn. kin. bi. shed. han=<i>inn</i>. Thibet.—pagsba. koba=<i>skin</i>. Mongol.—boo. gur. karr=<i>town</i>. Accadian.—gal. ki-ku. uru. ku. mal. ,, ga. tag=<i>stone</i>. gar=<i>brick</i>; wall. kur. ,, kan=<i>gate</i>. ma. kar=<i>fort</i>. ,, sila=<i>street</i>. ti=<i>dwelling</i>. eri=<i>town</i>. Malay.—bali. batu=<i>bricks</i>. Polynesian.—hale. fale. pā. Burmese.—teh=<i>tent</i>. Dravidian.—era. halle; ur=<i>village</i>. kallu=<i>stone</i>. Egyptian.—hā. bāat. bu. āat. baka=<i>boat</i>. ,, katr; kañt? t'ma=<i>village</i>. kar=<i>shrine</i>. ,, pa=<i>town</i>. am=<i>tent</i>. as=<i>chamber</i>. āt. Ugro-Altaic.—khal. haz. huus. har. ,, yu. hat. kota. hu. kar. (kal=<i>stone</i>) ,, ula. al=<i>town</i>. gula=<i>tent</i>. kyla. sher=<i>village</i>. pelle; mari=<i>village</i>. uks=<i>door</i> ,, (Fin). kote (Lap). kar; koru=<i>skin</i>. African.—ger. aar. deba=<i>village</i>. ilu. ulo. ,, ta. ko. ho. ho. uma. ndab. ile. ,, hire; aro=<i>stone</i>. ura. ogu. ,, bit. daka. bam. hu.	Hebrew.—gal=<i>heap (of stones)?</i> gan=<i>garden</i>. ,, bīrah=<i>wall</i>. mālon=<i>inn</i>. ,, khāzer=<i>enclosure</i>. baith=<i>house</i>. Assyrian.—bitu. eḫlu=<i>field</i>. kapru=<i>village</i>. ,, ekallu=<i>palace</i>. dūru=<i>wall</i>. ,, agurru=<i>brick</i>. igaru=<i>wall</i>. ,, garru=<i>road</i>. isu=<i>tree</i>. ,, shallaru=<i>citadel</i>; wall. ,, sulū; sūku=<i>street</i>. chalsu=<i>fort</i>. ,, alū=<i>city</i>. tillu=<i>mound</i>. arn=<i>fortress</i>. ,, kamātu=<i>walls</i>. eḫlu=<i>field</i>. ,, tūdu=<i>road</i>. Arabic.—dār. qal-ah=<i>castle</i>. ,, mahallah=<i>inn</i>. qasr=<i>palace</i>. kashba. ,, hillah. bait. Coptic.—al. onh. ouōh=<i>dwelling</i>. ,, ei=<i>house</i>. aht; kar=<i>enclosure</i>; field. Phœnician.—cartha=<i>city</i>; quarter of a town. ,, tarraca=<i>palace</i>. Amharic.—biat. mandar=<i>village</i>. ,, korbat=<i>skin</i>, covering. ,, dak=<i>stone</i>. N.B.—Coptic is Egyptian rather than Semitic.
Chinese.—tuh. chi. kot=<i>to cut</i>. ehi. yuk. ,, shik. shih. sab. ku=<i>brick</i>. ,, tuk=<i>to dig</i>. tak=<i>spear</i>. Accadian.—za. gar. silig=<i>strong</i>. ,, gin=<i>hard</i>. ,, sig; kud=<i>cut</i>. tag. mar=<i>brick</i>. ,, khar=<i>rock</i>; hill. ga=<i>earth</i>. Dravidian.—kalle. Egyptian.—tu. sāt. āar. tet=<i>earth</i>. ,, bat; sekḥ; sau=<i>to cut</i>. textu. ,, ter=<i>boundary? (terminus)</i>. ska=<i>plough</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—ach. kao. kalle. kedke (Lap.). ,, sil=<i>to pierce</i>; cut. zelu. kar=<i>to plough</i>. ,, tuta. ker. seh. sahso. izo. myg=<i>earth</i>. ,, tu=<i>clay</i>. kis. ken. kuch. E. Tartar.—kata=<i>hard</i>. tsakur. tzolo. pek=<i>hard</i>. ,, kuruck=<i>rock</i>. oola. African.—dak. bire. kau. data. ite. ,, kot. ōkutā. sen. taku. tawe. ,, tal. kere. kagan. achu. te. ,, to. aro. kittite. kakom. kon. eta. ,, oko. tari. kuka=<i>rock</i>. ulo=<i>house</i>.	Hebrew.—gal=<i>heap</i>. sādēh=<i>field</i>. ,, tsūr=<i>rock</i>. eben. Assyrian.—abnu. iršitu=<i>earth</i>. ,, katū; ḫāṣū=<i>cut off</i>, cut. ,, kakku=<i>weapon, sword</i>. kēnu=<i>hard</i>. ,, patru=<i>dagger</i>. ,, batāku=<i>to cut</i>. nakāsu=<i>to cut</i>. Arabic.—ṣakrah=<i>rock</i>. ,, sikkīn=<i>knife</i>. hajar. Coptic.—al. oni. shō. ,, shōt=<i>to cut</i>. kahi=<i>earth</i>. Phœnician.—cartha=<i>city</i>. ,, tzur. sela? Amharic.—tzenoo=<i>hard</i>. dak=<i>stone</i>. ,, tor=<i>lance</i>. (See, To Cut, etc.)

ARYAN.	AMERICAN.		
	NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
HOUSE. HUT.			
English.—hut. shed. home. ham. cot. wall. burg. stoke.			uca.* eoca.* oca.* koya. tah. cani.
„ dome? area. court. field. byre. bothie. barn.			anda= <i>stone</i> .
„ hall. village. cabin. inn. castle. hovel. stone?			acare. coochut. akkaroo. tee. koga.
„ skin. covering. town. boat? box? nest.			tenika= <i>stone</i> . wasi. acal†= <i>stone</i> .
Sanskrit.—vasta. oka. vāsa. pita. dvāra= <i>gate</i> .			hochan.† igloo. hi. in.* tee-pan.†
Hindi, etc.—hara= <i>castle</i> ? ur. ghur. khara. dalan= <i>hall</i> .			tot= <i>stone</i> . otoh†= <i>stone</i> . hit.
„ khut? hain? hātā= <i>enclosure</i> . udolut= <i>court</i> .			kah. uta.* ata. ical= <i>his home</i> . kiki.
„ hu'wel'ee.			pan†= <i>a place</i> . cani= <i>house</i> . tiems.
Greek.—οἶκος. ἐλαχὺς. αὐλή. πύλη= <i>gate</i> .			no-cal= <i>my house</i> . nike. kei.
„ πόλις; ἄστυ= <i>city</i> . καλῖα= <i>nest</i> .			carratu*= <i>stone</i> . tee-pee.
Latin.—polis. vicus. casa. cutis= <i>skin</i> . area.			huasi.* kukh. baan. kodja. gyōk.
„ tectum= <i>roof</i> . uterus= <i>womb</i> . aula= <i>hall</i> .			kotaī. acal= <i>stone</i> .
„ scutum= <i>shield</i> . castra= <i>castle</i> . domus.			cal.† calli.† cari.† pitita*= <i>bedroom</i> .
Oscan.—tota= <i>town</i> .			chusu*= <i>town</i> . an; gōk= <i>village</i> .
Spanish.—calle= <i>street</i> . [Egyptian.—chal= <i>street, house</i> .]			era.† quit. ku.* tot= <i>stone</i> .
Persian.—khāna. (bara= <i>wall</i> .) stan. dālān= <i>hall</i> .			khekh= <i>house</i> . tapa= <i>nest</i> .
German.—haut= <i>skin</i> . hof. dorf= <i>village</i> . haus.			deba; * llakta*= <i>village</i> .
Phrygian.—deba= <i>town</i> .			kat†= <i>stone</i> . ku.† hu.† ho. itak.
Scandinavian.—satar. skali. tot= <i>field</i> . hus. by. inne.			ghoti†= <i>wall</i> . ta; tal= <i>stone</i> .
Teutonic.—(oku= <i>to cover</i> .) hutte. bau.			karpa= <i>tent</i> .
Celtic.—ti. tigh. ewt. pit. koer= <i>town</i> . do. tas. kil.			hocan.* eeara*= <i>skin, covering</i> .
„ bal. beile= <i>town</i> . bad. tre. ear. caer. peil. clan.			katani*= <i>to cover</i> . gare*= <i>field</i> .
„ gal= <i>stone circle</i> . kurt. alt. dac.			igloo (Esq.). too-pek= <i>tent</i> (E.).
Armenian.—hark= <i>roof</i> . tun.			
Slavonic.—koda. jaza. bus. (kosha= <i>skin</i> .) dom.			
Norse.—byr. tot.			
Gothic.—husa. Anglo-Saxon.—hclau.			
Wallachian.—kaer= <i>town</i> . Frisian.—tene (turig?)= <i>town</i> .			
Italian.—corte= <i>court-yard</i> .			
[Sanskrit root.—sku= <i>shelter, cover</i> .]			
STONE. ROCK.			
English.—earth. flint. rock. cut. crag. hard. tough? strong?			tot. te. tee.† quauhtla*= <i>mountain</i> .
Sanskrit.—çilā. sah= <i>cut, break</i> . çak= <i>capable, round</i> .			kak.* cata.* kat.† kuh. thalton= <i>earth</i> .
„ dur; khara= <i>hard</i> .			kuk= <i>earth</i> . rumi.* sal. t'he. tqt.
Hindi, etc.—pathur. kat= <i>cut</i> . chūrī= <i>knife</i> . sila= <i>rock</i> .			sileh. salla*= <i>strong</i> . eaa.† tē-sum.
„ pashan.			silla*= <i>stony</i> . ta. tot. ts'k'uls. tak.* anda.
Persian.—sang. khâk= <i>earth</i> ; (Eng. chalk?).			era†= <i>house</i> . seh. acal.† tāk'at= <i>hill</i> .
Zend.—ctaera? sūr= <i>strong</i> .			tsai. thai. calli†= <i>house</i> .
Latin.—silex. tellus= <i>earth</i> . ruma. tero= <i>to rub</i> .			cro.* crim. thalli†= <i>earth</i> .
„ rupes= <i>rock</i> . saxum. terminus. terra= <i>earth</i> .			caratu*= <i>stone</i> . tsai. tupan.
„ castra= <i>castle</i> . telum= <i>weapon</i> .			gar; gare= <i>earth; land</i> .
Lithuanian.—akmu?			
Scandinavian.—sax= <i>sword</i> .			
Caucasian.—dor.			
Celtic.—leeh. dach. careg. caer. do. tûd= <i>earth</i> . ail.			
„ cottudh. kalg= <i>sword</i> . torr= <i>mountain; rock</i> .			
French.—caille= <i>flint</i> . couteau= <i>knife</i> . dur= <i>hard</i> .			
Norse.—tot= <i>enclosure</i> .			
Albanian.—do= <i>land, earth</i> .			
Armenian.—qar. zhaïr= <i>rock</i> . berd= <i>mountain</i> .			
Greek.—ἀκὴ= <i>a point; sharp</i> . πείρα. πείχος= <i>weapon</i> .			
„ γῆ= <i>earth</i> . πέλεκυς= <i>axe</i> . χαλκίς= <i>flint</i> .			
Slavonic.—kraman= <i>flint</i> .			
German.—stark= <i>strong</i> . berg= <i>rock; hill</i> . thon= <i>clay</i> .			

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Caucasian.—garmi=<i>circle</i>. daba=<i>farm</i>. misa=<i>earth</i>. Accadian.—kar. gana. mada. uru=<i>city</i>. gin. agar. ma. ,, ki. kiu. kiku=<i>house</i>. ma-gan. king. Chinese.—kien. yü. yuen; kiu=<i>circle</i>. kai. ,, chang=<i>garden</i>. mak; uk; oc=<i>house</i>. kan. ,, ti; t'u; ki=<i>land</i>. tuh=<i>stone</i>. ara (Ab. Chi.) ,, mak=<i>house</i>. kin=<i>house</i>. kut=<i>garden</i>. Egyptian.—kar; χanta; kai; aht; bu=<i>place</i>. ,, ker; qet=<i>circle</i>. tet=<i>land</i>. meru=<i>hilly land</i>. ,, hau=<i>box</i>. bu; in=<i>place</i>. ari=<i>house</i>. mah=<i>land</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—man; nih=<i>earth, land</i>. chur. ,, kar. aker. kyra. giri=<i>plough</i>. akjer. ,, karta. kher; ma=<i>land</i>. kart. tu=<i>earth</i>. ,, kal=<i>stone</i>. Dravidian.—ir=<i>field</i>. tarai. tottam. Greek.—$\epsilon\pi\eta\eta\rho\varsigma$=<i>earth-goddess</i>. E. Tartar.—gerr=<i>house</i>. karr=<i>town</i>. ,, iro, ilo=<i>ploughed-land</i>. tala. Egyptian.—ter=<i>boundary</i>. kel=<i>town</i>. halak=<i>ring</i>. ,, dar. tar=<i>tree</i>. Libyan.—ayaw. African.—ama=<i>village</i>. varo. gare=<i>country</i>. ,, gire; kira; öko=<i>farm</i>. deba=<i>house</i>.	Hebrew.—bira=<i>castle</i>. sâdeh. ,, kikkâr=<i>a plain</i>. gan=<i>garden</i>. ,, gal=<i>heap of stones</i>. Assyrian.—matum. ,, mâtu=<i>country</i>. ginû. ,, uru=<i>city</i>. eklu. ugurru. kaḫḫaru. ,, kummû. nagû=<i>district</i>. kirû. kar. Coptic.—iohi. aht. kar=<i>land, earth</i>. Arabic.—ghar=<i>a grotto</i>. dâr=<i>house</i>. ,, carria=<i>farm</i>. dhura=<i>a sown field</i>. ,, zar=<i>farm</i>. Phœnician.—cartha=<i>a city</i>. gahir. Amharic.—agar=<i>country</i>. atakelt. ,, meder=<i>land</i>. ,, arar=<i>ball; round</i>.
Basque.—arecha. Ugro-Altaic.—ak. ok. sa. aghag. oksa. açhe. met-sä =forest (Fin.). ,, pu. yu. khu. fu. ägâsh. châm. ,, kayik=<i>boat</i>. konä. uca=<i>beech</i>. mo. ,, toke; kandu=<i>stem</i>. oks (Fin.); ag; kug=<i>branch</i>. Chinese.—kan. shu. chu. kok=<i>high</i>. ,, muk. mit. muh. mieh. chuk. Mongol.—moo. Dravidian.—kan. dâru. kâdu. atti=<i>fig-tree</i>. Egyptian.—ba. t'aku. agr. târa. tar. āḫuu. asr. χet. ,, tati=<i>stick</i>. kanen=<i>plant</i>. kaka=<i>boat</i>. ,, mcks=<i>stick</i>. kai; āḫa=<i>high</i>. āsha=<i>much</i>. Accadian.—mush. mu. gin. tir. shar=<i>'to shoot'</i>. ,, kan. gish. kir=<i>wood</i>. agga=<i>high</i>. Caucasian.—che. African.—aka=<i>stick</i>. chiti. ki. te. ta. ,, kana. buo. mota. lu. peicoa. igi. hi. ,, kuru. oke. eku. kon. ogi. mosi. ,, ketog. su. kogi. gi. ati. egbe. ,, moere. mûri. sadsur. tir. tera.	Hebrew.—shikmâh=<i>sycamore</i>. ,, 'êts. gâ=<i>high</i>. Assyrian.—išu. etsn. ḫanû. êlû=<i>high</i>. ,, shakû=<i>high</i>. zikâru=<i>man</i>. ,, kistu=<i>forest</i>. Coptic.—bô. shên. tart=<i>willow?</i> Arabic.—shajar. sidr=<i>lotic-tree</i>. ,, tamar=<i>date-tree</i>. mârâ. Amharic.—zaf.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
ENCLOSURE. English.—Garden. wall. enclosure. court. quarter? park. croft. „ ham. pen. circle. stone? square. „ land. stone. village. earth. mark. acre. „ mead. field. area. park. yard. hall. inn. Old English.—to ear (the land). garth. stead. Sanskrit.—ku=<i>land</i>. cakra=<i>circle</i>. kshetra. Persian.—khāna=<i>inn, house</i>. kureh=<i>globe</i>. Latin.—hortus. arare=<i>to plough</i>. ager. terra=<i>land, terminus</i>. Greek.—ἀγρός. ἀρουρα. γῆ; γαῖα=<i>earth</i>. χώρα=<i>country</i>. κῆπος. „ ἔρα=<i>ploughed land</i>. ἐρα=<i>earth</i>. χόρτος. κώμη=<i>village</i>. „ τεῖχος=<i>wall</i>. ἀγρίς=<i>street</i>. Armenian.—shen=<i>village</i>. dzir=<i>circle</i>. Zend.—yao. za. arta. Hindi, etc.—bagh. hātā. hulka=<i>circle</i>. chark-ona=<i>square</i>. Phrygian.—ganos=<i>garden</i>. Polish.—oraiz. Slavonic.—gradu. mezo. orati = <i>to plough</i>. „ do. gora. hatar=<i>boundary</i>. kode. Lithuanian.—akmu=<i>stone</i>. sena=<i>wall</i>. Celtic.—caer=<i>stone-circle</i>. gardh. dal. mals = <i>field</i>. „ caer=<i>castle</i>. ire. ur=<i>circle</i>. dahhaih. „ donar. llan. kil. tilh. tigh. niagh. t'oad. „ man=<i>plain</i>. kurt? machair. aebadh. dabhoch=<i>farm</i>. French.—champ. Italian.—campa. „ maison=<i>house</i>. carré=<i>square</i>. Scandinavian.—inne. fylki. feld. garth. Gothic.—ëro. German.—menschen. karto=<i>garden</i>. Teutonic.—gan. hof. feld. acker. Italian.—corte=<i>court-yard</i>. campa. Anglo-Saxon.—tun=<i>hedge, fence</i>. gham=<i>earth</i>.	gar;† gare*=<i>land</i>. dega. kat; kaka;* kuh=<i>stone</i>. savana.* tarak; too=<i>earth, land</i>. cancha*=<i>garden</i>. cani=<i>house</i>. kalpulli †=<i>village land</i>. zaca †=<i>garden</i>. hu; kab=<i>house</i>. mohl=<i>village</i>. thalli.† aca=<i>land?</i> marka*=<i>frontier-tower</i>. muya.* mak. nadue=<i>garden</i>. amah; amet=<i>land</i>. muy;* muyuk=<i>circle</i>. in*=<i>house</i>. era;* calli †=<i>house</i>. temēq*=<i>earth</i>. tel; carratu*=<i>stone</i>. deba=<i>village</i>.
TREE. English.—Cane. reed. branch. bough. wood. plant. cedar. „ oak. stick. shoot. pine. acorn? „ tall. high. ash. son? man? boat. Sanskrit.—gaccha. taru. druma. dāru. tu=<i>to grow</i>. vṛiksha. Persian.—būk=vak. vak=<i>oak</i>. fākh=<i>branch</i>. Greek.—ἐνῆρον. καννά. πεύκη=<i>pine</i>. ξύλον. „ φηγός=<i>beech</i>. πένυς=<i>pine</i>. ὕλη. κανών=<i>log</i>. „ μελία=<i>ash-tree</i>. φυτόν=<i>plant</i>. Latin.—arbor. quercus. pinus. fagus. Anglo-Saxon.—furh=<i>fir</i>. tun=<i>hedge</i>. Celtic.—cawn. dru. sarach. vaq=<i>boat</i>. „ bark; corach; curachan=<i>boat</i>. Aryan.—klen=<i>stem</i>. Armenian.—dzar. Slavonic.—drevo. Gothic.—trie. boka. German.—buch=<i>beech</i>. Lithuanian.—tschaka=<i>branch</i>. Norse.—askh=<i>ash</i>. Frisian.—tene=<i>twig</i>. French.—tirer=<i>to shoot?</i> Hindi, etc.—kandh. bo. gach. bun. deo-dar? Punjab.—rūkh.	quauh.* khoka. heicui? * hacha.* sachā.† kah.* kar.† quenua. kan. molli.* meya. kan. shaak. cut.* piku=<i>fir tree</i>. kahhuc. muira.* haccha*=<i>high, great</i>. shuwi. yah. hi. hne.* hi.* aa.* soochis. tze. kira*=<i>branch</i>. sahie.* mamac.* meyah. yahak; cahak=<i>tree</i>. gazo.* acotn=<i>fir tree</i>. acatl=<i>reed</i>. agara*=<i>boat</i>. kagg. haca.* kēi-yū (Esq.)=<i>wood</i>. kēt. skat. sia. koik=<i>wood</i>. che*=<i>trees</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—kin. kwo; tak=<i>spear</i>. tao=<i>sword</i>; knife. „ shik; sah=<i>stone</i>. tuk=<i>dug</i>; dig? „ kat; p'ik; ko-nai=<i>to cut</i>. chiok=<i>cut</i>. „ su; kút=<i>saw</i>. t'ik=<i>cut</i>. kin=<i>axe</i>. Accadian.—kud; tar=<i>to cut</i>. tag=<i>stone</i>. „ ax=<i>knife</i>. ku; dag=<i>weapons</i>. „ shag; digh=<i>stone</i>. Egyptian.—sek; bksu. xrs=<i>sword</i>. xetem=<i>scissors</i>. „ akes. hesq=<i>to cut</i>. korbi; kârti; ska=<i>plough</i>. „ hat; sau; xaqu; shat; ati=<i>to cut</i>. set=<i>arrow</i>. naki; bks=<i>sword</i>. xequi=<i>wound</i>. Malay.—kris=<i>dagger</i>. kapak=<i>axe</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—taka; suka=<i>axe</i>. chueki=<i>knife</i>. aksjo (Lap.) „ sharp. tuka. bechâk=<i>knife</i>. sogam A. kar=<i>to plough</i>; eut. lasem. E. Tartar.—sawa A. suka=<i>axe</i>. saki=<i>to cut</i>. tsakur=<i>stone</i>. African.—sio. sok. aka. oko=<i>stone</i>; <i>spear</i>; <i>hoe</i>. „ dake. azio. uka. ko; lap=<i>knife</i>. kiri=<i>spear</i>. „ qkau=<i>to cut</i>. m'bago. achu; tari=<i>stone</i>. „ taku=<i>stone</i>. katsura=<i>spear</i>. kai=<i>hoe</i>. „ sukare; auchau=<i>knife</i>. ket=<i>to cut</i>.	Hebrew.—sakkin=<i>knife</i>. hereb=<i>sword</i>. „ gâzar=<i>to cut</i>. kâraṯ=<i>to cut</i>. Assyrian.—kakku=<i>weapon</i>. „ pilakku=<i>axe</i>. agullu. „ katû=<i>to cut</i>. „ paṯâru=<i>to cleave</i>. nakkâsu=<i>to cut</i>. „ chachchu=<i>hook</i>. patu=<i>dagger</i>. Arabic.—sikkin=<i>knife</i>. „ hajar=<i>stone</i>. kirzin. „ jazal; jazam=<i>cut</i>. Coptic.—korbi=<i>knife</i>. shôt=<i>cut</i>. „ magi=<i>axe</i>. sêfi=<i>knife</i>. „ onas=<i>to saw</i>. acutus=<i>cut</i>. Amharic.—dak=<i>stone</i>. „ tor=<i>lance</i>. sayf=<i>sword</i>. „ kwdâr=<i>axe</i>; <i>sword</i>.
Chinese.—päng; kung U. yi; yik; shih A. „ tsien; ch'i A. shet (old) A. kat=<i>cut</i>. „ shik; sah=<i>stone</i>. sut=<i>to shoot</i>. tsit; sok=<i>swift</i>. E. Tartar.—at=<i>to shoot</i>. sawa A. saki=<i>to cut</i>. sch=<i>stone</i>. Caucasian.—bzey A. Accadian.—ban; bam U. shar; ru=<i>shoot</i>. „ zin; din A. „ sig=<i>to dart</i>. sita=<i>arc</i>. gish=<i>arrow</i>? Egyptian.—set; sun; mākā A. sāt=<i>stone</i>. „ kōlq=<i>to bend</i>. ūs=<i>bird</i>. sesu=<i>bird</i>. „ sex; shat=<i>to cut</i>. su=<i>wing</i>. st=<i>shoot</i>. alok=<i>arc</i>. „ pet U. ben=<i>arc</i>; bend. shu=<i>wing</i>, feather. Polynesian.—kakaka U. skuri A. Libyan.—eknu=<i>bow</i>; bend. susu=<i>bird</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kyot U. zaa U. sogor U. sogam A. „ saite A. oek A. sirdau A. sahso=<i>stone</i>. „ tem A. chii U. African.—kala. benyo; paka; buta U. „ sa; pisap; pen; appi; se; penēa A. „ pičuma; kebia; mtā; penansoh A. „ esi=<i>knife</i>. susu=<i>bird</i>. oko=<i>spear</i>. ket=<i>to cut</i>. „ koko=<i>hand</i>. sor; kowi A. baka U. „ kokuro=<i>knee</i>. kako=<i>foot</i>.	Hebrew.—ḥets A. „ qesheth U. kidon=<i>dart</i>. Assyrian.—kashlu; midpānu U. „ iṣṣûru=<i>bird</i>. „ izmaru=<i>spear</i>. patu=<i>dagger</i>. Arabic.—kaus U. sikkin=<i>knife</i>. Coptic.—chte; sotbef A. „ pite U. Amharic.—felāzā. kwadâr=<i>axe</i>. „ mezbek=<i>spear</i>. „ agoobota U. tor=<i>lance</i>.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
AXE. English.—knife. stone. to cut. hash. sharp. prick. „ hack. dagger. saw. chop. dig. hoe. anchor? Sanskrit.—anka=<i>a hook</i>. kor; kutt=<i>to cut</i>. „ asi=<i>sword</i>. ak=<i>to cut, pierce</i>. jashti. „ lu <i>to cut</i>. tikslma=<i>pointed, sharp</i>. „ churikā=<i>knife</i>. Zend.—aka=<i>hook, point</i>. Persian.—tabar. tawar. Scandinavian.—kesyas=<i>spear</i>. oex. axe. hugge=<i>to hew</i>. „ sax=<i>sword</i>. frakki=<i>sword</i>. Greek.—ἀξίνη. ἀκων=<i>javelin</i>. κοπέ=<i>to cut</i>. ἀκμή=<i>sharp</i>. „ κόπτω=<i>to strike</i>. ἀκτὴ=<i>broken</i>. τεύχος=<i>an</i> „ instrument. πέλκυσ. κριων=<i>saw</i>. ἀκὴ=<i>point</i>. Latin.—sēcūris. secare=<i>to divide, cut</i>. ascia. „ acus=<i>a needle</i>. acumen=<i>sharpness</i>. „ ascia. sicu. sectio=<i>section</i>. sectum. Celtic.—tuah=<i>to cut</i>. aure=<i>knife</i>. „ tah=<i>axe</i>. (French.—tuer=<i>to kill</i> ?) „ gath=<i>spear</i>. calg=<i>sword</i>. qulach. „ twcca; dāgr=<i>dagger, sword</i>. „ cwtan=<i>to cut</i>. German.—hecht=<i>pike</i>. schläg=<i>stroke</i>. Armenian.—katzin. dabar. qar=<i>stone</i>. Slavonic.—topor. French.—hâche. Greek.—τέμνω=<i>cut</i>. ὄξυς=<i>sharp</i>. ὀάκνειν=<i>to bite</i>. Hindi, etc.—zukham. kat=<i>cut</i>. dokha=<i>saw</i>.	kaka; * cuta; * † llachani*=<i>to cut</i>. chuki=<i>spear</i>. ukhe; shekt=<i>knife</i>. tlaca †=<i>war</i>. eac-sa-que. tlōk=<i>arrow</i>. kak; kat †=<i>stone</i>. pesh=<i>knife</i>. hashag; se-a-pa; kiai=<i>knife</i>. ayri.* ah-so=<i>axe</i>. kaksua=<i>stone</i>. ketchka*=<i>a thorn</i>. akha=<i>bow</i>. snokh=<i>knife</i>. taque=<i>stone</i>. ōōnak; kakkē-lik=<i>harpoon</i> (Esq.). tsk'uls=<i>obsidian</i>. tqta. skk'um. tita; k'tla; ākyek=<i>knife</i>.
U Bow. Λ ARROW. English.—bend. bow-stone. shoot. arc. spear. cut? „ bird; feather? quick; swift; hand? Sanskrit.—dhanus U. çara Λ. ishu Λ. vāna Λ. „ kut=<i>to bend</i>. ak; kutt=<i>to cut</i>. shatate Λ? „ aqy=<i>swift</i>. pakshin=<i>bird</i>. Latin.—sagitta Λ. arcus U. ūs U. Greek.—ῖος Λ. ὀϊστός Λ. τόξον U. ξυρόν=<i>razor</i>. Celtic.—saeth Λ. saighhead Λ. cuing U. „ cuan=<i>sun</i>. Cypriote ?—ti Λ. Khond.—penju. banama=<i>knife</i>. Scandinavian.—bue U. ör Λ. sax=<i>sword</i>. Zend.—aka=<i>a point</i>. Hindi, etc.—kipi Λ. toer Λ. tez=<i>swift</i>. Persiau.—tigrā Λ. nejeh Λ. French.—arc U. Lithuanian.—peiho=<i>knife</i>. Anglo-Saxon.—gar Λ. llaro=<i>swift</i>. German.—schiessen=<i>to shoot</i>. pfeil Λ. hecht=<i>pike</i>. Slavonic.—luk U. lok U. šar=<i>circular</i>. Armenian.—ujed Λ. ağēgin. U. Gothic.—hilpan=<i>bend</i>.	pentat* U. pihī* Λ. parau; * pia* Λ. zā* U. sari † Λ. pana=<i>right hand</i>. us* Λ. sia U. itz †=<i>knife of stone</i>. shatikh Λ. akha; echote* U. sia Λ. quit Λ. ehiquiti; * shekt=<i>knife</i>. tsalpe; sape; ahso; huiā Λ. huachi* U. pesh; kiai=<i>knife</i>. kala*=<i>dart</i>. parani.* leekshoo Λ. mahs; pama=<i>knife</i>. tzah Λ. huira*=<i>bird</i> (=arrow?). hnia Λ. hurapar U. shui*=<i>bird</i>. kā-kle-oke Λ (E.). pit-tēē-kee U (E.). tlōk Λ. skui Λ. scks; tlk'ēt=U. ta'qoats U.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—shan. gok. kau (old)=<i>high</i>. kok. uk=<i>house</i>. kak=<i>horn</i>. „ pik=<i>cliff</i>; <i>peak</i>? pok; pei=<i>back</i>. t'au=<i>head</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—hegy. kurek. bor. kar. to=<i>head</i>. „ ugha; ko=<i>great</i>. ware. mäsas. bälkän. „ tau. tar. tepe. typa. kolloi=<i>neck</i>. dāgh. „ gurēsh. bil. rep. shur=<i>horn</i>. syrr; kolkä=<i>head</i>. „ allok (Lap). kirg. süri=<i>high</i>; <i>big</i>. Egyptian.—set. men. mer. āḫa; ḫi=<i>high</i>. tu. „ tep=<i>head</i>; <i>top</i>. ur=<i>great</i>. ḫu=<i>good</i>. E. Tartar.—alui. oola. ura. Burmese.—k̄yar. Dravidian.—bennu; beri=<i>back</i>. malai. Accadian.—kara. khar. aka=<i>high</i>. tul. ili. „ magh=<i>great</i>. dun=<i>mound</i>; <i>dune</i>? „ kal=<i>high</i>. tag=<i>rock</i>, <i>stone</i>. shag. du=<i>head</i>. „ kala; mahg=<i>great</i>; <i>high</i>. kur=<i>hill</i>. Caucasian.—tau. mta. takt. khar=<i>rock</i>. „ dagh. tar=<i>high</i>. tak=<i>great</i>. African.—ora. oke. baku=<i>great</i>. gara. „ kurā=<i>great</i>. ko; tu=<i>stone</i>; <i>rock</i>. kak=<i>stone</i>. „ hongā=<i>high</i>. sara. ikunda. boro. „ ori; agha=<i>head</i>. mayo. biquāu.	Hebrew.—hôr. harr. harar? „ gib'āh (gab=<i>back</i>). Chaldean.—tûr. Assyrian.—shadû. tillu. ilu=<i>god</i>; „ <i>high</i>. arku=<i>back</i>. kardû= „ <i>strong</i>; <i>brave</i>. rêshû=<i>peak</i>. „ mādû=<i>much</i>. Syrian.—turo. Arabic.—jabal. tel. till. „ sāgri=<i>back</i>. rewq'=<i>horn</i>. Coptic.—tōon. tu. Phœnician.—tyre=<i>rock</i>? Amharic.—tarārā. dubt. „ talak=<i>great</i>. tor=<i>lance</i>. „ dak=<i>stone</i>, <i>rock</i>. „ pallah?
Dravidian.—aneka=<i>many</i>. mahattāna. malai=<i>mountain</i>. Accadian.—mahg. aka. gud. lig. dug. nē. ili=<i>high</i>. „ au; gan=<i>high</i>. Chinese.—da. kok. kao. pih=<i>high</i>. bak. „ hao; hu; ku=<i>good</i>. ta. aug=<i>high</i>. „ mok. mu=<i>much</i>. min. kun=<i>many</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—magas. hōwä=<i>good</i>. bur=<i>good</i>. „ dagh. agha=<i>lord</i>. paca. ki. kar. „ koich. arko. har=<i>high</i>. pirze. maḫ. Egyptian.—āḫa. kai=<i>high</i>. hr=<i>upper</i>, <i>higher</i>. „ heq=<i>king</i>. „ ḫu; muḫ=<i>good</i>. teḫ=<i>weight</i>. ka=<i>bull</i>. Caucasian.—māghla. tar. dagh=<i>hill</i>. moka=<i>heavy</i>. tak. African.—baka. ora; gara=<i>mountain</i>. kolu. tu. kak=<i>stone</i>. „ boro. ori=<i>head</i>. eku. bua. oduku. kurā.	Hebrew.—gē'eh=<i>high</i>. rabb= „ <i>great</i>. Assyrian.—paklu=<i>strong</i>. „ rabû. mādû. shakû. „ emûku. élu=<i>high</i>. Amharic.—dubr=<i>mountain</i>. talak. „ amrak. Phœnician.—melek=<i>king</i>. Arabic.—kabir. rewq'=<i>horn</i>. Coptic.—naa. masha=<i>much</i>. „ nasht=<i>strong</i>.
Egyptian.—peh=<i>buttocks</i>. past; tes=<i>back</i>. tep=<i>head</i>. tat=<i>body</i>. „ tas=<i>stand</i>? next=<i>strong</i>. kha(t)=<i>belly</i>. Accadian.—kur; tag=<i>hill</i>; <i>rock</i>; <i>stone</i>. Chinese.—pei; pok=<i>back</i>. pih=<i>high</i>. bak=<i>great</i>. „ pat=<i>foot</i>; <i>stand</i>. kok=<i>hill</i>. kap=<i>top</i>? Indo-Chin.—kyaw. piya=<i>head</i>. hachur=<i>hill</i>. tau; ko; po=<i>hill</i>. Polynesian.—poo=<i>head</i>. ainos. poro=<i>big</i>. Thibetan.—p'yir. pyi=<i>behind</i>. bash=<i>head</i>. Dravidian.—bennu. purem. pin; pinti=<i>behind</i>. Hindi.—pet; peeth=<i>belly</i>; <i>back</i>. Caucasian.—tep=<i>stone</i>. bugh=<i>back</i>. topti; teb=<i>stone</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—put. zurt. buko. khopp. macha. kurek=<i>hill</i>. „ tepe=<i>hill</i>. tep=<i>head</i>; <i>top</i>. dagh=<i>hill</i>. (peka=<i>belly</i>.) African.—baku; kura=<i>great</i>. tu; ko; slak; kak=<i>stone</i>.	Coptic.—api=<i>head</i>. „ nasht=<i>strong</i>. Assyrian.—arku=<i>back</i>. „ paklu=<i>strong</i>. Hebrew.—gab=<i>back</i>. Amharic.—dak=<i>stone</i>; <i>rock</i>. Syriac.—turo=<i>hill</i>. (See also, “Crooked.”)

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
MOUNTAIN. English.—hill. peak. neck. stone. rock. horn. „ high. head. back. pike. tree? great. big. „ shoulder? pillar? shap. fell. dune. Sanskrit.—kūta; kakud=<i>peak</i>. adari. giri. „ parvata. mahā=<i>great</i>. tu=<i>to grow</i>? „ ucea=<i>high</i>. stūpa=<i>tope</i>. Hindi.—ghāt=<i>mountain-pass</i>. koh. giri. pūhar. Punjab.—adari? koh. roh. Persian.—khoo. kuh. yak=<i>shoulder</i>. bala=<i>high</i>. shuru=<i>horn</i>. Greek.—ὄρος. πέτρα=<i>rock</i>. πάρος. κολωνός. ἀχίη=<i>neck</i>. „ κάρα=<i>head</i>. ὄκρῖς=<i>rocky peak</i>. πάχῖς; νῶτας=<i>back</i>. „ χῶμα=<i>mound</i>. Latin.—mons. collis. altus=<i>high</i>. collum=<i>neck</i>. tergum=<i>back</i>. Celtic.—mam. torr. ard. pen. mor=<i>great</i>. „ man. maen. eottndh. eruach. cairn. „ monadh. tyr. tor. tur. bal. knock. „ eul=<i>back</i>. duna. dun. Scandinavian.—holl. brekla. kaugr=<i>mound</i>. högde=<i>height</i>. Armenian.—dar=<i>hills</i>. bar. sar. qar=<i>rock</i>. Zend.—hara. tan? buland=<i>high</i>. Bokhara.—tag. Lithuanian.—rags=<i>horn</i>. German.—hugel. hoch; höhe=<i>high</i>. „ berg. bug=<i>shoulder</i>. rüchen=<i>back</i>. stark=<i>strong</i>. Slavonic.—gorā. hrib. rog=<i>horn</i>. (? Eng.=<i>rock</i>.)	quauhtla.* oreu.* areu.* hoo-tah. té; tee; tepe; † tipi=<i>rock</i>. callu? * peghe*=<i>head, peak</i>. alhi. ku=<i>rock</i>. tuk=<i>stone</i>. xanth. † ikah=<i>head</i>. era; * cocu*=<i>house</i>. toak. or. k'eq. kakhu*=<i>top of a hill, peak</i>. kuh=<i>rock</i>. da†=<i>great</i>. khollo*=<i>strong; hill</i>. mah*=<i>head</i>. aach=<i>much</i>. oreu.* atun; manoho; † haccha; * huey* =<i>great</i>. pan; toro=<i>head</i>. hitka=<i>high</i>. pata.* japa.* ogha†=<i>God</i>. chahta. makta=<i>strong</i>. haca*=<i>tree</i>. quauh*=<i>tree</i>. gu=<i>head</i>. kaac. khuta*=<i>good</i>. ukka=<i>great</i>. tee-pee. hitka=<i>high</i>. smānt. tākat, apoo=<i>head</i>.
GREAT. English.—much. many. good. high. strong. „ big. duke? enough. mountain. chief. „ tree. long. heavy. rick=<i>royal</i>. Sanskrit.—mahā. aga. kratu. gaccha=<i>tree</i>. „ mahārāja=<i>prince</i>. mahatva. tavas. tu=<i>strong</i>? Slavonic.—mnogee. Zend.—mese. Hindi.—bara. Greek.—μέγας. πάρος=<i>hill</i>. εὖ=<i>good</i>. κάπτος. ἥψ. „ κράτειν. πάχῖς=<i>back</i>. γίγας. βάπυς=<i>heavy</i>. Latin.—magis=<i>great</i>. dux=<i>leader</i>. magister=<i>master</i>. Celtic.—hir. huan=<i>sun</i>. yi. mor. mad=<i>good</i>. „ ard. kun. hu?=<i>chief, lord</i>. dia=<i>God</i>. „ orda. erg. dag=<i>good</i>. German.—hoch; höhe=<i>high</i>. mancher. dick. Hindi.—oon'cha=<i>high</i>. look.	haccha.* huey.* hue=<i>sun</i>? nim.† hockunk=<i>high</i>. manaho.† hitke. mach=<i>much</i>. makta=<i>young, strong</i>. da.† aach; mieck†=<i>much</i>. alli=<i>good</i>. pachu.* kotai=<i>strong</i>. manra.† ogiman=<i>chief</i>. mishi. ogha†=<i>God</i>. na. gi-chi=<i>great</i>. hitka=<i>high</i>. ajar; * ayar*=<i>chief</i>. mochi=<i>much</i>. la=<i>good</i>. hanak=<i>above, on high</i>. hucō=<i>good</i>. pacha; * zaenti=<i>great</i>. haca*=<i>tree</i>. caçique*=<i>chief</i>. k'eq; qūēt=<i>many</i>. ato; ai; ia=<i>good</i>. huk=<i>good</i>.
BACK. English.—behind. body? buttocks? shoulder. belly? mountain. „ strong? great? erect. stone? head. bent? Sanskrit.—prishṭha? kakud; parvata=<i>hill</i>. śak=<i>capable</i>. Greek.—ὀπίσω. πύγῃ=<i>buttocks</i>. πάρος=<i>hill</i>. πάχῖς. Celtic.—torr; peu=<i>hill</i>. mum=<i>back</i>. Old Norse.—baust. Persian.—pusht. kuh=<i>shoulder</i>. Hindi, etc.—koh; pa'har; tope=<i>hill</i>. peeth=<i>back</i>. German.—bauch=<i>belly</i>. rücken. Russian.—speena. Latin.—tergum. dorsum.	titi. maahuh.* tepe=<i>hill</i>. peghe*=<i>peak; hill; head</i>. pam=<i>belly</i>. apoo; pu=<i>head</i>. tee; ku=<i>rock</i>. tepet†=<i>rock</i>. deri=<i>belly</i>. tebou*=<i>stone</i>. pacha*=<i>great</i>. dat=<i>to stand up</i>. pata=<i>mountain</i>. tetl; † kat=<i>stone</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Accadian.—zi=<i>son</i>. shòr=<i>little</i>. tè=<i>child</i>. Chinese.—tzi=<i>son</i>. siao; wei=<i>little</i>. shao=<i>young</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kis; hena=<i>little</i>. su; pu; sakko=<i>son</i>. ,, hene. kis. sakko; sua; siun=<i>son</i>. ,, ksil; kistin. pien; pei wuz (Lap.)=<i>son</i>. Egyptian.—sa=<i>son</i>. nem; sher=<i>little</i>. ,, sherau=<i>young</i>. nem=<i>little</i>. Mongol.—oceai; chuken=<i>son</i>. asika=<i>young</i>. Polynesian.—keichi=<i>child</i>. Caucasian.—koton. bish=<i>son</i>. African.—kiki; òkere=<i>little</i>. kuko=<i>chicken</i>. ,, dsòn. nana.	Hebrew.—ben=<i>son</i>. tsâ'ir=<i>little</i>. ,, katon=<i>little</i>. Assyrian.—sakhru. işu. sherru. ,, zêru; mâru; pitêku=<i>child</i>. ,, pischu; lissu=<i>young</i>; <i>bird</i>. Coptic.—shêri=<i>son</i>. kudshi? ,, kougi=<i>little</i>. Amharic.—tanash. ledsh=<i>son</i>. ,, teket? Arabic.—ibn=<i>son</i>. çaghîr=<i>little</i>.
Chinese.—p'ak=<i>soul</i>. ung. bam. ki=<i>spirit</i>. ,, eh'ui. jin. t'ien. tsui. Mongol.—ulâhe. ki=<i>life</i>. shalki. Accadian.—ama. imi. zu. ti. tu. pi=<i>nose</i>. pa. Egyptian.—nef. ka=<i>ghost</i>. maâ ?=<i>air</i>. ,, auχ=<i>life</i>. ta. nefer=<i>good</i>. hefi=<i>to fly</i>. ba=<i>soul</i>. Polynesian.—matangi. raka=<i>wind-god</i>. Kurile.—keeru. Ugro-Altaic.—tuul. päg (Lap.). tol. u'at. mâse. pei. ,, shil. waim. at. yel. charru. ang=<i>nose</i>. Caucasian.—kaha. kari. Basque.—aitz. Dravidian.—velu. keli. Mongol.—salki. African.—pepa=<i>to blow</i>. phecho. wof=<i>bird</i>. ,, fo=<i>to breathe</i>. mi.	Assyrian.—shâru. pû. rûtu. ,, amâtu=<i>word</i>. napištu. Hebrew.—ôph=<i>bird</i>. rûχ. ,, nâshaf=<i>to blow</i>. auaf=<i>breath</i>. ,, pûχ. Syriac.—nekhire=<i>nostrils</i>. Coptic.—aph=<i>nose</i>. Amharic.—nefas. Arabic.—rîh.
Chinese.—t'ien. ti. jin. chie. kwa=<i>high</i>. ,, hu=<i>god</i>. te=<i>power</i>. tsai=<i>to rule</i>. ,, ka; ta=<i>high</i>, <i>great</i>. kon=<i>star</i>. ,, kung; kun=<i>king</i>. chu=<i>lord</i>. hao=<i>good</i>. Indo-Chinese.—ko=<i>great</i>. Thibetan.—sha. Ugro-Altaic.—aghâ. asa. kan. kaiza=<i>sun</i>. ,, âlâ. padshai=<i>chief</i>, <i>lord</i>. tara. khun=<i>sun</i>. ,, kuu=<i>moon-goddess</i>. beg. djar. pa. kaiza=<i>sun</i>. ,, jen. ut. ur. Accadian.—u. su=<i>sun</i>. mau=<i>king</i>. dug=<i>good</i>. ,, un. kun; hu=<i>bright</i>, <i>glorious</i>. uku=<i>king</i>. ,, zir=<i>bright</i>. gu=<i>fire</i>. aka=<i>great</i>. ,, kur; gur=<i>strong</i>, <i>great</i>. E. Tartar.—kaau. chen=<i>great</i>. khan=<i>king</i>. namm. ,, Burchan.—hanc=<i>idol</i>. Egyptian.—ntr; ahn; hua=<i>good</i>. χu; kâ=<i>good</i>, <i>high</i>. ,, ûar; haq; ati=<i>king</i>. sab=<i>light</i>. âχa=<i>great</i>. ,, mnx=<i>good</i>. Osir(is). Caucasian.—bhaga. African.—oba. kauk. hon. su=<i>sun</i>. kuru. ,, kion=<i>sun</i>. kaku. soko. kanu. ,, zoo. sochus. juko. cyo=<i>good</i>. zuzu=<i>god</i>. ,, mahhu=<i>good</i>. kun=<i>chief</i>. ani?	Hebrew.—Jah. el. sar=<i>prince</i>. ,, rabb=<i>great</i>. Assyrian.—Bel. ilu. ênu=<i>lord</i>. ,, sharru=<i>king</i>. bêlu=<i>lord</i>. ,, kênî=<i>good</i>. maliku=<i>chief</i>. ,, ishatsu=<i>fire</i>. shamshu=<i>sun</i>. ,, rabû=<i>prince</i>. ,, ellu=<i>glorious</i>. digirû. tabu=<i>good</i>. Arabic.—allah. tâjjib=<i>good</i>. ,, malik=<i>king</i>. shaikh=<i>chief</i>. ,, kabir=<i>great</i>. khair=<i>good</i>. Coptic.—nouti. noufi=<i>good</i>. Phœnician.—melek=<i>king</i>. Amharic.—amlâk. bago=<i>good</i>. ,, jazer. zer. esger.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
SMALL. English.—little. son. wee. short. Sanskrit.—anuka. kṛiṣa. su=<i>to beget</i>. Hindi.—kuchh=<i>little</i>. soot=<i>son</i>. pi'sur; bin; pootr=<i>son</i>. Celtic.—guchi. meac; zen=<i>son</i>. bag. bychan. Greek.—μικρός. τέκνον=<i>child</i>. παῖς=<i>girl</i>. βραχὺς. Latin.—natus=<i>son</i>. puer=<i>boy</i>. parvus. exiguus. French.—petit. Persian.—pisr=<i>son</i>. Slavonic.—küssa=<i>short</i>. German.—klein. schwach. sohn=<i>son</i>. Armenian.—pokr. tziek. Scandinavian.—smaa. Gothic —sumus=<i>son</i>.	eenek; na; cin;* tzi; mitze=<i>son</i>. kooch=<i>little</i>. chichi.† chupi.* taka; hake=<i>son</i>. sie.† pisi=<i>little</i>. peeskee; pusau=<i>son</i>. eenek=<i>son</i>. hua;† saka=<i>son</i>. nonn=<i>son</i>. siex? cin=<i>boy</i>. mikkee (Esq.). kuič'sa. aha.
WIND. English.—air. breath. to blow. life. soul. nostril. „ ghost. spirit. puff. tempest. bird? Sanskrit.—vā=<i>breathe</i> (root) an. asura=<i>spirit</i>. „ vayu. vaç=<i>to speak</i>. vad. dhu=<i>to shake</i>. Latin.—anima=<i>breath, life</i>. aura. aer=<i>air</i>. „ ventus. vates=<i>a prophet</i> (divine afflatus). „ vitis=<i>life</i>. Eolus=<i>wind-god</i>. vox. vocis=<i>voice</i>. Greek.—ἀπ. ἀφα. ἄνυ=<i>to blow</i>. πλέω. ἄνεμος. ναῦς=<i>ship</i>. „ φῦσαω=<i>to blow</i>. πλεῖν=<i>to sail</i>. ψυχὴ=<i>soul</i>. German.—puff=<i>puff</i>. nachen=<i>ship</i>. Celtic.—chwa. gwyn. anaid. Russian.—vatree=<i>it is windy</i>. vyéter. Lithuanian.—vėsas. Hindi.—hawa. lēna? Armenian.—hog'm.	vahere.* yah. ike. wayra.* vateca.* pōham. aha. takhu.† ano*=<i>sky</i>; god? wahi=<i>heavens</i>. puhu.* nunu=<i>spirit</i>. moni=<i>soul, spirit</i>. uk; pah=<i>nose</i>. haca;* su=<i>life</i>. iāla. h'hah. su=<i>life</i>. huaira*=<i>mind</i>. naual*=<i>spirit</i>; force. ank=<i>house</i> (?=<i>life</i>). yoli=<i>life</i>. puchura*=<i>feather</i>. ha=<i>mouth</i>. chi=<i>mouth</i>. kikua*=<i>speech</i>. pah=<i>nose</i>. henka=<i>nostril</i>. qai=<i>mouth</i>. ā-nō-ēē; towing-ā=<i>spirit</i> (Esq.). iroucan†=<i>devil</i>. vok; vaku*=<i>bird</i>; to fly.
God. English.—great spirit. sun? king. good. „ many. much (great). captain. duke. Sanskrit.—pati=<i>lord</i>. pa=<i>ruler</i>. aga=<i>mountain</i>. „ su=<i>good</i>. deva. siva. rājā=<i>king</i>. mahā=<i>great</i>. Latin.—deus. dei. Greek.—Ζεὺς. θεός. Κύριε=<i>O Lord!</i> καλῶς; εὖ=<i>good</i>. Gothic.—tuiseo. Teutonic.—tio. German.—Herr=<i>master</i>. Slavonic.—dzien. czar. perron. duhe=<i>spirit</i>. „ Bog; Bogu. korolee=<i>king</i>. Persian.—pasha. shah. kon=<i>sun</i>. kuda. khūb=<i>good</i>. bagh. „ khodā=<i>self-created?</i> Armenian.—der=<i>lord</i>. Astonadz. Celtic.—huan=<i>sun</i>. hor=<i>great</i>. cun=<i>lord</i>. „ fal=<i>king</i>. diu. yi. hu? Pictish.—den=<i>sun</i>. Scandinavian.—kon=<i>a chief, or great man</i>. Teutonic.—mannus=<i>1st man, and son of Tuiseo</i>. „ kōnig. Phrygian.—saba (? <i>sun-god</i>). Zend.—Ahura-mazda=<i>supreme spirit</i>. Sanskrit.—bhadra=<i>good</i>. asura=<i>spirit</i>. Hindi.—khoo'da. ullah. rub.	Ilhui eahua†=<i>master of heavens, sun</i>. ken=<i>fire</i>. ken.* tsa†=<i>power</i>. ayar*=<i>chief</i>. ata. alli*=<i>good</i>. ogha.† du. eha. teo.† tu.† quallo†=<i>good</i>. teotl.† tewa=<i>good</i>. tavai=<i>great</i>. teotes=<i>sky</i>; day. te=<i>sun</i>. tattsā.* haecha*=<i>great</i>. khon=<i>sun</i>. ogimau=<i>chief</i>. hunab-ku.† pacha-camac*=<i>the creator, god</i>. perruna-mouuri.* niou. hun=<i>fire</i>. ogi. hatun=<i>great</i>. illu=<i>moon</i>. hoē; huai.* heue. hue=<i>sun</i>. yah;* tshi=<i>sun</i>. huain*=<i>fire</i>. aw=<i>people</i>. tupanna.* ku.† manco-capac*=<i>1st Peruvian king</i>. tenchlitli=<i>war-chief</i>. ato†=<i>good</i>. manito=<i>the great spirit</i>. atauki*=<i>prince</i>. sibu.† zibo.† manaho†=<i>great</i>. pacha*=<i>great</i>. tepeu=<i>king</i>; ruler.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
E. Tartar.—pata. tukia. garssu=<i>feather</i>. gascha. Chinese.—mao. ki. pi=<i>bik</i>. tsiao. kiao=<i>cock</i>. ,, gau=<i>wild goose</i> (<i>gander</i>). ,, tui; tsui=<i>wings</i>. hui; fei; pi; pit=<i>to fly</i>. ,, tsui=<i>wind</i>. niao. chui; yü=<i>to fly</i>. Etrusean.—eu “B.” Accadian.—tu. ghu. pak? pa=<i>wing</i>. tin. ,, mu-shiu. sig; id-ghu=<i>eagle</i>. dik=<i>to dart</i>. zu=<i>wing</i>. Caucasian.—neki=<i>to fly</i>. busi=<i>to fly</i>. kotu=<i>hen</i>. Egyptian.—aa. ta. seša. ,, af; ap; pai; pi; patex; hefi=<i>to fly</i>. ,, achom=<i>eagle</i>. ,, maā; shu=<i>wing</i>; <i>feather</i>. bak=<i>hawk</i>. hip=<i>ibis</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kakai=<i>cock</i>. kush. surum. koosch. euek=<i>to fly</i>. tyly=<i>feather</i>. kuruk=<i>eagle</i>. tual=<i>feather</i>. kum. gum. kuk. yü=<i>wing</i>. African.—pig. pese. susu. perat=<i>fowl</i>. ,, esu. he. henam. pidli. pakue. ,, kuko=<i>chicken</i>. papa=<i>to fly</i>. hu. ,, oho. ha=<i>to go</i>. wof=<i>bird</i>. kono. ,, mo. chu. eye. mesin. ezo=<i>bee</i>.	Hebrew.—ôph. kânâf=<i>wing</i>. Assyrian.—iṣṣûru. pischu? ,, gappu=<i>wing</i>. parâshu=<i>to fly</i>. ,, ziḳḳu; shâru=<i>wind</i>. Arabic.—tair. Coptic.—apoi. Amharic.—af. semb=<i>to fly</i>.
Chinese.—pa. shé. sia. zé. min. seh=<i>tongue</i>. Egyptian.—sep. seta. hefi? ,, nait; shnâ=<i>sacred serpent</i>. Libyan.—azen. Caucasian.—gweli. Burmese.—ngah=<i>fish</i>. Accadian.—zir. su=<i>lip</i>. ru-sh. Dravidian.—nâgam. Ugro-Altaic.—nanza. ezdissa. nalem=<i>tongue</i>. African.—nya. ze. siweba. zebe. sa. ,, baza=<i>lizard</i>. edso. agña. ewa. kâdi. ,, nyôka. noa. boare=<i>fish</i>. nyô.	Hebrew.—nun=<i>fish</i>. ,, tzepha'. nâhâsh. sârâph. Assyrian.—ṣîru. Arabic.—haiyat. ghûl. Coptic.—hof. aspe=<i>tongue</i>. Amharic.—zando.
Dravidian.—kappal. padagu. toni. kaikal=<i>tree</i>. Kurile.—tship? Chinese.—bat. kan=<i>trunk of tree</i>. muk=<i>tree</i>; <i>house</i>. ,, ch'wen. lorcha? ch'uk. pu. tao. pae'. Egyptian.—baka; kaka; ba=<i>tree</i>. ,, qaqa. kari. bari. seket=<i>ark</i>. ,, maχen. mah=<i>oars</i>. maā?=<i>wind</i>. bāut=<i>house</i>. Caucasian.—nawi. t'argi. kaf. Accadian.—kan=<i>tree</i>. mak; ma=<i>ship</i>. kiku=<i>house</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kaic. kayak. hajo. filiki. ,, kyna; cha; akhak=<i>tree</i>. kireb. ,, djaw. kebe. kop. kōna=<i>tree</i>. African.—bwata. sanduk. kuku. oko. eya. ogbo. ,, kanowa. kokua. koye=<i>tree</i>. achu.	Assyrian.—elippu. ,, kanû=<i>cane, tree</i>. ,, mû=<i>water</i>. Coptic.—goi. Hebrew.—tebah=<i>ark, chest</i>. Arabic.—dhow. felûkah. ,, markab. ,, fulk. qârîb. sambook. Amharic.—markab.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH *
BIRD. English.—to fly. wing. feather. fowl. hawk. pen? hen. cuckoo. cock. to shoot. wind? parrot. pigeon? fly. Sanskrit.—pat=<i>to fly</i>. pakshin. āpat. ,, plu=<i>to fly</i>. paksha=<i>wing</i>. vaka=<i>crane</i>. ,, kāka=<i>crow</i>. kukkṇa=<i>cock</i>. C. Indian.—ure. orak. Lithuanian.—musia=<i>to fly</i>. Latin.—pluma; penna=<i>feather</i>. apis. ,, piens=<i>cuckoo</i>. aquila=<i>eagle</i>. Fr. aigle. Greek.—πτέρων=<i>wing</i>. ὄρνις. πλέω=<i>to sail</i>. φεύγειν=<i>to fly</i>. ,, πτόμαι=<i>to fly</i>. πτείνος. ὠκύς=<i>quick</i>. Albanian.—ζορζορ. Celtic.—poused. fag. piodt=<i>to fly</i>; dore. ,, eun. iun. ite=<i>feather</i>. peacem=<i>to fly</i>. Slavonic.—ptitsa; pteatzā; ptak=<i>bird</i>. mucha=<i>a fly</i>. German.—vögel. fliegen=<i>to fly</i>. schiessen=<i>to shoot</i>. Zend.—machās=<i>fly</i>. (Latin.—musca.) Armenian.—thrchoun. bad=<i>duck</i>.	naku;* anka*=<i>eagle</i>. vahere*=<i>wind</i>. hue.* pa-hue=<i>to fly</i>. pa=<i>hand</i>; wing. guere.* huira* huakam=<i>to call</i>. palmani*=<i>to fly</i>. pat-pa=<i>wing</i>. huaka=<i>hawk</i>. kukaia. pisku.* penassee. tsit. piksi=<i>feather</i>. sinwa. shui; kuku=<i>feather</i>; bird. pipil.* zit. pōna.* she-ah; toubanna; hunsu=<i>feather</i>. kaenne. patnani*=<i>to fly</i>. ma-ak=<i>eagle</i>. zaqui†=<i>to fly</i>. tzuli.* pi-la-wa=<i>turkey</i>. pu-hu=<i>wind</i>. naku*=<i>heron</i>. vok.† aha; huanu*=<i>wind</i>. mou. huku.* shōōlook=<i>feather</i> (E.) mit-tik=<i>duck</i> (E.). tōtli. ts'ek. spiyu. mōok=<i>duck</i>. mamie=<i>fly</i>. maran=<i>hawk</i>.
SNAKE. English.—fish? viper. adder. tongue? newt? ,, asp. serpent. [bowels? god? Hyde Clarke.] Sanskrit.—ṣesha. ahi. sarpa. Hindi, etc.—sāmp. mar. ,, sankīn. carawilli. karait. ,, kupper. gokurah=<i>cobra</i>? Persian.—azhder. Latin.—serpens. serpo=<i>to creep</i>. Greek.—ὄφης. ὄχης. σκώληξ=<i>worm</i>. Armenian.—ots. Celtic.—sarf. nathair. neidr. ghar. German.—schlange. Scandinavian.—nadr. skammi.	nangar. katari.* atosis. noheer. amari.* boa.* sebh. kebi.† tebek.† kenebak. wa-ka. koh. coatl.† shi-giva. okt. esheista. shardee. see-see-ah. tenilla*=<i>tongue</i>. x'hoke. cik, sī'tiem.
SHIP. English.—boat. tree? canoe. ark. dug-out. bark. skiff. Sanskrit.—udaka=<i>water</i>. nau. Scandinavian.—snekja. knori. skuta. kane. German.—segel=<i>sail</i>. nachen=<i>boat</i>. kahn. Dutch.—calute. Latin.—navis. scapha Celtic.—curachan (<i>coracle</i>). vaq=<i>boat</i>. Persian.—nau. Lithuanian.—trouks. Slavonic.—karawi. bot. zuwik=<i>fish</i>. Anglo-Saxon.—bat. Greek.—ναὺς. σκεῦος. κέπη=<i>oar</i>.	chimaum. shunah? kajak; kei-yat (Esq.) huampu.* canona.* kaoua. haka=<i>wind</i>. yahak=<i>tree</i>. cahak. shakah. âtqes. khoka; ket; kah; hue=<i>tree</i>. k'an=<i>tree</i>. piraga, quenmua, huaquera.* pah-a. oomidk (Esq.). kēe-yū=<i>wood</i> (E.). na-pāk-to (Esq.)=<i>tree</i>. wah-lee. kuinētł. squam. k'aiq=<i>wood</i>. yā'uk. ne'quitl. qsa. kanu*=<i>fish</i>.

SUNDRY.

- Malay.—mati. Burmese.—nethc=*black*.
 Chinese.—ku. k'ut (old). mut. mí. mo. lu.
 „ tsut. pat=*to kill*. kik=*blood*. shat=*kill*. bú. t.
 Accadian.—mud=*blood*. mug? mu=*war*. dūg?
 „ kukwa. gul=*to destroy*. bad=*die*. ki-magh=*coffin*.
 „ gha=*to destroy*. māt=*bad*.
 „ nakû=*to sacrifice*.
 E. Tartar.—eche=*bad*. Turkish —ghoul=*ghost*.
 Ugro-Altaic.—kaloma=*death*. margh=*death*.
 „ murhe. hara=*black*. mara=*to kill*. mana.
 „ taro; gerra=*soldier*. teulo=*tomb*. öhmeck=*to die*.
 Etruscan.—kulma=*tomb*? nat=*to kill*. cul?
 Egyptian.—mut. mātes. mer. teχ=*to kill*.
 „ χeru=*war*, *soldier*. sek.
 „ χa=*corpse*. āk; meru=*tomb*. aχer=*enemy*.
 „ māka=*to fight*.
 „ amenti=*Hades*. neqer=*to fight*. neki=*dagger*.
 „ tu; māt=*bad*. mashā=*soldier*. sep=*to kill*.
 African.—mutu. nigu. ku. maku. idu.
 „ mimet (Berber). mutwapa. mayi.
 „ menfo. kukwa. m-mut. moti. nagu.
 „ dake. kakwa. kikwa. shule. ti=*black*.
 „ ko; kawe. kase=*war*. ka=*bitter*, *bad*.

SEMITIC.

- Hebrew.—māweth. meth=*corpse*.
 „ qātal=*kill*. mut=*to die*.
 Assyrian.—mūtu. ṭabakhu=*to kill*.
 „ mātu=*to die*. ḳabru=*grave*.
 „ pagru.
 „ arallu=*Hades*.
 „ mītu=*dead*. dāku=*to kill*.
 Arabic.—maut. māt=*he died*.
 „ sadaka=*alms*.
 „ makbara=*tomb*. leil=*night*.
 „ makārib=*priests*; *sacrifices*.
 Coptic.—mon. mori?
 Amharic.—mot. makabar=*tomb*.

- Dravidian.—karnppu=*black*. ira.
 Caucasian.—jeg=*bad*. seri=*night*.
 Ugro-Altaic.—bak. keka; haika=*bad*. kara=*black*. gi (Fin.).
 „ mik. yin; am=*black*. sin (old)=*sick*.
 Chinese.—kek=*night*. ak=*bad*. hāk (old)=*black*. mek.
 E. Tartar.—eche=*bad*.
 Accadian.—tuku; suko. nko. kaka=*bitter*. daké=*dead*.
 „ ak; gig=*sick*. gul. nga=*not*. neti; time=*black*.
 „ kukki=*bad*.
 Egyptian.—uχa; kek=*night*. at'a=*evil*.
 „ χu=*demon*. māt; asti=*bad*, *nasty*.
 „ senk=*black*. māk=*bad*. aχer=*enemy*.
 „ χequi=*wound*. ariki=*bad*, *evil*?
 „ tu=*bad*. alhai=*sick*. qerh. χabt=*dark*.
 Libyan.—ikma=*it hurts* (= *pain*).
 African.—n'ko. kigi. okun=*black*.
 „ tuku. daké=*dead*. kaka; ka=*bitter*.
 „ neti=*black*. kukwa=*dead*. nga=*not*.
 „ dibī=*bad*. koka=*old*. dudu=*black*.

- Hebrew.—lail=*night*. 'ikkesh=*crooked*.
 „ ra'g=*bad*.
 Coptic.—krh. kaké=*dark*. rūhc=*evening*.
 „ eushé. egôrh.
 Arabic.—azraq=*black*; *blue*. tzill=*shadow*.
 Assyrian.—dāku; ṭabakhu=*to kill*.
 „ āku=*wicked*. hī'shu=*wicked*.
 „ da'ummatu=*darkness*.
 „ sāmu=*dark*. šillu=*shade*.
 Amharic.—let. kefoo=*bad*.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
DEATH. English.—to die. corpse. to kill. bury. war. „ mummy. main. battle. murder. destroy. Sanskrit.—naç. mṛityu (root=mṛi) han=to kill. „ dhūtā=dead. makta=a fighter. „ maraya=to crush. mah=to immolate. hâra=war. „ maka=sacrifice. kâla. „ karin=soldier. sagh=to kill. Hindi.—mārnā=to kill. muā=dead. kubr; muz'ar=grave. Latin.—mors, mortis. Mars=god of war. bellum=war. „ nex. necare=to kill. mori=to die. „ manes=hades. telum=weapon. Spanish.—muerte. Ang.-Saxon.—quelan=to perish. French.—mourir. deuil=mourning. guerre=war. „ tuer=to kill. Celtic.—mort. maw. marw. peicta=soldier. marb. „ tuam=tomb. meath. masu. atbal=to perish. Scandinavian.—dod. deja. val. her=soldier? mört=dark. German.—mat. tod. tödten=to kill. schwert=sword. Lithuanian.—mirti=to die. Albanian.—χepe=war. Slavonic.—mertvee. mrĕh. moru. Lyeian.—guar=tomb. Greek.—νεκρός=dead. θίω. τέμνω. καρ=soldier. „ κακός=bad. μάχη=battle. πτώμα=corpse. „ χάρμη=war. μάχη=battle. τάφος=tomb. Zend.—naçu=corpse. mrt. murd. mar. Hindi.—murda=corpse. Armenian.—mah.	mictlan.† mutu.† mucan. naka*=to kill. temictia†=to kill. mou=to die. k'oi. mara;* mean; marani;† ma-wa=to kill. dū†=death. meca; nakhani*=to kill. neketali*=death. toca=to bury (Otomí). amaya. totlac†=corpse. toca†=to bury. umanu.* makana*=club. miqui†=to die. malki†=corpse. mikka†=tomb. ongul. meme. mui=potion. malki*=mummy? muickit. mulu†=dead. huanu*=to die. maran*=a club; falcon. akka=arrow. tua=to kill. mak'a=sacrifice. zuk. kari; gawi†=war; soldier. ka=war. mate=dark. tlelā'mas. elka. tē'aquu=to kill.
NIGHT. English.—dark. bad. evil. hard? black. blind. „ shade. sin. (negation). pain. ache. etc. Sanskrit.—naktā. agha=sin. rātri. lōk=pain. „ kashṭa=bad. çyāma=black. gup=to hide. „ kâla=black. gub=to hide. „ rātri. Zend.—aghe=bad. Persian.—siah=black. Hindi.—kharāb=bad. kala; si'yah=black. Greek.—κακός=bad. νύξ=night. σκιά=shadow. μέλας. „ ἄχος=pain, ache. ἄτη=hurt. οὐκ=not. „ ἐγχεμα=pain. αἰχμή=sharp; pointed. Celtic.—dee. torca; poe; dorch; dubh=black. bé. cé. „ dhu. noco=night. nocht. oidche. „ dorchadas. garu=bitter. Latin.—niger=black. nox, noctis. orcus=hades. „ cæcus=blind. German.—nacht. schlecht=bad. nicht=not. Slavonic.—noc. mrāk. Old Norse.—rök=dark. Scandinavian.—blakka=black. mörk=darkness. sort. Armenian.—seaw=black. dew=devil. French.—soir. nuit. Italian.—sera=evening.	chamaka;* akahha; yana; kus=black. oca.† coco. kaehka. haru;* kaka; ku-kush=bad. mate. kaak=bad, black. lox=devil. tuta.* anak*=cruel. za.* yami.* tau=black. ankas*=bluish, dark. çyama=smoky. ukku†=wicked. yamun.* heçat=shade. tuta*=night. ati=bad, unlucky. vacra*=evil, crooked. natub*=shadow. hucha*=sin. aya=illness. dū=death. qana. na=not. oo-noo-ak. nek=sick. tak=dark (E.). taka*=dung. ts'eq=black. snēt. nāt. tāt. xibah†=to frighten. N.B.—(See, Crooked, Old, etc.).

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Burmese.—a-see=<i>seed</i>. Chinese.—mi=<i>rice</i>. wai=<i>milk</i>. „ hwo; ha (old)=<i>grain</i>. mih=<i>honey</i>. „ zu=<i>maize</i>. shu=<i>milk</i>; to <i>lick</i>. „ shih; tsü; ku; suk; suh=<i>rice</i>, <i>maize</i>. „ ma; mo=<i>corn</i>; millet. mek=<i>wheat</i>. „ shih=<i>to eat</i>. sa; sat=<i>seed</i>; sow. E. Tartar.—su. sink. oo=<i>egg</i>. Accadian.—zi. uzu=<i>flesh</i>. she=<i>seed</i>. „ sheg=<i>wheat</i>. kush=<i>greens</i>. zid=<i>meal</i>. „ ku; mu-mu = <i>cat</i>. Caucasian.—simidi=<i>maize</i>. swili; syl=<i>rye</i>. Egyptian.—sha; suu=<i>food</i>. mäku. maspu. äshen=<i>honey</i>. „ sunesh=<i>to nourish</i>. t'a=<i>bread</i>. sab=<i>flesh</i>. „ at; nahit=<i>corn</i>; wheat. sua; sens=<i>cake</i>. „ kasheser=<i>fruit</i>. su. sekt=<i>meal</i>. ät = <i>fat</i>. „ shames=<i>corn</i>. suht=<i>egg</i>. shens. seru=<i>butter</i>. Polynesian.—maa=<i>food</i>. tara=<i>sweet-potato</i>. kana=<i>to eat</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sarnu=<i>egg</i>. ros=<i>rye</i>. züd; mamel=<i>milk</i>. „ mooka=<i>flour</i>. schläb=<i>bread</i>. sui=<i>mouth</i>. „ manu=<i>egg</i>. gosh; zic=<i>flesh</i>; sunu=<i>honey</i>. „ ossa=<i>flesh</i>; nan=<i>bread</i>. African.—maza. zara. mi. mata. gnssa. masarmi. } „ magi. san. sinka. lissa. ana. sauye. si. } = <i>grain</i>, „ zaloza. ris=<i>rice</i>. kowa. ikwo. eze. } <i>seed</i>. „ shu. se. su. kuskus. soso. nyo. „ posyo. osésé; mbizi; sember = <i>flesh</i>. „ azi; eki; kili = <i>egg</i>.	Hebrew.—shever=<i>corn</i>. „ mân=<i>manna</i>. dēshē=<i>grass</i>. „ methek=<i>sweetness</i>. dēbash = <i>honey</i>. Assyrian.—mat <i>food</i>. shēru=<i>flesh</i>. „ zīru = <i>seed</i>. kēmu=<i>meal</i>. „ seum=<i>corn</i>. shisbu=<i>milk</i>. „ pū = <i>mouth</i>. amaru; ittu = <i>wheat</i>. she'um=<i>corn</i>. Arabic.—dhurah=<i>millet</i>. „ asal=<i>honey</i>. shair=<i>barley</i>. „ ruz=<i>rice</i>. Coptic.—soouhi=<i>egg</i>. sono=<i>corn</i>. Amharic.—sendea=<i>wheat</i>. megeb. „ adsha=<i>corn</i>. endshera=<i>bread</i>. „ zara=<i>to sow</i>. roos=<i>rice</i>. „ tasta=<i>to eat</i>.
Chinese.—yii. gu. ü. Egyptian.—āba. māau. au. bari. „ hauana. samen. χīu. Accadian.—gha. ku. a. nun? Dravidian.—mín. macham. Polynesian.—ika. Burmese.—ngah. Caucasian.—gar. tewsi. Ugro-Altaic.—kan. kal. hale. tyg. balyk. tshari. African.—eya. boare. nsi. bahi. zu. edsa. shu. nye. ekue. „ khut. ndgua. agūo = <i>snake</i>.	Hebrew.—nun. tsaid=<i>game</i>. „ dagon=<i>fish-god</i>. dag. Assyrian.—nūnu. Arabic.—samak. Coptic.—samak. Coptic.—tebt. Amharic.—assā. tulum.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
FOOD. English.—maize. seed. cat. grain. flesh. meal. mead. meat. seakale. soup. to sow. wheat. husk. millet. milk. etc. Sanskrit.—anna. mar=<i>to grind corn</i>. „ yava=<i>corn</i>. sara=<i>cream</i>. amisha=<i>flesh</i>. „ pā=<i>to feed</i>. mātā=<i>mother</i>. Zend.—miesh = <i>flesh</i>; meat. Hindi, etc.—seseme. sasya=<i>crop</i>. khānā=<i>to eat</i>. roti=<i>bread</i>. Persian.—ma-shiza. gosht=<i>meat</i>. nan=<i>bread</i>. „ madar=<i>mother</i>. shir=<i>milk</i>. Armenian.—tsou=<i>egg</i>. misch=<i>flesh</i>. hatz=<i>bread</i>. Greek.—μάζα=<i>barley bread</i>. σίτος=<i>corn</i>. γάλα=<i>milk</i>. „ ζέα=<i>barley</i>. σάρξ=<i>flesh</i>. σπέρμα=<i>seed</i>. „ μάζος=<i>breast</i>. ὀψον=<i>cooked food</i>. κώμος=<i>banquet</i>. „ ἔσσημα=<i>meat</i>. μήν=<i>month</i>. ἐσθίειν=<i>eat</i>. „ ἄρτος=<i>bread</i>. ζωμός=<i>broth</i>. ὀρυζα=<i>rice</i>. Latin.—secale=<i>rye</i>, seseme; semen. sator. „ mamma=<i>breast</i>. siligo=<i>rye</i>. mensa. French.—seigle=<i>barley</i>. manger=<i>to eat</i>. Slavonic.—buzo; zrno=<i>wheat</i>. syet=<i>to sow</i>. „ mayse. sosat=<i>to eat</i>. shlāb=<i>bread</i>. mooka=<i>flour</i>. „ ssiun=<i>cheese</i>. yaitzo=<i>eggs</i>. majasho=<i>flesh</i>. Lithuanian.—mayse=<i>bread</i>. Spanish.—maize. Gothic.—nasjan=<i>to nourish</i>. Celtic.—maise=<i>food</i>. teaz. magh. min. mad. „ manchaine=<i>to eat</i>. segal=<i>rye</i>. German.—weizen=<i>wheat</i>. essen=<i>to eat</i>. „ speise. fleisch=<i>meat</i>. gauma. „ suppe=<i>soup</i>. gerste=<i>barley</i>. Bengali.—māngsha. Indian.—sorgi=<i>grass</i>.	mahiz*=<i>maize</i>. supia*=<i>egg</i>. sam-an; sara;* siji = <i>maize</i>. mati*=<i>boiled maize</i>. luis-cum. saxi†=<i>food</i>. (Otomi) tlas*=<i>bread</i>. sum; maah; sumit=<i>corn</i>, maize. sohan=<i>corn</i>. zona. tzoma=<i>to bake</i>. shoman=<i>flesh</i>, meat. ptchumi†=<i>bread</i>. maze-morra=<i>maize-pudding</i>. mauka,* mohu=<i>grain</i>, seed. maaskapa. stsi†=<i>to eat</i>. sanku*=<i>meat</i>. ma-mek=<i>sugar-cane</i>. uche=<i>corn</i>. ahuati*=<i>maize</i>. mankani*=<i>to eat</i>. maté.* magnet†=<i>flesh</i>. tsoali=<i>bread</i>. ta-mōō-a (Esq.)=<i>food</i>. manig=<i>egg</i> (E.). mannian (pl.). sōuk; stēk=<i>flesh</i>. marmi*=<i>mother</i>.
FISH. English.—snake? ship? canoe? Sanskrit.—matsya. Hindi.—muchh. dou'na; kishtee=<i>boat</i>. C. Indian.—kaku. hai. ayo. „ keiye. ukku=<i>snake</i>. Slavonic.—ryba. zuwik. Latin.—piscis. Greek.—ἰχθῖς. Celtic.—pys-g. jasquaich. kanu? iasg. Lithuanian.—zuurk. zuwe. siws. German.—kahn=<i>ship</i>. Armenian.—tsukn.	caoua.* hai.* ican.* kay.* yee, kekon. piji.* kanu.* eagna. heica. haon.* pague. pira.* keesapa. michun.† iku-uk=<i>snake</i>. num. ekkaloo (Esq.). mah-mik. tātuluk. mā; méāt=<i>salmon</i>. hân.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Accadian.—ka=<i>life</i>. ka=<i>mouth</i>. ban. dug. „ aga=<i>water</i>. nag=<i>to drink</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kab. kannu (Fin.). bardak. beítak=<i>to cook</i>. Chinese.—pei. poh. kan=<i>pipe</i>. pet. p'au. te. k'i. „ p'ao; bak=<i>to bake</i>. kap=<i>to swallow</i>. Egyptian.—pig. kellu. akn; kebh=<i>cup</i>. akana. „ tet. kai. hek; teχ=<i>to drink</i>. tektu=<i>earth</i>. „ χet; teka=<i>fire</i>. sura=<i>drink</i>. akeb=<i>water</i>. „ mûreχ. tes. ketôl. kahan. Mongol.—ajaka. gaku. Corean.—shat. Etruscan.—nippe? Dravidian.—pâtîran. kudam. Burmese.—kwet=<i>to drink</i>; <i>cup</i>. Berber.—aoukal. Polynesian.—pei=<i>shell</i>. African.—ako. doko. tat. koko. saku. ize. „ pat. bôra.	Hebrew.—sir. kâs. ka-d. Arabic.—kâs. abriq. Coptic.—gô. lnu. Assyrian.—karputu. qaduttu. „ bashâlu=<i>to boil</i>. „ shatû=<i>to drink</i>. narmuku. „ pû=<i>mouth</i>. erû=<i>box</i>. patânu= „ <i>to eat</i>. didu. pashshûru. Amharic.—tzewa=<i>cup</i>. dak=<i>stone</i>. „ kakala=<i>to cook</i>.
Chinese.—hien. lò. shen=<i>to shine</i>. pak=<i>white</i>. „ süeh; sût=<i>snow</i>. sha'tang=<i>sugar</i>. „ mih=<i>honey</i>. hân=<i>cold</i>. Indo-Chinese.—sugu=<i>sun</i>. tsah. Caucasian.—se=<i>snow</i>. Accadian.—sheg=<i>snow</i>. zal=<i>shining</i>. Corean.—sha. shukan. Dravidian.—sakare=<i>sugar</i>. Egyptian.—hesmen. shu=<i>bright</i>. hmat. māā? „ āshen=<i>honey</i>. keb=<i>cold</i>. Libyan.—tesint=<i>salt</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sok; saksi=<i>salt</i>. sokeri=<i>sugar</i>. „ sho. salte (Fin.). sjak. mak. shak. sir. cho. „ sal. solu. sunu=<i>honey</i>. „ kaisse (Lap.); tosh=<i>snow</i>. shoty. shat. „ nun=<i>snow</i>. African.—etsa; maka; ussu=<i>salt</i>. salo. „ titu=<i>cold</i>. „ nsalo. mazi=<i>honey</i>. iyo; koro; is=<i>salt</i>.	Hebrew.—dēbash=<i>honey</i>. kerach=<i>ice</i>. „ metheq=<i>sweetness</i>. „ melakh=<i>salt</i>. Assyrian.—malkkhu=<i>salt</i>. „ sarpu=<i>white</i>. Arabic.—milh=<i>salt</i>. sagē=<i>cold</i>. Coptic.—hmou. Phœnician.—salaca=<i>salt</i>. malaca? Amharic.—tshawoo. „ natsh=<i>white</i>. shookar=<i>sugar</i>.
Chinese.—sake? ku=<i>spirits</i>. sok=<i>to drink</i>. „ sam-sum? Accadian.—aga=<i>flood</i>. ka=<i>life</i>. nag=<i>to drink</i>. Caucasian.—sura. Japanese.—saké. Polynesian.—asega. keshoga. tava. karaca. Dravidian.—churukka. Ugro-Altaic.—arpe. rākee. sokeri=<i>sugar</i> (Fin.). shārāb. Egyptian.—teχ; aqt=<i>drink</i>. xu=<i>soul</i>; <i>spirit</i>. sra. „ arp; sa=<i>wine</i>. heqt=<i>beer</i>. āshen=<i>honey</i>. African.—zogga=<i>palm-spirit</i>. kaka=<i>cup</i>. „ daka=<i>mouth</i>. mi; mú=<i>drink</i>.	Hebrew.—yayin=<i>wine</i>. methek=<i>sweet</i>. „ sobe=<i>mead</i>. Assyrian.—sikaru=<i>new wine</i>. „ shatû=<i>to drink</i>. Coptic.—shemêr. thab. Amharic.—nefas.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Pot. English.—jug. crock. can. beaker. quern? pan. pot. „ dish. ewer. tub. beaker? jar. shell. „ pitcher. flagon. vase. kettle. bake? Sanskrit.—udaka=<i>water</i>. puṭa=<i>cavity</i>. pac=<i>to cook</i>. „ manika? kalasa. pātra. kapāla. sunā? „ ku=<i>earth</i>. mā=<i>to measure</i>. Hindi.—gharra. lotā. batlor. Greek.—ποτήριον. λέκος. ληκίδος. κύβος. σκύφος. χυτρός. „ λικάνη. κάνων=<i>can</i>. λάκκος=<i>cistern</i>. „ ἀσκός=<i>bottle</i>. σάκος=<i>bag</i>. κάρυξ. Latin.—poculum. tassa. calix. concha=<i>shell</i>. olla. dolium. Celtic.—pota. euach. eupan. German.—becher. kelch. krug. anker. topf. Slavonic.—tshāshkā. kyla. French.—croc. tasse. Scandinavian.—ker=<i>tub</i>. Teutonic.—skal. skol.	tzotzocolli†=<i>jar</i>. tlakhuay. kaka* (gaggha). potum? punu. tecomatl.† uichi.* bannah=<i>to drink</i>. tzy. sanu. manka.* akkik=<i>kettle</i>. ak=<i>water</i>. haukkara. kuyka. puti*=<i>box</i>. koto.* kotu.† aq-ka-hua.* makas. [ewak; aka; uru*=<i>water</i>.] [huira=<i>river</i>.] pā; po=<i>water</i>. tapachtli†=<i>shell</i>. ōōt—kvō—seek (Esq.). tikāp; sūti; kāētia=<i>kettle</i>?
SALT. English.—snow. white. ice. cold. sugar. sweet. shining. Sanskrit.—sara? lavana=<i>salt</i>. hima=<i>snow</i>. skan=<i>to shine</i>. „ madhu=<i>sweet, honey</i>. sveta; suci=<i>white, shining</i>. Hindi.—shakkar=<i>sugar</i>. sufed=<i>white</i>. Bengali.—chini=<i>sugar</i>. tushāra=<i>ice</i>. Greek.—ἄλς. μέλι=<i>honey</i>. χιών=<i>snow</i>. „ λευκός=<i>white</i>. κρύσταλλος=<i>ice</i>. ἀστήρ=<i>star</i>. Latin.—sal. nix. nivis=<i>snow</i>. saccharum=<i>sweet</i>. Bokhara.—akh=<i>white</i>. Slavonic.—sal. soly. zachar=<i>sugar</i>. sima=<i>ice</i>. „ singea=<i>snow</i>. snegas=<i>ice</i>. Armenian.—tsiun=<i>snow</i>. Scandinavian.—snec; snó=<i>snow</i>. Gothic.—melith=<i>honey</i>. German.—salz. süß=<i>sweet</i>. Celtic.—halen. llyr=<i>ice</i>. mél=<i>honey</i>. kann=<i>white</i>. „ kuisne=<i>ice</i>. sneadidha=<i>snow</i>. French.—glace=<i>ice</i>—glass? sel. Persian.—sard=<i>cold</i>.	sachi.* shukosh. shukesh. seepo; sahs; shmaa=<i>snow</i>. kais=<i>snow, ice</i>. she-ch. suduk=<i>sweet</i>. oh-zel=<i>ice</i>. suteri; yas=<i>snow</i>. iztatl.† mizqui*=<i>sweet</i>. za=<i>sun</i>. zak;† yaruk*=<i>white</i>. sikkoo=<i>ice, snow</i>. kisini=<i>ice</i>. shotto=<i>white</i>. hayn. mamak†=<i>sugar-cane</i>. on. zura=<i>white</i>. koyal; yolo=<i>snow</i>. rassu; * kharsa*=<i>ice, snow</i>. siā't=<i>cold</i>. mām. ēti. lēsāl. spē'u; t'ēk=<i>ice</i>. kwis; nā'e=<i>snow</i>. jah=<i>water</i>.
FERMENTED LIQUORS. English.—sack; beer. mead. shrub. liquor. Sanskrit.—mada=<i>mead</i>. soma. surā. „ udaka=<i>water</i>. asura=<i>spirit; soul</i>. Hindi.—arak. durukht=<i>vine</i>. shur-ab=<i>wine</i>? Greek.—ἰχὴρ. νέκταρ. σταγμὲν=<i>a drop</i>. ἱκνός=<i>liquid</i>. Latin.—Bacchus=<i>god of wine</i>. bruto=<i>beer, neetar</i>. Celtic.—uiske=<i>fire-water; spirits</i>. Slavonic.—rake. vodka. Persian.—bādah; mai=<i>wine</i>.	acca*=<i>maize-beer</i>. octli.† thaolocli.† huarapu.* mas; makosha=<i>to drink</i>. ak=<i>water</i>. uash* ui.* essauli. sora*=<i>fermented maize spirit</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—t'ien= <i>sky</i> ; <i>high</i> . nan= <i>eye</i> . kan= <i>bright</i> ; <i>eye</i> .	Hebrew.—'ûr, 'or= <i>light</i> .
„ su. tok. t'in. king. cheu (old). kwa= <i>high</i> .	„ shamaim= <i>heavens</i> .
„ jih. nao= <i>sun</i> .	„ yôm= <i>day</i> . 'ôr= <i>light</i> .
Accadian.—di= <i>to shine</i> ; <i>fire</i> . gush; azag= <i>bright</i> .	„ raqa'= <i>to spread out</i> .
„ nun. enn. anu= <i>sky-god</i> . an. pir= <i>light</i> .	„ tzûtz= <i>to shine</i> .
„ utu= <i>sun</i> . tam= <i>day</i> . zikara. na. nim. zu.	„ sâlâl= <i>to raise</i> ; <i>high</i> .
„ mu; zikum= <i>heavens</i> .	„ tsohar= <i>light</i> ?
Indo-Chinese.—kivet. âlin= <i>light</i> . nay= <i>day</i> .	Assyrian.—shamû= <i>heavens</i> ; <i>sky</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.—tara= <i>heaven-god</i> . tina; tan; tu= <i>day</i> .	„ ibbû; pişû= <i>white</i> . nûrn= <i>light</i> .
„ tangri; na= <i>sky</i> ; <i>eye</i> . num. kiun. es.	„ namâru. âru= <i>to shine</i> .
„ siel; kun; nai= <i>sun</i> . shi; lun; katal= <i>day</i> .	„ ênu= <i>eye</i> . urru; ûmu= <i>day</i> .
„ pûiwa (Lap.)= <i>day</i> . allok (Lap.)= <i>high</i> .	Arabic.—samâ= <i>heavens</i> . nûr= <i>light</i> .
„ ninnah= <i>sky</i> . taiwas; alma; tul= <i>sky</i> .	„ da= <i>light</i> .
„ sarni; nawe= <i>white</i> . sarui.	„ nahr.
Caucasian.—za= <i>heavens</i> ; <i>sky</i> .	Coptic.—pe. hoou= <i>day</i> .
Corean.—hallo; alo= <i>day</i> .	Amharic.—tcherka= <i>fire</i> .
Mongol.—tangra. cha= <i>eye</i> . nian. shun= <i>sun</i> .	„ semmi; sema.
Libyan.—safas= <i>sky</i> .	„ kan; elat= <i>day</i> .
Dravidian.—oli= <i>light</i> . nal= <i>day</i> . vin. pa'ttiram. koppai.	„ berooch; kalel= <i>light</i> .
Egyptian.—hert; teka; pe; kal= <i>sky</i> . rek= <i>fire</i> ; <i>day</i> .	
„ haru; rā; har; her= <i>day</i> . tua= <i>morning</i> .	
„ shu= <i>light</i> , <i>bright</i> . teka= <i>fire</i> . χi= <i>high</i> .	
„ ses= <i>day</i> . χā. neph= <i>day</i> .	
„ duau-t= <i>heaven</i> ? <i>dawn</i> ?	
„ shep; nennu= <i>hour</i> ; <i>time</i> ; <i>see</i> ; nut. p-t= <i>heavens</i> .	
„ tum= <i>setting sun</i> . rā; hor= <i>the sun-god</i> .	
„ (Osir(is); asar)?	
African.—sema. taib. sui. imine. oni. lelo. } „ antu. dio. lana. hana. huer. } = <i>day</i> . „ ūri. dalkah. tangu. otana. } „ kese. leligh. aou. di. tō. za. } „ iru. oru. obo. eluk-wei. zoo. } „ tsanna. lo. hyallo. homma. } = <i>sky</i> ; <i>heavens</i> . „ nebo. jouil. k'tak. szemma. } „ zu; tari= <i>sun</i> . te; tia= <i>fire</i> .	

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
SKY; DAY. English.—light. eye. shine. heavens. white. „ sun. dawn. bright. high. Sanskrit.—sūrya=<i>sun</i>. div. diva. svar. hari. „ nayana=<i>eye</i>. ahan=<i>day</i>. svarga=<i>heavens</i>. „ ushas=<i>dawn</i>. dina=<i>day</i>. nabhas. dyu. „ netra=<i>eye</i>. las=<i>to shine</i>. „ Indra=<i>god of day</i> [Greek <i>Zeús</i>]. divarshi=<i>day</i>. „ açmān=<i>heavens</i>. dyo=<i>heaven</i>. Hindi, etc.—cerna. anin. konda. din=<i>day</i>. dino. „ teon. nak. nūr. roushun. kas. Zend.—gairya. usha. kai? eire=<i>day</i>. shodem=<i>to see</i>. Persian.—tāb=<i>day</i>. sitārah=<i>light</i>. „ sarab=<i>mirage</i>. dar=<i>sun</i>. ishtar=<i>star</i>. Greek.—ὄραω=<i>to see</i>. οἶπavός. „ ἡμέρα; ἑστία=<i>hearth</i>. ἡμέ. ἡώς. ὥρα=<i>hour</i>; <i>time</i>. „ σκιά=<i>shade</i>; <i>sky</i>. Ζεὺς. εἶος. φέγγος=<i>light</i>. Latin.—dies=<i>day</i>. uro=<i>burn</i>. hora=<i>hour</i>. Juno? Hestia. „ aurora. Diana. anima=<i>breath</i>; <i>life</i>. cælum. French.—azur. or=<i>gold</i>. German.—tag=<i>day</i>. licht=<i>light</i>. himmel. luft. Armenian.—tiv=<i>day</i>. or=<i>day</i>. Slavonie.—temes. diena; dan=<i>day</i>. naybo. nebo. den. Celtic.—tio; huan=<i>sun</i>. twyn; dai=<i>day</i>. „ cann=<i>full moon</i>. ewyn. neanch. nif. „ lo=<i>day</i>. nev=<i>heaven</i>. ur=<i>sun</i>. silsighim=<i>shine</i>. Anglo-Saxon.—dæg=<i>day</i>. Teutonie.—dag. tiv. Polish.—dzien=<i>day</i>. Dalmatian.—daan. Albanian.—kiel=<i>sky</i>. Lithuanian.—diena=<i>day</i>. Hindi.—safed=<i>white</i>.	skie. sua. zarni. antu.* nāla. cahua.†=<i>heaven</i>. ano.*=<i>god</i>; <i>day</i>. caan.† tani.† andi.† ganick. eun; kon=<i>sun</i>. tina=<i>light</i>. numa*=<i>moon</i>. eeska (ish=<i>star</i>). itag.* hello; annak=<i>fire</i>. kishto. tschaan; ara=<i>day</i>. tak=<i>heaven</i>. uru*=<i>sky</i>; <i>day</i>. taiki=<i>sun</i>. tu. tani.† tagg*=<i>day</i>. teotes.† tu†=<i>god</i>. ibo. tahu=<i>day</i>. amma.* eleek. i'kee?* tie. ari=<i>moon</i>. do.* kin.* cini.* luaea.* sicla. kehl=<i>sky</i>. olo.* sua*=<i>sky</i>. sakh=<i>sun</i>. nolok. tupak.* zak=<i>white</i>. nik†=<i>eye</i>. tsuma. zuna. tina=<i>light</i>. suna*=<i>sun</i>. zura=<i>white</i>. ena. scē-la (Esq.). inti;* khon; hashe; huarassi*=<i>sun</i>. neiga; tuni; hueisu; zu=<i>sun</i>. sutei=<i>white</i>. sillo*=<i>star</i>. nachieh. nakon.* nieh.† cah†=<i>sky</i>. nēi-ya=<i>sun</i> (Esq.). ei-ēē-ge=<i>eye</i>. pek=<i>white</i>. skuāyil=<i>sky</i>. sen; sa; naia; ts'ōk; nās=<i>day</i>. waubisch=<i>dawn</i>. natos=<i>sun</i>.

SUNDRY.

- Chinese.—jen. jih. yăt. kin=*gold*. khon=*fire*. nao.
 „ yen=*eye*. shu; sing; shin=*shine*; *bright*.
 „ tsao; sho; shen=*blaze*; *hot*; *fire*. nih; nit (old)
 „ =*hot*. sing=*star*. k'an=*to roast*. kho=*fire*.
 „ joh=*hot*.
 Indo-Chinese.—sugu=*sun*.
 Ugro-Altaic.—khon. tsi. kwel. kün. tu. günesch.
 „ hurura=*day*. sonne. haya. siel. tan. nai. kar.
 „ saan=*fire*. sarui=*white*.
 Accadian.—za; kun=*bright*. sir=*light*. zal. tu. parra.
 „ ku. su. ni; ur; bil=*fire*. di; ri=*to shine*;
 „ si=*eye*.
 Mongol.—nāra. tan=*light*. shun. fosun=*light*. tel;
 „ tu=*fire*.
 Caucasian.—chor. Basque.—su=*fire*.
 Japanese.—fosi. zuki=*star*.
 Korean.—hen; ha; hallo=*day*.
 Egyptian.—rā. tum? χā; shu=*light*, *shine*. mer=*eye*.
 „ sab=*light*. pe=*sky*. suax=*fire*. sui=*star*.
 „ saui=*gold*. agh=*fire*. rek=*to burn*. (Osir(is);
 „ asar)? sui=*star*.
 Polynesian.—ra=*sun*. asa.
 African.—kion. heium. kieli. kar. tete.
 „ kase. tschen. koara. keze. turi.
 „ ta; te; tia; inti=*fire*. usana. su.
 „ tonih. uru. nyam. fosseye. tubia.
 „ sungi=*moon*. sorrie. sorre. scummé=*sky*.
 „ eliang. a-un. zu. ua. hallo; huer=*day*.
 „ zoo. sure. ellu. jira=*fire*. hyalla=*heavens*.

- Chinese.—sing. khon=*fire*. tsao; sa; sho; ho=*fire*; *hot*, etc.
 Accadian.—sig. sin. kilī. sir=*light*.
 „ azag=*silver*. si=*eye*.
 Mongol.—sāra. usika. singsu.
 Dravidian.—prakāsi=*to shine*.
 Egyptian.—sui. sha. shet=*fire*. shu=*light*.
 „ set=*lightning*. fire. hashar=*fire*. χa=*to shine*.
 Etruscan.—set; Oes=*fire*; usil=*sun*.
 Ugro-Altaic.—zāra. nara=*sun*. aisin=*gold*.
 „ si. kase. tisil. kaiza=*sun*. tāgti (Fin.).
 „ yildidz. kosi. stal? tuli=*fire*.
 „ tāgti (Fin.). taste (Lap.). kisili. tsillag. kos.
 „ haulen. zuldur. shuder (Fin.).
 African.—kəno. kase. kose. niōha. mnesi.
 „ kiele. ʼnol. kele=*white*.
 „ koara; su; sorre; kar; tari=*sun*.
 „ ika; si; akan; kash; kako; tari=*fire*.
 „ aparū; terah=*moon*. siri=*fire*; *smoke*.

SEMITIC.

- Hebrew.—shemesh. el=*god*.
 „ khârutz=*gold*.
 „ kese=*moon*. êsh=*fire*.
 Assyrian.—shamash. ellu=*bright*.
 „ sharûru=*fire*; *bright*.
 „ sharru=*king*. khuraşu=*gold*.
 „ kaşpu=*silver*.
 „ ishātu=*fire*. shamshu.
 Arabic.—nâr=*fire*. samâ=*sky*.
 „ ‘alaw=*fire*. arisat=*sun*.
 Amharic.—tsai. asat=*fire*.
 Coptic.—rê. sivu=*star*.
 Hebrew.—tzohar=*light*. kōkâb.
 „ kese=*moon*.
 Assyrian.—kakkābu. ellu=*bright*.
 „ shamash=*sun*.
 „ ishātu; sharûru=*fire*, *bright*.
 „ khuratsu=*gold*.
 „ tsarpu; kaşpu=*silver*.
 Arabic.—kaukab. najm.
 „ nâr=*fire*.
 Coptic.—sion.
 Amharic.—kōbāb.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
SUN. English.—moon. star. fire. eye. light. „ to shine. day. gold? god? Sanskrit.—<i>inchh</i>=to shine. <i>hware</i>. <i>sūrya</i>. „ <i>mihira</i>. <i>agni</i>; <i>valni</i>=fire. <i>las</i>=to shine. „ <i>ḡshma</i>=flame. <i>ras</i>=love. Zend.—<i>hware</i>. <i>atar</i>=fire. <i>ari</i>=sky; day. Persian.—<i>âftab</i>. <i>mihr</i>. <i>hur</i>. <i>tâb</i>=light. Greek.—<i>ἥλιος</i>. <i>καίω</i>=to burn. <i>φῶς</i>=light. „ <i>ζέω</i>=to be hot. (<i>ξήν</i>=goose.) Armenian.—<i>arev</i>. Lithuanian.—<i>saule</i>. Albanian.—<i>nate</i>. Vannic.—<i>ardinis</i>. <i>nara</i>=fire. Latin.—<i>sol</i>. <i>urere</i>=to burn. Slavonic.—<i>hayle</i>. <i>solnec</i>. <i>shar</i>=heat. German.—<i>hell</i>=bright. Celtic.—<i>huan</i>. <i>huil</i>. <i>vier</i>=fire. <i>ur</i>. „ <i>griau</i>. <i>teas</i>. <i>tan</i>=fire. <i>tio</i>. „ <i>re</i>=moon. <i>cann</i>=full moon. Teutonic.—<i>son</i>. <i>sonne</i>. Hindi.—<i>soor'uj</i>. <i>atleb</i>. <i>urk</i>. <i>cri</i>=to burn.	<i>neiga</i>. <i>tona</i>.† <i>khan</i>=fire. <i>zun</i>. <i>sun</i>. <i>kun</i>=fire; <i>sun</i>. <i>zu</i>. <i>hoiscu</i>. <i>tata</i>; hello; <i>tah</i>; <i>haan</i>=fire. <i>kin</i>.† <i>hiuch</i>.† <i>pin</i>.* <i>lupi</i>.* <i>tshi</i>.* <i>illu</i>;* <i>cari</i>; <i>keri</i>;* <i>ari</i>=moon. <i>hindi</i>.† <i>yah</i>.* <i>rera</i>=fire. <i>sillo</i>=star. <i>ylluyllu</i>*=lightning. <i>nait</i>; into*=eye. <i>inti</i>.* <i>haic</i>.* <i>ho</i>; <i>nee</i>; <i>una</i>=fire. <i>kesis</i>. <i>sa</i>. <i>channu</i>. <i>tsi</i>.* <i>wah</i>.* <i>tina</i>=light. <i>uru</i>*=sky; day. <i>ine</i>.* <i>cun</i>. <i>kon</i>. <i>te</i>.* <i>nās</i>. <i>chirau</i>*=resplendent. <i>eurasi</i>.* <i>ra</i>; <i>rau</i>*? (Quichua root=fire; to burn). <i>huarussi</i>.* <i>siri</i>†=star. <i>sōnh</i>. <i>khangra</i>=sun (Otbomi) <i>tshol</i>=star. <i>nēi-ya</i> (Esq.). <i>zura</i>†=white. <i>nāé</i>; <i>kwi's</i>=snow. <i>stsōk</i>. <i>natos</i>.
STAR. English.—sun. fire. sparkle? shining? Sanskrit.—<i>tārā</i>. <i>rikshāh</i>. Persian.—<i>sitārah</i>. Celtic.—<i>syr</i>. <i>silsighim</i>=shine. <i>scren</i>. Greek.—<i>ἀστὴρ</i>. Zend.—<i>atar</i>=fire. <i>ḡtare</i>. Latin.—<i>stella</i>. <i>sol</i>=sun. Armenian.—<i>azdegh</i>. <i>astla</i>. <i>oḡgi</i>=gold. Slavonian.—<i>svesdā</i> (<i>czar</i>=emperor). <i>shar</i>=heat. German.—<i>sterar</i>. Hindi.—<i>ta'va</i>. <i>sa'bit</i>. <i>tarika</i>.	<i>sah</i>.† <i>ikerai</i>.† <i>tyse</i>. <i>stire</i>=fire. <i>siri</i>.† <i>taosi</i>. <i>kase</i>. <i>ish</i>.†=star. <i>casiri</i>;† <i>cayacu</i>=moon. <i>ceri</i>.* <i>kluun</i>; <i>tata</i>;* <i>sah</i>; <i>saça</i>=fire. <i>sillo</i>.* <i>ussi</i>. <i>io-hakta</i>. <i>kōsen</i>. <i>kakkaan</i>; <i>utshi</i>=sun. <i>caccatos</i>. <i>citalli</i>.† <i>serrika</i>.* <i>taosi</i>. <i>ta'tōs</i>. <i>zarin</i>*=planet Venus. <i>tyse</i>.* <i>zura</i>†=white.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—yuen=<i>eirele</i>. hwo, fo=<i>fire</i>. nih=<i>sun</i>. „ yueh. gwet (old). nao=<i>sun</i>. nan? „ mu; muk (old)=<i>eye</i>. Corean.—tael. koriae. gailgen. Accadian.—man. ella=<i>bright</i>. enu=<i>sky</i>. „ nanna=<i>moon-god</i>. „ gil=<i>bright</i>. izi=<i>fire</i>. mu=<i>burn</i>; <i>eye</i>. Caucasian.—masah. mt'ware. ali=<i>fire</i>. Egyptian.—aah. shu=<i>light</i>. men=<i>sky</i>. tmu=<i>sun</i>. „ nennu; má; mu=<i>to see</i>. mer=<i>eye</i>. Etruscan.—eku. tivi. tu? Ugro-Altaic.—mano (Lap). lah. hare. ilio. áce. amo=<i>white</i>. „ silu=<i>eye</i>. kün=<i>sun</i>. tyles. era. ira. shui=<i>white</i>. „ ay. ái. nai=<i>sun</i>. manen=<i>sky</i>. ku. nawe=<i>white</i>. Mongol.—muran. mangi=<i>sky</i>. tylys. angha=<i>eye</i>. Dravidian.—māthi. nilā. African.—sungu. hyalla=<i>heavens</i>. keana. „ ellu; eilang; lelangu; tshen=<i>sun</i>. „ huana. herre. manga; massu; bal=<i>eye</i>. „ asara. mone. kalla. moeri. meri. nueri. „ mireng. wā-ā. habo. muesi. doal. „ ayk. bate. aifi-am. eran. arba. „ terah. aou. massu. maz; ih; ma=<i>fire</i>. „ kiele=<i>sun</i>. kuol=<i>star</i>. guele. liulu. kose=<i>star</i>. „ lass; mu=<i>fire</i>. masu=<i>eye</i>.	Hebrew.—yârêâkh. kese. „ hālāl=<i>to shine</i>. Assyrian.—ellu=<i>bright</i>. „ sin=<i>moon</i>. arkhu. „ tsarpu=<i>silver</i>. Arabic.—shahr. hilāl. „ qamar. Ethiopie.—alsa. teherka. Coptic.—ioh. Amharic.—tsharakā. alsa?
Chinese.—tsu=<i>silver</i>; shen=<i>gold</i> or <i>silver</i>. zirr? kin=<i>gold</i>. Corean.—sōy=<i>iron</i>. Polynesian.—asa=<i>sun</i>. Accadian.—guskin=<i>gold</i>. azag=<i>silver</i>. „ zabar=<i>shining, bright</i>. zu=<i>gold</i>; <i>silver</i>. Malay.—besi=<i>iron</i>. amas=<i>gold</i>. Finn.—silu=<i>eye</i>. Caucasian.—spilens=<i>copper</i>. oker=<i>gold</i>. Tungus.—sall=<i>iron</i>. Libyan.—azal=<i>sun</i>. Basque.—zillar=<i>silver</i>. izar=<i>star</i>. Thib. tan.—yser=<i>gold</i>; <i>shining</i>. zakar=<i>tin</i>. Egyptian.—saii=<i>gold</i>. uasem=<i>brass, copper</i>? Mongol.—ai'in=<i>gold</i>. tsher=<i>iron</i>. Dravidian.—tan.'ba=<i>copper</i>. surya?=<i>sun</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—gün. ish=<i>silver</i>. ošys=<i>tin</i>. „ sirna=<i>gold</i>. osys; sija=<i>silver</i> (Fin.). „ kuld (Fin.)=<i>gold</i>. golle (Lap.)=<i>yellow</i>. „ jésé; bése; kosé; 'uos=<i>iron</i>. African.—sanoo; oro=<i>gold</i>. kase; zoo=<i>sun</i>. „ ire=<i>iron</i>. dinar=<i>gold</i>. sika=<i>gold</i>. zem=<i>blood</i>.	Assyrian.—khuratsu=<i>gold</i>. „ kašpu; tsarpu=<i>silver</i>. „ siparru=<i>copper</i>? éru? „ kakkabu=<i>star</i>. Coptic.—noub=<i>gold</i>. „ hāl=<i>silver</i>. Amharic.—nahas=<i>brass</i>. Arabic.—surb=<i>lead</i>. Hebrew.—khârûš=<i>gold</i>. (See elsewhere.)

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
MOON. English.—month. sun. eye? fire? silver? Sanskrit.—mihira=<i>sun</i>. anala=<i>fire</i>. „ chandra. „ māsa=<i>month</i>. Hindi.—kani? Latin.—luna. mensis=<i>month</i>. Greek.—σελήνη. μήνη. ἥλιος=<i>sun</i>. ἥρι=<i>dawn</i>. ὥρα=<i>hour</i>. Armenian.—losin. Albanian.—vate=<i>sun</i>. ilc. Celtic.—re. mi. mos. ghaelac. lloer. èie. „ anl=<i>fire</i>. canm. eac. eas-ga. canm. Scandinavian.—maane. diel=<i>sun</i>. geal=<i>white</i>. Romané.—kano. Slavonic.—messcz. loonā. Lithuanian.—menu. German.—monat=<i>month</i>. Persian.—māh. Zend.—māorih. Bohemian.—mesye. Polish.—miesyae. French.—œil=<i>eye</i>.	khangra†=<i>sun</i> (Othomi). paksa.* masa*? tshauc. metzli.† dis. khan; mets; mna*=<i>fire</i>. hak. metsat. kuvari. menakkha. masa. muscete=<i>day</i>. mushe. mengil. killak. nana=<i>sister</i>. nwar. manaok. nuna.* numa.* kacha. igaluk. sillo*=<i>star</i>. quela.* killa.* quilla.* chie.† uh.* illu.* allit.* maitsaea.† ol=<i>eye</i>. aulhe. ailhai.* yllani*=<i>to shine</i>. yasi. paksi.* zana. mata*=<i>eye</i> or <i>fire</i> (forehead?). ari.* bari.† enoo.* channu=<i>sun</i>. alauk=<i>star</i>. aguai. eari. sah. kisis=<i>sun</i>. au-ninga (Esq.). k'un. nosi. mā'qe. mūk'ola. zana.
METALS (shining. red. yellow). Sanskrit.—kanaka=<i>gold</i>. sūrya=<i>sun</i>. Greek.—κασσίτερος=<i>tin</i>. χρῶσος=<i>gold</i>. σίδηρος=<i>iron</i>. „ γάλβψ=<i>steel</i>. „ χαλκός=<i>copper</i>. ξανθός=<i>yellow</i>. Latin.—aurum. æs=<i>brass</i>. Hindi.—sonā=<i>gold</i>. chāndi=<i>silver</i>. „ sūrh=<i>red</i>. us'far=<i>yellow</i>. Zend.—zarana=<i>gold</i>. French.—or=<i>gold</i>. German.—zin=<i>tin</i>. silber=<i>silver</i>. eisen=<i>iron</i>. Slavonic.—soloto=<i>gold</i>. stal=<i>steel</i>. Scandinavian.—lys. gul=<i>gold</i>. Persian.—arsis=<i>tin</i>. zar=<i>gold</i>. Armenian.—ošgi=<i>gold</i>. Kurd.—sukh=<i>red</i>. Lithuanian.—szwit-waras=<i>brass</i>.	ceaxi*; curi*; kori*=<i>gold</i>. haxi†=<i>silver</i>. zak†=<i>white</i>. sati=<i>metal</i>. sah=<i>moon</i>. huarasi*; kisis; suna=<i>sun</i>. yasi*; killa*=<i>moon</i>. cuzteet†=<i>yellow</i>. kholki*=<i>silver</i>. siri†; sillo*=<i>star</i>. tysel*=<i>star</i>. shooney=<i>silver</i>. zeh=<i>red</i>. ozah=<i>yellow</i>. eurasi=<i>sun</i>. irects=<i>iron</i>. chae=<i>red</i>. zak†=<i>white</i>. zura*=<i>white</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—hwa. ho. hu. hi. sa. fo. peï. pu. „ pao. shö. hu=<i>god</i>. bak. lak=<i>bright</i>. „ shang=<i>light</i>. k'au. tok=<i>candle</i>. yok. shak=<i>bright</i>. „ mu; muk (old)=<i>eye</i>. yuk. Indo-Chinese.—belā E. Tartar.—tua. schum=<i>sun</i>. Malay.—hai=<i>fire</i>. Accadian.—aï=<i>moon</i>. gar. ne. izi. di. gug. „ zagħ. parra=<i>sun</i>. bil. shu=<i>to burn</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sü. tüz. tuck. ot. hat. esk. not. „ küj. khott. sāan. zil tet. ateseh. tuli. „ räkk; hārārat=<i>heat</i>. tana=<i>day</i>. kurt=<i>warm</i>. „ gunesch. nai; kün=<i>sun</i>. mato (Fin.). „ keite=<i>to look</i> (Fin.). „ beitak; pait=<i>bake</i>. silake=<i>lightning</i>. Etrusean.—set. ðes. Dravidian.—akkini. tū. erī. Egyptian.—χet. shet. agh. afi. suaχ. rek. rā=<i>sun</i>. „ aten=<i>sun</i>? ht'=<i>bright</i>. hashar. shu=<i>shine</i>. „ utet=<i>burn</i>. mātati. teka. set=<i>to lighten</i>. „ kal; hah; pe=<i>sky</i>. Caucasian.—abedi. za. ali. matli=<i>hot</i>. African.— N.E.—ika. tone. shah. kion? ik. koe=<i>to burn</i>. asat. essat. tcherk. gira. tonih. inti. ag. ea. kako. liā. tona. koe. S.—mu. amoya. kash. emanga=<i>moon</i>. W.—kako. massu. mazi. aluia. ta. te. itso. ino. na. ne. zo. eso. die. sie. akan. oka. met. attashi. C.—arsi. moto. akan. ag-ning. tei. riso. liso. ili. la. engink=<i>sun</i>. oko; tuk; efou=<i>hot</i>. ma. uta. tee-lee. hu. genea. nedda. ? { tia. te. arsi. ika. noro. mosa. kaisu. ta. met. teless. ako. oko. { ibo. tona. inti. dson. fossye=<i>sun</i>.	Hebrew.—kham=<i>heat</i>. „ kokab=<i>star</i>. êsh=<i>fire</i>. „ sâraf. yâtsath. ziv=<i>bright</i>? „ hitstsith. barak=<i>lightning</i>. Arabic.—nâr. sukh=<i>hot</i>. „ ḥ'araq. alâaw?=<i>flame</i>. „ kaukab=<i>star</i>. Amharic.—esateb. teherka. „ asat. tsai? Assyrian.—ishātu. sharûru. „ kakkabu=<i>star</i>. „ ḳilûtu=<i>burning</i>. „ sharâpu=<i>to burn</i>. „ kamu; ḳalû=<i>to burn</i>. „ khammu=<i>heat; flame</i>. Coptic.—klôm.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
FIRE.	
English.—sun. moon. star. blaze. lightning. bake. heat.	annak. ignach. cha.† kak.† urūru= <i>heat</i> .
„ burn. hot. scorch. flame. bright? spark.	sacche= <i>sun</i> . hot? ho. agnai= <i>moon</i> .
Sanskrit.—bhâ= <i>shine</i> . dah. agni.	iakai.* ieh. oko. isu.* u.*
„ ras= <i>love</i> ; joy. gharma= <i>warm</i> .	kera. ussi. ischi. assista. taika.*
„ valni; indh= <i>to blaze</i> . las= <i>to shine</i> . sūrya= <i>sun</i> .	mna.* ua.† tah. kese.
Hindi, etc.—āgun. āg.	kisiti; * kakkaan= <i>sun</i> . hoe. sah.
„ puk'ana= <i>bake</i> . sūrj= <i>sun</i> .	kak*= <i>to rub</i> (? <i>firesticks</i>). tsa.
Persian.—ātesh. āzer. pidah= <i>touchwood</i> .	kakha= <i>moon</i> . nina.* eeska= <i>sky</i> .
Vannie.—nara.	cleck. ing-neck. nari; yah= <i>sun</i> .
Zend.—ātar. atheresch. tafnu.	naika. saku.* tina= <i>light</i> . tasi.
Slavonic.—ogein. ogni. ohen. okon.	musha; masa†= <i>moon</i> . cooh.
„ ūgam= <i>I burn</i> .	coun. koso. illu.* pira.* ari= <i>moon</i> .
„ agon. shar= <i>heat</i> .	(pir*= <i>Quichua root=fire</i> . “Lopez.”)
Latin.—ignis. [Vesta=Hestia, Gr.] calor.	haika.† into*= <i>eye</i> . tata.* k'ān.
„ ustus= <i>burnt</i> . asso= <i>roast</i> . urere= <i>to burn</i> .	llukllu*= <i>lightning</i> . te= <i>sun</i> .
Greek.—πῦρ. θέρμη. καίω= <i>to burn</i> . ξέω= <i>to be hot</i> .	taosi= <i>star</i> . taande. uru*= <i>day</i> .
„ λῦχος= <i>lamp</i> . ἐῤῥος= <i>torch</i> .	mata*= <i>eye</i> or <i>fire</i> . ra*= <i>sun</i> ; <i>heat</i> .
„ φῶς= <i>light</i> . φλόξ. ἔπος= <i>love</i> .	tupae*= <i>brilliant</i> . topa.* isteī.
Armenian.—hoúr. krak.	ra; rau (Quichua)= <i>fire</i> ; <i>burn</i> .
Scandinavian.—fyr. Lettish.—luste= <i>lust</i> .	ōk-ko= <i>hot</i> (Esq.). raca*= <i>crown</i> .
Celtic.—aodh. vier. gher. teine. taan.	inik. te'ik. rē'ta.
„ gunnes= <i>warm</i> . bel. tes. teas.	
„ tnu. smer.	
„ an. ain. ong. caer= <i>candle</i> . grith= <i>sun</i> .	
Albanian.—nate= <i>sun</i> .	
Lithuanian.—blizqu= <i>lightning</i> .	

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—mi; hai= <i>sea</i> . shui. man. mo. mao. zo. heueh.	Hebrew.—mayim.
,, ku. ho; ka (old); kiang= <i>river</i> . yiu.	,, nâhâr= <i>river</i> . yam= <i>sea</i> .
,, yü= <i>rain</i> . yi= <i>wet</i> . lou= <i>dew</i> . dap= <i>lake</i> .	
,, ch'uen= <i>stream</i> .	
E. Tartar.—mu. muke. mederi= <i>sea</i> .	
Accadian.—me. â. ai. ab. ba.	Coptic.—mau. moon. iom. eir. iaro.
,, sheg= <i>rain</i> . aga= <i>flood</i> . imi= <i>rain</i> .	
,, gid= <i>river</i> . ab-zu. gur= <i>to flow</i> .	Arabic.—bîr. wâdi. bâhr. kurr= <i>well</i> .
,, a-abba= <i>sea</i> . lagh= <i>to wash</i> . nag= <i>to drink</i> .	,, mâ= <i>water</i> . maṭar= <i>rain</i> .
Etruscan.—ar. epa.	
Dravidian.—âr. er. nira. erram; aru= <i>river</i> . mârî= <i>rain</i> .	Assyrian.—mû. motra= <i>rain</i> ?
Basque.—ur. errio ?= <i>river</i> . aintzira= <i>lake</i> .	
Caucasian.—tzwrina= <i>rain</i> . dzeh. psez.	,, manu. mê. tsutsu= <i>pool</i> . zib.
,, tätse (Lap.). wat. vis. wu. sgwa= <i>sea</i> .	
,, jog; wiro (Lap.)= <i>river</i> . pissem; sor; sso= <i>rain</i> .	Amharic.—wooha. azket= <i>well</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.—mora; meri (Fin.)= <i>sea</i> . ar. allot= <i>wave</i> .	
,, sarsh. wat. ai. wesi. viz. kynu. nai. arke.	,, bâher= <i>sea</i> . basash= <i>river</i> .
,, mut. mu. zoo. mo. bi. ki. ai. wa. ky. tu. as.	
,, su. sug. nare; tschâu= <i>river</i> . lamu. su.	,, alma. mi. hor. zer.
,, ur= <i>rain</i> . mâr= <i>sea</i> (Lap.).	
Egyptian.—mâ. mû. akeb; uka= <i>flood</i> .	
,, mûti; uri; peχ= <i>flood</i> . ageb.	
,, ima; nat-ur= <i>sea</i> . aâ= <i>to wash</i> .	
,, ssh; mesket; peh ?= <i>a marsh</i> . χenna= <i>lake</i> .	
,, mer. mas. at= <i>dew</i> . akana= <i>rare</i> .	
,, aûr; atur; alu= <i>river</i> . bar= <i>well</i> . hek= <i>drink</i> .	
Malay.—âyer.	
Burmese.—yay. myit.	
Dravidian.—pani; imam= <i>dew</i> . tannîr. jalam.	
African.—mema. mese. mane. maz.	
,, mye. ma. min. man. meya.	
,, menuya. metsi. mini. nyam.	
,, ngo. nu. nke. lu. lo. li. lam. lua.	
,, be. beni. amo. ame. ahma.	
,, aman. aya. akwa. anki (?= <i>life</i>).	
,, acho. hama. kero. hatsa. cam?	
,, ko. dok. onata. inu. uke. ira.	
,, eza. zi. sua. sama.	
,, mongo; lu; lo= <i>river</i> . bar; beni= <i>lake</i> .	
,, nyanja; irwa; ru-wa; kitanga= <i>lake</i> .	

ARYAN.	AMERICAN.		
	NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
WATER WORDS.			
English.—water, beck, force, well, river, lake, mere.			kho, aha, aba, unu.* pā, aks.
„ dew, flood, sea, wash, drink, splash? wet.			nash, ā.† sic.* po, koon, ak, sa.
„ wave, humid; moist, to flow, marsh.			meance, tsha, sora= <i>fermented liquor</i> .
Sanskrit.—nīra, udan, ap, jala, udaka.			oequie, abna, essauli, mein.
„ mih= <i>rain</i> , varsha= <i>rain</i> .			tza.* tsash, du.* cia, hauiri.† li.*
„ ambu, mira= <i>sea</i> , vāri= <i>rain</i> , uda.			humu.* enak.* waac.* maya*= <i>river</i> .
„ pā= <i>to drink</i> , mutra= <i>urine</i> .			ahmah, huma.* peez.* neah, aah.*
Hindi, etc.—nir, pani, lami, ar, wabe, bheéga= <i>wet</i> .			hu.* uash, sahs, ui.* ia.* uni.*
„ wa, am, chur'bao= <i>river</i> .			uhu.* waea, uke, he.† beb.
Zend.—khonka meghem= <i>bay</i> , wero= <i>rain</i> .			pass-ayah= <i>river</i> , ma.* dzu.* kò.*
Celtic.—aber, dur, lo, suir, can.			keche.* uru.* yaku.† to.* ui. ka.
„ an, oiche, loch= <i>lake</i> , mun, dysr.			naahaa.* na, bat, mem.†
„ air? gwy, ar, dwr, a, afon.			momi.† amayah= <i>river</i> , wahegu.
„ dwrf, uisk, ach, oixe, abyrr, bir.			(ama-zon= <i>river</i> , S.A.)?
„ ebyr, ear? flynnon, forwýd, muir.			hahniri†= <i>river</i> ; canoe.*
„ eil, euan, orche, tiu, uirge, abhuin.			sinu.* immek (Esq.). tsātī= <i>lake</i> .
„ aches, vakia, eask, wari, don, ei.			wa; hīn; stāk= <i>river</i> , ogke.
„ uy, can, inver, allt, eas, dobhor, dour.			vaat.
„ sionann, mor; moige; mara= <i>sea</i> , geneg= <i>river</i> ?			
„ rheg= <i>rain</i> , fras= <i>rain</i> , tain; inver= <i>river</i> .			
„ anihan; flynnon; esk; axe; aber; wye= <i>river</i> .			
„ [force; beck; gil; foss.—Scandinavian.]?			
Greek.— <i>vēwp</i> , ποταμός, ἑτός, <i>vāpa</i> , ἕω, θαλάττα= <i>sea</i> .			
„ <i>πίσος</i> = <i>moist</i> , <i>πίταξ</i> = <i>a spring</i> , <i>χέω</i> = <i>to flow</i> .			
Albanian.— <i>ovje</i> .			
Zend.—apem.			
Persian.—āb, daryā= <i>sea</i> , chāh= <i>well</i> .			
Portuguese.—para= <i>river</i> .			
Lydian.— <i>μῆν</i> .			
Latin.—aqua, humor= <i>moisture</i> , imber= <i>rain</i> .			
„ mare= <i>sea</i> , lacus= <i>lake</i> , haurire= <i>to swallow</i> .			
Scandinavian.—vatle, vatn. (Niki= <i>water-spirits</i> ?)			
Lithuanian.—vandu, seer, sjar, apa.			
Slavonic.—wod, vādā, oode, rēka, teschu, ezero= <i>lake</i> .			
„ mōray= <i>sea</i> , apa, renaka= <i>river</i> , prag= <i>waterfall</i> .			
Teutonic.—wasser, fluss, see, piz, meer, zumpf= <i>marsh</i> .			
French.—eau, humide, mer= <i>sea</i> .			
Gothic.—vato, saivr. Norse.—bára= <i>wave</i> .			
Armenian.—dzow= <i>sea</i> , alikh= <i>wave</i> .			
„ akn= <i>spring</i> , hor= <i>well</i> (? Arabic).			

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
ANIMALS. Chinese.—hu=<i>tiger</i>. shi; shid=<i>lion</i>. pao=<i>leopard</i>. „ hu-ti=<i>fox</i>. t'u=<i>hare</i>. shau=<i>beast</i>. chai=<i>wolf</i>. „ siang=<i>elephant</i>. tuk=<i>calf</i>. „ ku; niü; li; yak=<i>wild ox</i>. ngau=<i>bull</i>. „ ma; er; k'i=<i>horse</i>. lu=<i>ass</i>. loh-t'o=<i>camel</i>. „ ch'an=<i>elk</i>. luk; pao; tsu; kia=<i>deer</i>. chay=<i>cat</i>. „ chi; shih=<i>little pig</i>; chu=<i>hog</i>. „ hwan=<i>goat</i>. t'u; ku=<i>lamb</i>. „ ku=<i>ram</i>. lu=<i>mastiff</i>. k'uen; ling=<i>dog</i>. Accadian.—lu; lid=<i>cow</i>. gug; udu=<i>sheep</i>. „ kas-kas=<i>ass</i>. sig; pish=<i>pig</i>. lik=<i>dog</i>. gud=<i>bull</i>. „ kur=<i>horse</i>. gug=<i>antelope</i>. ama=<i>wild bull</i>. „ lu-lim=<i>ram</i>. sikka=<i>goat</i>. dam=<i>pig</i>. „ kis; kurra=<i>horse</i>. „ shid=<i>lion</i>. lik-maχ=<i>lion (big-dog)</i>. Etruscan.—cutu?=<i>dog</i>. damnus=<i>horse</i>. Thibetan.—tah=<i>tiger</i>. yak=<i>ox</i>. chanko=<i>wolf</i>? „ lam; rama=<i>wild goat</i>. ruama=<i>she camel</i>. „ pag=<i>pig</i>. lug=<i>sheep</i>. idom=<i>horse</i>. Tasmanian.—lemnook=<i>kangaroo</i>. Polynesian.—puaka=<i>pig</i>. wacca=<i>pig</i>. Corean?—gama=<i>horse</i>. Malay.—singa=<i>lion</i>. lembu=<i>ox</i>. karba=<i>buffalo</i>. „ biri=<i>sheep</i>. kambing=<i>sheep</i>. „ kâwan=<i>herd</i>. Japanese.—kuma=<i>bear</i>. zo=<i>elephant</i>. koma=<i>horse</i>. „ sh'ka=<i>deer</i>. jume=<i>sheep</i>. buta=<i>pig</i>. saru=<i>ass</i>. „ ookami=<i>wolf</i>. umi; ushi=<i>ox</i>. tora=<i>tiger</i>. Mongol.—köll=<i>fox</i>. kandagai=<i>reindeer</i>. uher=<i>ox</i>. „ temo=<i>camel</i>. irmis=<i>a tiger</i>. „ taoulai=<i>hare</i>. katoo=<i>beaver</i>. morin=<i>horse</i>. „ ky; kon=<i>dog</i>. Basque.—cherria=<i>pig</i>. jaca=<i>monkey</i>. ahari=<i>ram</i>. „ aquerra=<i>goat</i>. Mantshu.—morin=<i>horse</i>. gachi=<i>pig</i>. onker=<i>ox</i>. „ taulgi=<i>hare</i>. kon; koy=<i>dog</i>. kom=<i>goat</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—pors=<i>pig</i>. tarwas=<i>bull</i>. kos (Lap)=<i>cow</i>. „ karlu; kuti; ugmuki; anukan; medve=<i>bear</i>. „ amp=<i>dog</i>. shier=<i>ox</i>; <i>steer</i>. „ ugoa; toumaki=<i>hare</i>. kayik=<i>stag</i>. „ kar; osh=<i>sheep</i>. kör; bua=<i>cow</i>. „ büek=<i>ox</i>. hewoiset (Fin.); guss=<i>horse</i>. ât=<i>horse</i>. „ kauris=<i>goat</i>. (Fin.) vetek=<i>sow</i>. „ uddu=<i>cow</i>. sa-rw=<i>elk</i>. mosha=<i>cow</i>. „ peura=<i>reindeer</i> (Fin.). koy; kaik=<i>dog</i>. gal=<i>cow</i>. „ kadad=<i>cattle</i>. chmü (Fin.)=<i>cow</i>. bica=<i>ox</i>. Mon.—khapa=<i>goat</i>. Berber.—alkoaki=<i>pig</i>.	Hebrew.—bâkar=<i>cows</i>; <i>oxen</i>. „ seh=<i>sheep</i>. attûd=<i>goat</i>. êz. „ pârash; sus; súsah=<i>horse</i>. „ kèleh=<i>dog</i>. shôr=<i>bull</i>. „ shôr=<i>ox</i>. ze'eb=<i>wolf</i>. „ gāmāl=<i>camel</i>. p'urch=<i>cow</i>. „ akkô=<i>roe-buck</i>. „ hāmôr; âthôn=<i>she-ass</i>. Assyrian.—sisu=<i>horse</i>. shûru=<i>ox</i>. „ te; alpu=<i>bull</i>. kalbu=<i>dog</i>. „ alûdu=<i>goat</i>. sakhu=<i>boar</i>. „ kirru. âlu=<i>ram</i>. lu=<i>sheep</i>. „ nêshu=<i>lion</i>. Arabic.—âir=<i>ass</i>. ri'm=<i>stag</i>. tur=<i>bull</i>. „ bisé=<i>buck</i>. „ âyir; khousan=<i>horse</i>. „ dalul=<i>dromedary</i>. Coptic.—oühor=<i>dog</i>. kie=<i>goat</i>. „ jamoul=<i>camel</i>? „ bahsi; ehi=<i>cow</i>. „ eshô=<i>pig</i>; <i>sow</i>. „ bahsi=<i>calf</i>. laboi=<i>bear</i>. Amharic.—para; laam; la=<i>cow</i>, etc. „ wosha=<i>dog</i>. „ anbasa=<i>lion</i>. „ feras=<i>horse</i>.

SUNDRY.

SEMITIC.

Dravidian.—puli=*tiger*. simha; singam=*lion*. dana=*calf*.

„ pauri=*pig*. koti=*bison*. chuma=*bear*.

„ ānai=*elephant*. kadama=*stag*. karādi=*bear*.

„ kara=*horse* (Ghond). pacu=*cow*. punāi=*cat*.

„ mesham=*ram*. kurinari=*sheep*. onté=*camel*.

„ chuma=*bear*. kuduke=*jackal*. ādu=*goat*.

„ kattu=*tiger*.

Caucasian.—khar. shun=*dog*. loma=*lion*. chemi; tzi=*horse*.

„ tsin=*elephant*. oš; cheri; kan=*ox*. t'cha=*goat*.

„ aklemi=*camel*. guri=*ass*. la=*horse*? boton=*pig*.

Corean.—mao; zio=*ox*. kamui=*wolf*. shode=*lion*.

Burmese.—tsin=*elephant*. khami=*cow*. kyūeh=*buffalo*.

Indo-Chinese.—khami=*sheep*. gara; me=*goat*.

„ paren=*buffalo*. kaen=*cow*. kyā=*lion*.

Mongol.—stag=*tiger*. teke=*buck*. temo=*camel*.

„ arston=*a bull*. gaea=*pig*. ake=*goat*.

„ tserlik=*horse*. my=*cat*. kgu=*mare*.

Egyptian.—kaari=*goat*. shaau=*sow*. xai=*animal*.

„ kennu=*horse*? neki=*bull*. kaui=*cows*.

„ ka; ga=*ox*. labu; t'am; ta; shena; mah=*lion*.

„ kamāar=*camel*. ses? sems=*horse*. ah; ab=*calf*.

„ pet=*lioness*. ar; ka=*deer*. kahs=*gazelle*.

„ serau=*sheep*. ar; khu=*deer*.

„ uher; fu=*dog*. naa=*goat*?

African.—jagerri; kama; tau; chinkumba=*tiger*.

„ simba; turum=*tiger*. lalom=*camel* (Berber).

„ shukokim; chuwi=*leopard*. tura; oko=*bull*.

„ uku; tsu; ene=*elephant*.

„ nakac=*ox*. lo; la; gos; m'gombi=*cow*.

„ ulu; kure; kara; gbe; afu; adsa; mfo; mboa=*dog*.

„ kom; ningé; engo; fatura; eko=*leopard*.

„ shuku; ungur=*leopard*. esi. sô=*horse*. so-sa=*mare*.

„ guara; keniu; simba; nengé; } =*lion*.

„ tambu; tau; lu; kun }

„ aku; oruka; ba; bāia; la; laba } =*goat*.

„ pori; sireme; bagai }

„ bakai; teke; ouko=*buck*. laba=*deer*.

„ koo-doo=*antelope*? kadara=*horse*.

„ kuku; kuro; āgboko=*lizard*.

„ tōdi; gbo; kokua; koko=*frog*.

„ ogoro; bi=*pig*. ngua=*boar*. agbo=*ram*.

„ bagamre; lemene; ba; meme=*sheep*.

„ gono; koro; ona=*sheep*.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
ANIMALS.	
English—lamb. ewe. cur. dog; hound. goat.	<i>Dog</i> .—jagoura.* shonka. ta-yo.† liki.
,, jackal? colly? pig; sow; swine. stag.	,, mertch. chichi.† cher. anakara.
,, buck. cow. hog. steer; ox, etc.	,, kallatu.* kokoku. cannu. puka.
Sanskrit.—kukkura; çvan= <i>dog</i> .	,, itzeuintli.† shonk. keikua. koks.
,, simha= <i>lion</i> . vyāghra= <i>tiger</i> .	,, yaware.* ka-meg (“Esq.”). p’ck.
,, go= <i>cow</i> . paçu= <i>cattle</i> .	<i>Bear</i> .—sus. matto. yono. nāu. nā-nē.
,, chāga; aja= <i>goat</i> . kuro= <i>calf</i> ?	,, mē’qati.
,, açva= <i>horse</i> . ukshan= <i>ox</i> .	,, mvak. meerapa. uku. mari.*
,, sūkara= <i>sow</i> . çaga= <i>hare</i> . (çv= <i>swift</i>).	,, nannoke (E.). mavar. muckwa.
,, riksha= <i>bear</i> . guhya= <i>tortoise</i> . bhek= <i>frog</i> .	<i>Goat</i> .—paca.* yuk. aucha.*
,, akoāsa= <i>horse</i> ? maha= <i>pig</i> ?	,, vicuna.*
Persian.—khūkḡur= <i>pig</i> . âz; buz= <i>goat</i> . asp= <i>horse</i> .	chuika*= <i>puma</i> . oeclo= <i>lion</i> ; <i>puma</i> .
,, sher= <i>lion</i> . gūr= <i>onager</i> . mâreh= <i>serpent</i> .	shä-u-ee= <i>wild cat</i> . ak†= <i>pig</i> .
,, khar= <i>ass</i> . gāu= <i>cow</i> . mesh= <i>sheep</i> . sag= <i>dog</i> .	cha-ra= <i>buffalo</i> . kha= <i>buffalo cow</i> .
Hindi, etc.—gaur= <i>bison</i> . mankhor= <i>goat</i> .	katchu; tutzi; yagnah= <i>tiger</i> .
,, hiran; goa= <i>gazelle</i> ? gau= <i>cow</i> .	hocto= <i>boar</i> . pecehari*= <i>peccary</i> , <i>boar</i> ?
,, chectah= <i>leopard</i> . bakri= <i>goat</i> .	kāmēla; tsisk; addik; guaca*; queh†;
,, bagh= <i>tiger</i> .	kut; huanaku*= <i>deer</i> . aucha*= <i>tapir</i> .
,, sur= <i>pig</i> .	ak; kuchi= <i>pig</i> . amik= <i>beaver</i> .
,, kutta= <i>dog</i> . ghora= <i>horse</i> .	no-kuse; kusman; tara*; phane= <i>horse</i> .
,, shikari= <i>hunter</i> . siri= <i>goat</i> ? bara= <i>boar</i> .	çaga; viskacha; tarui*= <i>rabbit</i> .
,, sukht= <i>hare</i> .	tavu; tuvu; tochl†; vo; yo= <i>hare</i> .
Pushu.—spa’e= <i>dog</i> .	oo-ki-lik (Esq.). waubos= <i>rabbit</i> .
Phrygian.—ma= <i>sheep</i> .	tarukka*= <i>wild sheep</i> ; <i>buck</i> .
Ostiac.—biea= <i>ox</i> .	
(See elsewhere for horse, ass, etc.).	

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Latin.—poreus= <i>pig</i> ; <i>hog</i> . hireus= <i>goat</i> . sus= <i>sow</i> .	ccaura*; una= <i>sheep</i> ; <i>cwe</i> .
,, leo= <i>lion</i> . canis= <i>dog</i> . lupus= <i>wolf</i> .	ichame†= <i>sheep</i> . llama*= <i>lama</i> .
,, taurus= <i>bull</i> . vacca= <i>cow</i> . caper= <i>goat</i> .	hukkucha*= <i>rat</i> . vuch†= <i>fox</i> .
,, pŕcus= <i>sheep</i> ; <i>cattle</i> . bos= <i>ox</i> . dama; dorcas= <i>deer</i> .	koycha= <i>tortoise</i> . zok†= <i>bat</i> .
Greek.—aḗξ= <i>goat</i> . κάπρος= <i>boar</i> . χοῖπος= <i>pig</i> . σῶς= <i>sow</i> .	okkoko; koka*= <i>frog</i> ; <i>toad</i> ; <i>lizard</i> .
,, ζῳή= <i>life</i> (hence <i>zodiac</i>). κῑων= <i>dog</i> .	so-pāk-tu= <i>toad</i> .
,, τράγος= <i>he-goat</i> . ἄρκτος= <i>bear</i> . βοῶς= <i>cow</i> .	āmārōke (Esq.).
Scandinavian.—drosul= <i>horse</i> . lam= <i>lamb</i> .	tumme; mo-äh; ya-ha= <i>wolf</i> .
Slavonic.—bik; bak= <i>ox</i> . los= <i>elk</i> . kon= <i>horse</i> .	cutlantzitli= <i>leopard</i> .
,, medvid= <i>bear</i> . kosel= <i>goat</i> . lošhād= <i>horse</i> .	chula= <i>fox</i> (= yula?).
Celtic.—muk; uireau= <i>pig</i> . hocha; houch= <i>hog</i> .	tike; kura†= <i>lion</i> ; <i>puma</i> . balam= <i>tiger</i> .†
,, vioch; lu; bo; bu= <i>cow</i> . poc; pocan= <i>goat</i> .	jaguara†= <i>jaguar</i> . ocelotl= <i>jaguar</i> .
,, madaigh; kallæ; cu. cunaich= <i>dog</i> .	ahuara*= <i>tapir</i> . anta*= <i>tapir</i> .
,, çu; ky; huad= <i>dog</i> . karw= <i>stag</i> . kaora= <i>goat</i> .	tutzi= <i>tiger</i> . (Héve).
,, tawr= <i>bull</i> . damh= <i>ox</i> .	ponokà= <i>elk</i> . enīwa= <i>buffalo</i> .
French.—remc= <i>reindeer</i> . chien= <i>dog</i> .	auch*= <i>tapir</i> .
German.—bock= <i>buck</i> . mähre= <i>horse</i> ; <i>mare</i> .	
,, hund= <i>hound</i> (=kund). kuh= <i>cow</i> .	
,, köte= <i>cur</i> . ziege= <i>goat</i> . ross= <i>horse</i> .	
Armenian.—garṇ= <i>lamb</i> . ezn= <i>ox</i> .	
,, shou= <i>dog</i> .	
Lithuanian.—shums= <i>dog</i> .	

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Dravidian.—ān. mannshan. naran. Malay.—orang. ek. Chinese.—jin=nin (old). nan. fu. hu=father. ,, ku=male animal. poh. bak. h'üung. ,, mau=male. pék=all, many. yin. Accadian.—nin. en. din. nam. mē. mu. ,, ma; men=I. aga=father. ,, gur. mugh. gin=male. cuna=lord. Ugro-Altaic.—mana; olma (Lap.) weres. muesi (Fin.). ,, kart. mat.=people. murt. adam. ena. ,, ir. er. him. kena. ennete. komi. mara. ,, manne=phallus. kodsha. Caucasian.—gomi=family. mare; k'azi=man. E. Tartar.—humun. are. man=king. Egyptian.—hu. hammu. tâ. han=boy. ,, nerau? ret=people. sa. at'u=youth. remt. ,, rexī. ha=male. t'am=youth. neu=they. ,, menh=youth. meni=soldier. mes=child. ,, mân=obelisk? men-t=measure. ,, Menès=1st King of Egypt. Etruscan.—hu? mari=youth; chief. "B." African.—momba. hame. nama. ,, yizuma. enia. har. yek. rume. ,, amme. anah. mabo. onance. ,, hone. zuna. mo. bouma. ira. ,, monhee. bara. thomi. muhsa. ,, koshi. bantu. muntu. mar. nas. ,, ningha. moanna. nunna. manhe. ,, mana. tuama. tama=father.	Hebrew.—adam. zakar=male. ,, hāyah=to be. ,, āb=father. jah; jav=I am. ,, āni. ānoki=I (ego). ,, eh'yeh; ehī=I am. Assyrian.—nīshu. amēlu. ardu. ,, zikaru=male. kīmtu=family. ,, chā'iru; mūtu=husband. ,, māru=son. Coptic.—ka. hai=husband. Arabic.—dhakar=phallus; male. ,, abū=father. ,, (tamar=date-tree.) Amharic.—adma. sow. wand. ,, manuhi=whom.
Polynesian.—tuaka. Burmese.—it-koh. nyec. Japanese.—se. [Malay.—kâkak. sudâra-lākī=male.] Corean.—chegi. Chinese.—h'üung=elder brother. ko. ka (old). ,, ti=younger brother. Accadian.—bar. urugal=elder brother. sissi. uru. kur. kus. Egyptian.—sen. neχ=child. (ker=to carry). ,, sems=eldest brother. E. Tartar.—tugan. acha. tyga. ngoru. okin. Ugro-Altaic.—lugom. qardam. wok. Caucasian.—djima. African.—nan? ndugu. baruka. ,, egbo. uti=elder brother. yaka.	Hebrew.—âkh. âklī Amharic.—akku. wandom. Coptic.—son.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
MAN. English.—kin. male. husband. son. kith. mate. „ I; me. family. Sanskrit.—jana=<i>kin</i>. manusha. man=<i>to think</i>. „ mā=<i>to measure</i>. manu. nara. nar. „ yama=<i>twin-brother</i>. dama=<i>household</i>. „ mūrti=<i>form</i>. manas=<i>mind</i>. kula=<i>family</i>. Afghan.—zoc=<i>son</i>. Santal.—hor. Hindi.—jan. mānas=<i>mind</i>. Greek.—ἀνὴρ. ἄνθρωπος=<i>male</i>. νῦνος=<i>mind</i>. „ ἄνθρωπος=<i>people</i>. οἶκος=<i>house</i>. Latin.—homo. vir. mas=<i>male</i>. gens=<i>people</i>. „ mulier=<i>woman</i>. mens=<i>mind</i>. „ fēmina=<i>woman</i>. domus=<i>house</i>. Zend.—nara. morete. Persian.—mard. nar=<i>male</i>. man=<i>I</i>. Celtic.—damh=<i>people</i>. d'ae=<i>man</i>. bolg. guol=<i>family</i>. „ ar. ari. miati? dyn. duine. „ cearn. reim. cia. dome. eas. liti=<i>people</i>. „ maon=<i>man</i>. nert. lliwed=<i>people</i>. „ innai=<i>me</i>. I. nyni=<i>we</i>. toma=<i>kith</i>. Old Persian.—adam=<i>I</i>. taumā=<i>people</i>. martiya=<i>man</i>. Armenian.—kin=<i>woman</i>. mard. air. Scandinavian.—manu. karl. Teutonic.—sonne. sun=<i>son</i>. er. Caucasian.—(Iron.) moi. German.—mann. kind=<i>child</i>. mensch. French.—homme. Anglo-Saxon —guma=<i>man</i>. teām=<i>people</i>? Italian.—sposo=<i>husband</i>. Slavonic.—moosh. mooshcema. (See elsewhere.)	aha.* annin. yon. aba.* imin. nuin. umo.* aw=<i>people</i>. neneo. nani.* enene. hucema.† tema. amo.* amashe. mena.* sunta. ta.†=<i>male</i>; man. tamma. dolme. tama. k'hommo. nama. haina. hoima.* qari.*† uare.* dara.* ani. hahri.†=<i>woman</i>. me.* dina. dini.* dinné jazi. ermuid.* anini. sunc.* neka. runa.* cin=<i>son</i>. uni. tenai. napé=<i>husband</i>. matei.* emka. andua.* dame.† neka. taka. hake*=<i>son</i>. umasoi. kosa*=<i>husband</i>. enne. masa=<i>moon</i>. me=<i>I</i>, me. viuak.† hannin†=<i>brother</i>. annin=<i>man</i>. muysea.* aht=<i>people</i>. ka. suēká. mamom†=<i>ancestor</i>. xib†=<i>male</i>. huano.* kama†=<i>mouth</i>.
BROTHER. Sanskrit.—bhrātri. (bhar. vah=<i>to carry</i>; bear.) Hindi.—bhai. birādar. Persian.—birādar. dar=<i>to take</i>; carry. Pelchvi.—berur. German.—bruder. Slavonic.—brāte. Celtic.—brathair. Armenian.—eghbair. Latin.—frater. English.—brat? [? Has <i>bhrātri</i> any relation to New World, hahri; hake; taka; or Old World tuaka; bar; yaka. acha. kākā? and bh=h.]	teicaugh. nieta. teaahautin†=<i>elder brother</i>. sī-sī. hisauki.* ghuāda.† (Othomi). taka=<i>man</i>. tata=<i>father</i>. hake=<i>son</i>. sic.† saca=<i>son</i>. hahri†=<i>woman</i>. tegu=<i>daughter</i>. akun†=<i>son</i>. neka=<i>man</i>. kik; k'ēck; sh'āk=<i>younger brother</i>. k'atek; tai'ic=<i>elder brother</i>. hannin.* kat; ka†=<i>to take</i>; carry. huano*=<i>man</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Japanese.—domo. Dravidian.—stri. sen. Chinese.—nu. niang. da (old). nu. na=<i>mother</i>? ,, yim=<i>female</i>. ch'u=<i>to bring forth</i>. Thibetan.—cuu-na=<i>wife</i>. Burmese.—ā-mah. Accadian.—gemé. gal. ninni. rag. gin. ,, umu; ama; imi?=<i>mother</i>. dam=<i>spouse</i>. ,, nin=<i>wife</i>; lady. dumu=<i>daughter</i>; girl. Caucasian.—masa=<i>moon</i>. nana=<i>mother</i>. Lycian.—la-da=<i>wife</i> (lady?). Egyptian.—mā-t=<i>mother</i>. māhi=<i>parent</i>. ,, him't; sa-t; χnemt=<i>woman</i>? ,, χār=<i>widow</i>. quā? him-t=<i>wife</i>. ,, hennu=<i>girl</i>. kenan=<i>womb</i>. Etruscan.—nur=<i>maiden</i>. acχα=<i>mother</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—ānā. zin? mama. ema. kiz. ,, kāra. emet. cheka. waimo (Fin.). ,, kārec. naina. né. imi. nīsun (Lap.). anke. African.—junoo? anna. ychana. muka. ,, naa. onya. hona. numame. dé.	Hebrew.—em=<i>mother</i>. ishshah=<i>wife</i>. Assyrian.—chirtu. ummu=<i>mother</i>. ,, ashshatu. ,, zinnishtu; altu=<i>wife</i>. Coptic.—s-himi. mau=<i>mother</i>. Amharic.—wond. ammah=<i>mother</i>. Arabic.—umm.
Chinese.—tié=da (old). fu. he. ba (old). ya. Dravidian.—appan. pithar. Accadian.—ada. ā. aba. ada. ga. pa=<i>to make</i>? Etruscan.—ai. Basque.—aita. Egyptian.—atef. tepa=<i>ancestor</i>. anχ=<i>life</i>. ,, t'a=<i>man</i>. māhi=<i>parent</i>. hi=<i>husband</i>. ,, pā=<i>ancestor</i>. t'a=<i>male</i>. pat=<i>people</i>. atef. at. Ugro-Altaic.—baba; eeche. ta-at. aja. atya. ,, atté (Lap.). tato (Fin.). anka. atah. Mongol.—abha. pha. ama. atai. African.—baba. dada. tat-a. ba. ta.	Hebrew.—ab. Coptic.—iot. ḡpo. Assyrian.—abu. Amharic.—aba. abat. Arabic.—abu. (dhakar=<i>male</i>.)
E. Tartar.—enie. Burmese.—ámce. Chinese.—nu. na? ma=<i>female</i>. ,, nin=<i>wife</i>. Accadian.—ema. nin. dam. imi. umu. Egyptian.—m-āt. him't=<i>wife</i>; woman. mahi=<i>parent</i>. ,, (ma=<i>to give</i>). quā=<i>woman</i>? ankh=<i>life</i>. Dravidia.—amma. ayi. mātthā. tay. Ugro-Altaic.—mama. ame. ānā. eme. ,, omma. mamó. edne (Lap.). mum. ,, ank. anke (Ostiac). muori (Fin.). ,, emma (Lap.). African.—ma. aya. mamma. anna. ,, metshe=<i>woman</i>. ya-ya. annai. ,, noi. nana.	Hebrew.—em. āmah=<i>female slave</i>. Coptic.—mau. s-himi=<i>woman</i>. Assyrian.—ummu. Amharic.—cuāt. mesht=<i>wife</i>. ,, sēa't=<i>woman</i>. ,, mesha=<i>wife</i>. ammah. Arabic.—umm=<i>mother</i>.

ARYAN.

WOMAN.

English.—mother, girl, wife, maid, she, mama.
 „ jenny=female? lady, dame.
 Sanskrit.—stri, janani=mother.
 „ svasru=mother-in-law.
 Bengali.—mā, mātā=mother.
 Hindi.—nārī.
 Latin.—fēmina (Juno, a goddess).
 „ mater=mother, cunnus.
 French.—dame=lady.
 Greek.—γυνή, γυναικά, νεοτὲς=progeny, χήρα=widow.
 Slavonic.—jena, chayna. German.—madchen.
 Armenian.—kin, dzēnanel=to beget.
 Celtic.—naing, gean. (ari=man), nae=man.
 „ merch? koinne, koinnt, been, geni=to beget.
 „ banen, nighean, ni=daughter.
 Old Saxon.—ewen=queen.
 Persian.—zan, kaniz=girl, mādār=mother, mādah=female.
 Gothic.—guina=wife; woman.
 [Aryan root.—gan=to produce; generate.]

FATHER.

English.—papa, dad, daddy, life? procreator?
 Sanskrit.—pitar, tāta, pā=to protect, janaka.
 „ pati=husband, anka=hook.
 Slavonic.—ozha, otze.
 Armenian.—hayr.
 Celtic.—tāt, tād, athair, dad.
 German.—vater.
 Latin.—genitor, pater.
 French.—père.
 Gothic.—atta, Lettish.—tews, Lithuanian.—têwas.
 Bengali.—tāt, pitā. Hindi.—bāp, bābā.
 Zend.—federe, pita.
 Greek.—πατήρ, tāta, ἄτα, πάππος=grandfather.

MOTHER.

English.—mamma, mammy, (gal=girl)? dame.
 Sanskrit.—mātri.
 Bengali.—mā; mātā.
 Old-Persian.—māta.
 Hindi.—ayah=nurse.
 Greek.—μήτηρ (μάμμη), γυνή=woman.
 Latin.—mater.
 Italian.—dama.
 Celtic.—mam, mathair, nam.
 Slavonic.—māt.
 Armenian.—mayr.

AMERICAN.

NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*

kanum, china.* weeah, anu.*
 donne;* unin=man, huaina.*
 sun, shema;* dome; naa†=mother.
 guarri.† nana; nitu=sister.
 rakka, weewo; weewiki=wife.
 nantli.† cunha.† cunia.* cihua.†
 sunaen, hahri.† nsu.† kona.
 zecmo.* dansii=wife, masu=moon.
 nisis=sister, marmi.* pamun.
 naca.*=mother, nitemi.* nantli.
 d'ja; g'anem=wife, stiā'ne.

baba, dada, ooch, oss, tayta.*
 tata, tatli.† patnah.† yaya.*
 aba=man, appa, anak.
 ta=man, āngoot=male. (Esq.).
 attata (Esq.), anukha, mām.
 īc, mām, mām, te'tō, sō.
 kūn (said by male); qāt (by female).
 k'a=man, ā'ta=god; sun.

mania.* ah-nah, marmi.
 amanie, me, naa.† layka.
 gal, nanna, shema.* yaya.*
 kona=woman, tā'a, tām.
 mā, atli, naks=wife.
 cunia*; nitemi.*=woman.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—tsi. tsu. ni; ir=<i>boy</i>. tsao=<i>tree</i>. „ mi; siao; shao; yao; wei=<i>little, young</i>. Etruscan.—clan. Dravidian.—suthar. Indo-Chinese.—kichai. thami. sani=<i>man</i>. Accadian.—zi. â. shir=<i>little</i>. du=<i>boy</i>. „ tnr; gi=<i>little</i>. sissi; sin=<i>brother</i>. „ shar=<i>to shoot forth</i>. gish=<i>tree</i>. sissi=<i>brother</i>. Caucasian.—ua. zui. ze. misch. mse. Egyptian.—sa. nexen=<i>child</i>. âtu=<i>boy</i>. net'i=<i>young</i>. „ âtet=<i>a lad</i>. mes=<i>child?</i> hen=<i>boy</i>. „ sems=<i>eldest son</i>. ncm; sher=<i>little</i>. „ sheran=<i>boy or girl</i>. nt's=<i>little</i>. „ nexen=<i>youth</i>. shen=<i>tree</i>. hu=<i>man</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sak. pa. ma. ar. kisi. ninetz. siunk. natui. „ pyës. sen. son. kiun. oghool. uaz=<i>brother</i>. „ ogguï=<i>daughter</i>. pöiwa (Fin.). peiweg (Lap.). „ kistin=<i>little</i>. wer; aicho=<i>young</i>. „ Fin.—nuor=<i>young</i>. manna=<i>boy</i>. African.—nam. uma. ausa; ashkir=<i>boy</i>. „ kuko=<i>chicken</i>. kēke=<i>little</i>. dsōn=<i>little</i>. „ yen. dzanna; bushan=<i>boy</i>. yu. „ sana=<i>child</i>. „ nan=<i>brother</i>. moana=<i>child</i>.	Hebrew.—ben. tsâ'ir=<i>little</i>. „ na'ar=<i>boy</i>. Assyrian.—ablu. babu. „ pitiku=<i>child</i>. „ mâru. şakhrû=<i>small</i>. „ sherru; pishu=<i>young; little</i>. Coptic.—alon=<i>child</i>. shêre=<i>son</i>. „ sn; son=<i>brother</i>. Arabic.—ibn. (dhakar=<i>male</i>. „ dharrah=<i>atom</i>. şaghîr=<i>small</i>. Amharic.—ledsh. tănâsh=<i>small</i>.
Chinese.—tsie. tsî=<i>girl</i>. „ nu=<i>woman</i>. nin; nü-er; yim=<i>girl</i>. Etruscan.—seχ=<i>daughter</i>. nur=<i>girl</i>. Accadian.—sis. (sissi=<i>brother</i>). gal=<i>woman</i>. „ gîna=<i>young</i>. gimi=<i>girl</i>. „ nin=<i>girl; wife</i>. dumu=<i>girl; daughter</i>. Caucasian.—zin=<i>family</i>. da. cho. dashkun. Burmese.—amah. Dravidian.—sahō thari. Egyptian.—sent. „ nexen=<i>child</i>. sher=<i>girl</i>. sat=<i>daughter</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—suser. kis. nyl. ena. „ kütz—kārîlâsh. kütz=<i>girl; daughter</i>. „ neita (Lap.); nyl=<i>daughter</i>. pobem. bisep. „ pun=<i>daughter</i>. African.—ndugu; nan=<i>brother</i>. „ mona=<i>elder sister</i>.	Hebrew.—âkhoth. bath=<i>daughter</i>. Assyrian.—nishu=<i>people</i>. „ akhattu. nabnîtu=<i>child</i>. „ martu=<i>daughter</i>. „ amtu=<i>maid</i>. „ zinnishtu=<i>female</i>. Coptic.—sône. Amharic.—et. ledshetoo=<i>daughter</i>. „ sc'at-ledsh=<i>girl</i>. Arabic.—bint=<i>daughter</i>. ukht=<i>sister</i>.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN.		
	NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
SON.			
English.—little. kin. wee. boy. man. child.	snuc;*	sunta=man.	cin.* su.
„ chicken= <i>little one</i> . tiny. younker. nephew. new.	tsi.†	hua.†	sic †= <i>little</i> . nama.
„ kind. shoot. tree? branch. lad. youth.	sun=	woman.	nunk=young.
Sanskrit.—putra. sūnu (from root su= <i>to procreate</i>).	nare;*	quari*=man.	paser.
„ sū. naptri= <i>grandson</i> . yama= <i>twin brother</i> .	pera.	kooch= <i>little</i> . ni=I (<i>ego</i>).	
„ yūvan.	sic=	little.	nasuim=girl.
Zend.—puthra. humu.	unin.	timir.	natsi. nah.
Hindi.—put. sunu. nati= <i>grandson</i> . sūt.	nani	(naa= <i>woman</i>).	pilzuintli.†
„ nau= <i>new</i> . kuchh= <i>little</i> .	tuaia=	girl.	hua.* cin=boy.
„ jaān= <i>youth</i> .	wai.	huama.*	hua-hua.* gua.†
Persian.—pisr. jaān= <i>youth</i> . navādah= <i>grandson</i> .	huc=	boy.	hake. tshana. churu.
Pushtu.—zoc.	ayllu=	family.	chichi*=son.
Slavonic.—szūn. syn. izu. junu= <i>youth</i> .	mikkce=	small (Esq.).	pisi= <i>little</i> .
Armenian.—ordi; tgha. sough= <i>little</i> .	tū'ōt=	boy.	sk'sē. qaholt=sons.
Celtic.—ua. soen. meae. cear. luan.			
„ nea= <i>man</i> . zen. clam. sil.			
„ siol= <i>descendants</i> . luth.			
Latin.—puer= <i>boy</i> . nepos= <i>grandson</i> . novus?			
„ nātus. pullus= <i>young</i> . juvenus.			
Greek.—viós. véos. παῖς. τέκνον. γένος. τέχος.			
Anglo-Saxon.—suna. son. geong= <i>young</i> . meeg.			
Teutonic.—sunus; sohn. kuld= <i>child</i> .			
German.—nen= <i>young</i> . gnabe= <i>boy</i> . sohn.			
Norse.—mæ=child.			
Lithuanian.—sunics.			
Sclave.—synŭ.			
SISTER.			
English.—daughter? girl. gal= <i>girl</i> ?	sun=	woman.	çaca; sic †= <i>brother</i> .
„ niece. woman.	x-sa;	taski;*	nasuim; nika= <i>girl</i> .
Sanskrit.—svasri. toka= <i>child</i> .	naca;	naa=	mother. sī-sī.
„ nanda. nandanā= <i>daughter</i> .	nisis;	nana=	sister.
„ naptri= <i>grand-daughter</i> . snusha= <i>daughter-in-law</i> .	cihua;	† nantli=	woman.
„ nandā= <i>husband's sister</i> .	nitemi=	daughter.	kanisswah.
Gothic.—swister= <i>sister</i> .	nunk=	shone.	nitu.
Greek.—νεργός= <i>daughter-in-law</i> . véos= <i>young</i> .	gal=	mother.	sū'atiq= <i>girl</i> .
Hindi.—nāptni= <i>grand-daughter</i> . bahin.	mial*=	daughters.	
Celtic.—nihean; naing= <i>woman</i> . siur.			
„ ni; nie= <i>daughter</i> . nionag= <i>girl</i> . choar.			
Slavonic.—sestrā. dei (tsi).			
Latin.—(nascere) natus= <i>born</i> . nepos= <i>grandson</i> . soror.			
French.—naître= <i>to be born</i> . sœur= <i>sister</i> .			
Persian.—kaniz. kh'ahar.			
German.—schwester. tochter.			
Armenian.—kiur.			
Kurd.—kh'oyr.			
Zend.—chenge.			

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—kok. kak (old)=<i>leg</i>. to tsuk. tuk. „ p'au=<i>to go</i>. dak=<i>tread</i>. „ dak=<i>to tread</i>. dik=<i>step</i> kieh-yen=<i>anclcs</i>. „ bo=<i>to run</i>. tsuh=<i>leg</i>. pok=<i>back</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kussa. pud. kok. sucha. lab. E. Tartar.—sabu=<i>shoe</i>. lagyl. no. Accadian.—gin; di; du; ra=<i>to go</i>. gir=<i>foot</i>. ga=<i>to go</i>. „ dig. gad=<i>hand</i>. dug=<i>knee</i>; <i>leg</i>. Caucasian.—pog. peechi. „ kukh=<i>foot</i>. Egyptian.—pet. teht. ret. kep=<i>step</i>. kuhc=<i>knee</i>. „ abeq=<i>leg</i>; <i>run</i>. hap=<i>to run</i>; <i>go</i>. „ kenken; sxsx=<i>to dance</i>. uar=<i>leg</i>. „ pad; pah=<i>to pursue</i>. „ xet. xas=<i>run</i>. tot=<i>hand</i>. kal=<i>knee</i>. Dravidian.—kunnukal=<i>anclc</i>. tal. pa'tham. „ kâru=<i>leg</i>. kûttu=<i>dance</i>. pō=<i>go</i>. African.—keka. peka. peta. pase. eko. „ afo. bata. hen=<i>leg</i>. sing. „ t'sab. dedo (?=<i>pedo</i>). itta. yi. „ nugee. kûssengâl. t'oooh. „ kokuro=<i>knee</i>. haka=<i>bow</i>; <i>bent</i>.	Hebrew.—regel. berckh=<i>knee</i>. „ karsol=<i>anclc</i>. Assyrian.—shêpu. alâku=<i>walk</i>; <i>go</i>. „ padânu=<i>road</i>. urkhu=<i>journey</i>. „ kanshu=<i>bent</i>. garâru=<i>run</i>. „ karsul=<i>anclc</i>. kharrânu=<i>road</i>. „ kîbsu; girru=<i>path</i>. shûku=<i>leg</i>. „ tuddu; girru; durgu=<i>way</i>. Arabic.—rijl. ka'b=<i>heel</i>. raks=<i>dance</i>. Coptic.—rat. phat. arik. âur=<i>leg</i>. Amharic.—cada=<i>to go</i>. igger. „ kurah=<i>foot</i>. (N.B.—See crooked, old.)
Chinese.—tso=<i>left hand</i>. kou=<i>to pull</i>. chi; di=<i>finger</i>. „ tak. tsö. „ shau. yau=<i>paw</i>. kap; teh=<i>to take</i>; <i>capture</i>. Accadian.—shu. gad. ck=<i>finger</i>. tüg=<i>to take</i>. „ zag=<i>right-hand</i>. gub=<i>left-hand</i>. dib=<i>to take</i>. „ mar; gar=<i>to give</i>. da. ti; tu; te=<i>to take</i>. Egyptian.—tot. â. tbâ=<i>finger</i>. kat=<i>paw</i>. ker=<i>carry</i>. „ enah=<i>arm</i>. qeb; xebt=<i>hand</i>; <i>arm</i>. heb=<i>to take</i>. „ hag; teh; atâ=<i>take</i>. mât; tu=<i>give</i>. xep=<i>keep</i>. „ kâhu=<i>arm</i>. shep. xefa=<i>fist</i>. ermen=<i>arm</i>. „ dat. pah=<i>to go</i>. Nepaul.—khar. Mongol.—gar. gara. Ugro-Altaic.—ell. kar. tok; min=<i>finger</i>. ket. „ katal; pärna=<i>finger</i>. yû=<i>wing</i>. kaymick=<i>foot</i>. „ ki. kul. kât (Lap.). kesi. ell. tarka=<i>finger</i>. E. Tartar.—petche. sabu=<i>shoe</i>; <i>glove</i>? Caucasian.—kukh. kirrun. kwcr. kiti=<i>finger</i>. Dravidian.—kâru=<i>leg</i>. tât; ali=<i>to give</i>. African.—peka. kogo. kako. akkaki. „ kuagu. kok. tu. dawa. toko. „ banka. naeva. pa=<i>to give</i>. tu? „ tan. kumi=<i>No. 10</i>. sa=<i>to give</i>.	Hebrew.—yad. kaph=<i>palm</i>. Assyrian.—idu. rêshu. lakâtu=<i>to take</i>. „ qâtu. makhâru; likû=<i>to seize</i>, <i>take</i>. shuku ?=<i>leg</i>. „ laktu=<i>finger</i>. imnu=<i>right-hand</i>. Arabic.—yad. eaa ? Coptic.—api. jô. shap. koh. Amharic.—id. edsh.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Foot. English.—step. knee, hock. crooked ? shoe ? leg. pad. „ shin. shank. claw. ancle. paw. „ kick ? run. toe. to go. step. stand. Sanskrit.—pāda. jangha. ri ; car=<i>to go</i>. kapatī=<i>handfuls</i>. Bengali.—pad. pā. jānu=<i>knee</i>. Latin.—pes, pedis. sto ; steti ; statum=<i>stand</i>. „ iter=<i>a journey, way</i>. ire=<i>to go</i>. calx=<i>heel</i>. Persian.—bun=<i>root</i>. pāi. Zend.—pādha. barra=<i>I go</i>. ar. Hindi.—takh'na=<i>an cle</i>. jānā=<i>go</i>. Greek.—ποὺς, ποδός. ἵχ'νος=<i>footstep</i>. πῦχ'ος. πῦχ'ος=<i>wrist</i>. Celtic.—cie. ped. pau. cos. koes. sprag ? cas. seir=<i>heel</i>. „ uk. spag=<i>paw</i>. broadh ; lat ; lua=<i>to tread</i>. Scandinavian.—fotr. fot. Armenian.—thath. tzeru. otz. Slavonic.—nogā=<i>leg</i>. (tau'ka=<i>hand</i>.) German.—pfad = <i>footpath</i>. fuss. knie=<i>knee</i>. French.—pied. sabot=<i>shoe</i>. Norse.—leggr. Lithuanian.—rietas=<i>thigh</i> ; leg.	pat.* pats. po. pai. apé. kar*=<i>to go</i>. pi.* (pui ; * pateen*=<i>hand</i>.) pata.* apo.* sit. nuchü.* ri=<i>to go</i>. uoc.† paco ; * fan ; pan ; ak ; ispeske=<i>hand</i>. podo=<i>leg</i>. puih.* gola.* gua.† chakqui.* tai. ca†=<i>finger</i>. suechi. eaki.* looga.* by. py. tao.* keesapa. kuki. canka*=<i>leg</i>=10. tohuan.† kayu.* konka*=<i>knee</i>. oc.* irie. loto. kussie. shou-shcy=<i>hand</i>. lloke=<i>hand</i>. ättec=<i>go</i> (E.). itti. gei ; ättec=<i>go</i> (Esq.). k'os. si. sk'aqt. ihä.
HAND. English.—paw. arm. ancle ? claw. carry. catch ? limb. „ have ? finger. measure. No. 5. point. fist. „ give. keep. grab. palm. No. 1. wing ? Sanskrit.—pāni. kara. pancha=<i>No. 5</i>. cka=<i>No. 1</i>. „ angula=<i>finger</i>. diç=<i>point</i>. mā=<i>to measure</i>. „ irna ; bahu=<i>arm</i>. (dhâ=<i>to place</i>.) Latin.—pugnus=<i>fist</i>. manus. (capere=<i>to take</i>.) „ quinque=<i>No. 5</i>. digitus=<i>finger</i>. „ do ; dare=<i>to give</i>. armus. Greek.—χ'είρ. λαμβάνω. κ'έπη. εἰδ'έμε=<i>give</i>. „ ἑάκ'υλος=<i>finger</i>. πῦχ'ος=<i>arm</i>. π'έξ=<i>fist</i>. „ χ'υλ'ή=<i>claw</i>. μάρη. Pushtu.—lapa=<i>palm</i>. Bengali.—hāt. Persian.—panaj=<i>fist</i>. dust. Zend.—arema=<i>arm</i>. Celtic.—lan. llaw. mag. pen. glac. cas. „ späg=<i>paw</i>. bar. dahai. brak. laou. Hindi.—denā=<i>give</i>. martol=<i>hammer</i>. „ rooka. reka. ramo=<i>arm</i>. Slavonic.—tanka. geba. Armenian.—tzeru=<i>finger</i>. thath=<i>palm</i>. Lithuanian.—ranka. German.—haben=<i>have</i>. nehmen ; haschen=<i>take</i>. Wallachian.—pawen. Norse.—bogr=<i>arm</i>. Aryan.—hasta. yasta. zasta. (Canon Cook).	mautl.† mamó. poh.* tachli. cab. kar=<i>to go</i>. ka ; * chab=<i>to take</i>. ka=<i>hand</i>, give. ma. mahó. aman. pan. aha. gora*=<i>give</i>. paco.* iku. kollota=<i>fist</i>. maki.* pāna=<i>right-hand</i>. tai=<i>foot</i>. acu. apa=<i>to carry</i>. law. (pannum=<i>bow</i>.) mah. macua.* maqui. daha. llapa. mani†=<i>to stay</i>. yé.† maco.† ara=<i>to give</i>. mahahtk.† looga. lloke. ispeske=<i>hand</i>. djin. geyo.* goea*=<i>foot</i>. acang.* zal. canka.*=<i>leg</i>. onca. ek. ca†=<i>finger</i>. shon-shcy. picha*=<i>No. 5</i>. enli. pat=<i>foot</i>. kuki=<i>boot</i>. kellata*=<i>fist</i>. kapata.* kan=<i>to steal</i>. ka ; * pa=<i>to seize</i>. tik-kiek=<i>finger</i> (E.). pat ; * tao*=<i>foot</i>. tee-go=<i>to take</i> (E.). tek=<i>finger</i>. gō'ue ; kona=<i>thumb</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Accadian.—gê. mush. mnshtug. tûg=<i>to hear</i>. „ shîg=<i>to listen</i>. gi. dan. Berber.—ukkega. Caucasian.—guri. an. hanka? Chinese.—shi. er. ni. ngu. din. „ t'ing=<i>to hear</i>. (shell=pei; kak). Burmese.—nah. nabi=<i>navel</i>. Ugro-Altaic and Mongol.—kno. cike. ku. koolack. agna. „ ökor. korwa (Fin.). pel. pila. Egyptian.—anχ. mstr. stm=<i>to hear</i>. „ nes=<i>tongue</i>. aten? Polynesian.—pei=<i>shell</i>. African.—nua. hana. uwasso. uluk. „ utuh. okua. adan. etun.	Hebrew.—ozên. (uzn.) Assyrian.—shemu=<i>to hear</i>. uznu=<i>ear</i>. „ naḫbu=<i>hole</i>. Arabic.—udhn. Coptic.—maaje. Amharic.—dshoro. hama=<i>to hear</i>.
Chinese.—ki=<i>breath</i>. măn; men=<i>shell</i>. „ tu; tze. pi (shell=pei; kak). E. Tartar.—oforo. Egyptian.—feut. maâ=<i>air</i>? ka=<i>breath</i>. „ anχ=<i>ear</i>; <i>life</i>. „ nes=<i>tongue</i>. χu=<i>spirit</i>. Indo-Chinese.—nakhu=<i>nose</i>. Caucasian.—hanka. findse. schwiri. nisli=<i>navel</i>. Polynesian.—pei=<i>shell</i>. Dravidian.—nâsi. anuktin; m'ukku. Accadian.—pi. ti=<i>life</i>. ug'u=<i>breath</i>. sim=<i>smell</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—aug. posa. pia. kamar. nal. „ nyr. nenä (Fin.). pei=<i>wind</i>. African.—hangi. chinga. sico. hongo. „ naso=<i>mouth</i>. nung. fo=<i>breathe</i>.	Hebrew.—nâsham=<i>to breathe</i>. „ aph=<i>nose</i>. rnah=<i>wind, breath</i>. Syriac.—nâḫîre=<i>nostrils</i>. Amharic.—afinka. afentsha. Coptic.—sha. Arabic.—adan. Assyrian.—appu. êṣênu=<i>smell</i>. „ rêshu; êlitu=<i>height</i>. „ zibbatu=<i>tail</i>.
Chinese.—t'ien. t'im. hân; ham (old). „ siat. zeh. yeh; ip=<i>leaf</i>. Mongol.—kha=<i>month</i>. lapîhi=<i>leaf</i>. Turkish.—dil. E. Tartar.—ilengu. Burmese.—shah. Malay.—tiga=<i>tail</i>. Dacian.—dalla. Thibetan.—sbrul=<i>snake</i>. Caucasian.—nina. ena. lame=<i>lip</i>. gweli=<i>snake</i>. Egyptian.—nes. ateb. anχ=<i>ear</i>. „ isir=<i>leaf</i>. dep. Accadian.—eme. imî. „ su=<i>lip</i>. shib. Dravidian.—nâkhu. talai. edu; ilai=<i>leaf</i>. vâl=<i>tail</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—ang=<i>nose</i>. kel. alep. tel. „ kotah=<i>phallus</i>. pel=<i>ear</i>. dil. schme. „ nalem. nâmi. kere; itschab=<i>leaf</i>. „ legti; lywat=<i>leaf</i>. pel=<i>ear</i>. inna. African.—tele. halla. dali. telam. lakh. lella. ning. „ nene. limi. ila. ena. la; ewe; afo=<i>leaf</i>. „ lila=<i>to cry</i>. cleb. milalb. daka.	Hebrew.—lâshôn. 'âleh=<i>leaf</i>. Coptic.—aspe. Arabic.—lisân. ghuwal=<i>snake</i>. Assyrian.—lishânu. ḫâlu=<i>to speak</i>. „ shaptu=<i>lip</i>. zibbatu=<i>tail</i>. „ êlitu=<i>prominence</i>. „ urû=<i>phallus</i>. ḫîbû=<i>to speak</i>. Amharic.—ambasa=<i>lip</i>.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
EAR. English.—conk. lug. to hear. tongue. shell. noise ? navel ? Sanskrit.—karna. ghosha. nābhi=<i>navel</i>. Persian.—gōsh. Celtic.—tūd. ogh. cluasun. Latin.—auris (<i>concha=shell</i>). Greek.—ὠτίον; οὖς. ἀκοῶν=<i>to hear</i>. Slavonic—uss. ucho. German.—ohr. Hindi.—nābh=<i>navel</i>. kān. Armenian.—akanchk. ounkn. Lithuanian —aulis. Aryan root ? ar=<i>ear</i>.	khiune. cenn.† huehu.* cenka.*=<i>nose</i>. cani (ghane†=<i>tongue</i>). olta-kiss. oco. inaka.* (cana=<i>nose</i>). dclasu=<i>navel</i>. cu=<i>tongue</i>. nau. kiss. ekh. ulue=<i>tongue</i>. iota.* otoweegie. pasu. gu.† gūk. tl'āna. t'ēna. k'olān.
NOSE. English.—tail ? cape. ness. scent. nostril. " prominence. breath ? Sanskrit.—glrāna. nāsikā. kucā=<i>to shrink, curl in</i>. " puecha=<i>tail</i>. kucā=<i>nipple</i>. Hindi.—nāk. nasā. Persian.—binī. Celtic.—serōn (canan=<i>tongue</i>). comar. euinean. " ros=<i>promontory</i>; nose. Greek.—μύκτηρ. ῥίς. French.—queue=<i>tail</i>. Latin.—concha=<i>shell</i>. nasus. cauda=<i>tail</i>. mucus ? nares. German.—nase. Slavonic.—noss. Lithuanian.—nōlis. Armenian.—kith. ouch.	cenka.* cana.* cinga. uk. eam. nau=<i>ear</i>. sohn. yame. henka. cani. kinaga. huehu. kenka. hu. eason. eu*=<i>tongue</i>. no-din=<i>wind, breath</i>. kuchuch;* tueura*=<i>tail</i>. kei-nok (E.). puehu;* ehupu;† vicheinca*=<i>tail</i>. tiō. me'ksen. kun.
TONGUE. English.—lip. leaf. tail ? palate ? lick. " prominence. to speak. snake ? Sanskrit.—jihva. vac=<i>to speak</i>. lingam=<i>phallus</i> ? " līh=<i>to lick</i>. tapa=<i>heat</i>. Greek.—καλέω=<i>to call</i>. φύλλον=<i>leaf</i>. γλῶττα. " λαλέω=<i>speak</i>. χεῖλος=<i>lip</i>. δειχῶ. Latin.—lingua. labrum=<i>lip</i>. folium=<i>leaf</i>. " gula=<i>throat</i>. Slavonic.—yahsuk. golos=<i>head</i>. Armenian.—lezou. Lithuanian.—liezūwis. Celtic.—liab. canan. teanga. duille=<i>leaf</i>. " ligim=<i>to lick</i>. German.—zunge. zageł=<i>tail</i>. blatt=<i>leaf</i>. hals=<i>throat</i>. Old German.—zunka. French.—langue. cue=<i>tail</i>. anguille=<i>eel</i>. Hindi.—pat; dal=<i>leaf</i>. Persian.—zabān.	tuun. tenilla.* ghane.† gu.† linga.* aku.† abnak. lakka.* cuit-lapalli=<i>tail</i>. pu*=<i>leaf</i>. del.* ulue. thoula. kanik. eu.* henka; cana*=<i>nose</i>. tatsh=<i>head</i>. hol=<i>hole</i>. wee-laulo. nuna. kuchuch*=<i>tail</i>. ni; na=<i>speech</i>. ceallu.* inquill=<i>leaf</i>. pākam; iānes=<i>leaf</i>. tl'ōt. tātia. gy'lem.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Malay.—mucu=<i>face</i>. Mongol.—tala=<i>valley</i>. Chinese.—ku=<i>valley</i>. k'au; hu; go=<i>gate</i>. k'iu=<i>hole</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kāpoo=<i>gate, door</i>. ko. kan. kha. aghitz. ,, uks=<i>gate</i>. kom=<i>valley</i>. kurga. aglitz. kun=<i>belly</i>. Caucasian.—mukam. Accadian.—ka. ku. gu=<i>speech</i>. kan=<i>gate</i>. eme=<i>tongue</i>. ,, gal=<i>door</i>. gud. mu-mu=<i>to eat</i>. gab=<i>to gape</i>. Dacian.—dalla=<i>tongue</i>. Dravidian.—kappu=<i>navel</i>. Egyptian.—ro (? r=k). hat=<i>gate</i>. ken. qer=<i>circle; hole</i>. ,, healok=<i>cavity</i>. kōlg; hōlk=<i>curved, bent</i>. ,, kar=<i>inside</i>. baka=<i>valley</i>. ,, dapu. makarta=<i>cave</i>. chapa=<i>navel</i>. hetkau=<i>open</i>. ,, kenau=<i>womb</i>. heqr.=<i>hunger</i>. māt=<i>to bind</i>. Polynesian.—kona=<i>womb</i>. manga. kana=<i>to eat</i>. Dravidian.—kugai; kchi=<i>cave</i>. African.—naso. bo. dabu=<i>navel</i>. kun. uchi. ,, iwo; uko=<i>navel</i>. enu. da. unu. ,, daka. eku. ko; ku=<i>door</i>. mana. aru. eru. ,, manna. me. dali=<i>tongue</i>.	Hebrew.—hor=<i>hole</i>. pch. ,, khēk=<i>palate</i>. nāsham=<i>to breathe</i>. Assyrian.—pû. daltu=<i>door</i>. ,, shuplu=<i>eunus</i>. ,, khurru=<i>hole</i>. bâbu.=<i>gate</i>. Coptic.—ro. bâb=<i>cave</i>. ,, ouatne=<i>nose</i>. Arabic.—ghâr=<i>cave</i>. fam. Amharic.—shamāk. alu? ,, kadāka=<i>hole</i>.
Thibetan.—snyin; serne=<i>heart</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—weri. szi=<i>heart</i>. kânn. yüreck=<i>heart</i>. ,, syda. sem. Chinese.—hit. mīt. sam. sig=<i>red</i>. kik. sin=<i>heart</i>. ,, hsiēh. si-su=<i>dead</i>. E. Tartar.—sengi. telisu. muchu? Accadian.—mud. gud. shag=<i>heart</i>. sa. ,, zi=<i>life</i>. shim=<i>heart</i>. us=<i>blood</i>. Dravidian.—hrdaya=<i>heart</i>. irrattam. Caucasian.—urki; guli=<i>heart</i>. schitā. syrch=<i>red</i>. Malay.—hati=<i>heart</i>. yahra. Polynesian and Papuan.—koko; dugo. saquo-riki. tsēra. Egyptian.—senf. teshet=<i>red</i>. ab; χart. hāti=<i>heart</i>. African.—bir. dsī. dsī. bu. zem. mas. ,, dere=<i>belly</i>.	Hebrew.—âdom=<i>red</i>. dam; tetab=<i>heart</i>. Coptic.—snaf. tersh. hēt. ter. Arabic.—amd. qalb; khâtir=<i>heart</i>. Assyrian.—sharku. adamatu. ,, sumku. libbu=<i>heart</i>. Amharic.—dam. yakalā=<i>red</i>.
E. Tartar.—dyl. Indo-Chinese.—kop. katan. Chinese.—shau. su. mieu=<i>face</i>. ta=<i>great</i>. ,, yih. t'au. du. hieh. Malay.—hati=<i>heart</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—khueh. kolä. koïgo. ked. bash. ,, kaglu. resh. cukku=<i>hair</i>. nyak=<i>neck</i>. ,, pä. dagh=<i>hill</i>. lob=<i>forehead</i>. chairy=<i>face</i>. Caucasian.—t'wai. Accadian.—kara=<i>hill</i>. aka=<i>high</i>. gu. sag. ,, tig. du. gud. mu. ka; imi=<i>face</i>. Egyptian.—tetu. tep. tâtä. kai; āxa=<i>high</i>. ta=<i>face</i>. ,, next=<i>strong</i>. maχaq; χet=<i>neck</i>. āp. African.—ko. ku. kai. mutu. olo. agher. ,, yiru. ori. bob. yika. mo. isi. ta. ,, muru. suk=<i>hair</i>. kuka=<i>rock, peak</i>. ,, kung. koor. klogo. go. ko. kohho. ,, ta. tu. boppe. tabu. mutu. dasa.	Hebrew.—rosh. Arabic.—ra's. Coptic.—api. jô? afe. tâ. Assyrian.—rêshu. kaḫḫâdu. ,, zuku=<i>top</i>. ubânu=<i>peak</i>. ,, shadû=<i>mountain</i>. Amharic.—ras=<i>top</i>. ,, anghat=<i>neck</i>.

ARYAN.	MOUTH.	NORTH. AMERICAN. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
English.—eat. munch. funnel. circle. chew. cave. „ hole. door. throat. check. me (I. No. 1?) „ open. round? valley. gape. hollow. box? Sanskrit.—kūpa=<i>hole</i>. mukha. „ dvāra=<i>door</i>. osthā=<i>lip</i>. Celtic.—ceg. cean. genau. man=<i>to eat</i>. „ euru=<i>hollow</i>. beal. gacta=<i>gate</i>. cel. Albanian.—<i>çojc</i>. Persian.—ru=<i>face</i>. Latin.—cavea=<i>a cavity</i>. bucca. eunus. os. circulus. German.—laut. loch; höhl=<i>hole</i>. mund. keller=<i>cellar</i>. „ essen=<i>to eat</i>. gaumen=<i>palate</i>. Greek.—κοῖλος. κέυβος=<i>hollow</i>. τρύπα=<i>hole</i>. πύξ. „ ῥέω=<i>to speak</i>. κύκλος=<i>circle</i>. θύρα=<i>door</i>. „ στόμα=<i>mouth</i>. γυνή=<i>woman</i>. κῆλος=<i>lip</i>. Hindi.—yoni=<i>womb</i>=Chinese yuen=<i>circle?</i> pet=<i>womb</i>. „ ghar; kandar=<i>cave</i>. hīl=<i>hole</i>. halka=<i>circle</i>. Slavonic.—rott. varote=<i>gate</i>. mēzaz. dol=<i>valley</i>. Latin.—mangere=<i>to eat</i>.	chi.† u. qui. ca.† muchu=<i>neck</i>. ha. uk: cenka;* hu=<i>nose</i>. yencu. ku.† lakka.* ukku*=<i>hollow</i>. sane.* yu. k'a. shum. munkana*=<i>to eat</i>. maku. sohm. simi. cenn=<i>ear</i>. hol. kanik. qara*=<i>to feed</i>. pukru*=<i>cave</i>. sti=<i>to eat</i>. koptra*=<i>cave</i>. poncu*=<i>door</i>. del*=<i>tongue</i>. cana=<i>nose</i>. viç=<i>hole?</i> hob*=<i>door</i>. kan-nē-pa (Esq.). pā-kint=<i>hole</i> (Esq.). manka*=<i>food</i>. çöçin. pam†=<i>belly; hollow</i>.	
Blood. English.—red. heart. life? kill? vein? Sanskrit.—rudhira=<i>red</i>. hridaya=<i>heart</i>. rakta. „ asan. snu=<i>to drop</i>. Greek.—αἷμα. ἡτόρ=<i>heart</i>. Latin.—sanguis. mucus. coccinus=<i>red</i>. cor=<i>heart</i>. Persian.—khun. Zend.—eresheem; zered=<i>heart</i>. German.—blut=<i>blood</i>. herz=<i>heart</i>. Celtic.—gwar. crau. siol. coch=<i>red</i>. „ snuadh=<i>blood</i>. kalun=<i>heart</i>. cride=<i>heart</i>. Slavonic.—werri. krasnee=<i>red</i>. scrdtzay=<i>heart</i>. „ scherno=<i>red</i>. krovce=<i>blood</i>. Armenian.—sirt=<i>heart</i>. ariun. Caucasian (Iron).—thuh. Hindi.—sūrkh=<i>red</i>. hiyā=<i>heart</i>. Hunza.—ai=<i>my heart</i>. Lithuanian.—szirdis=<i>heart</i>. Greek.—καρδιά=<i>heart</i>. κῆρ.		uah. sutsa=<i>red</i>. iso.* kīk.† kiket. tek. mokum. hah. cuallo.* estli.† ghi.† tshal=<i>red</i>. yahwa.* erat. zahhuar. soncho=<i>heart</i>. zeh. hibés=<i>heart</i>. sek=<i>heart</i>. sekroon=<i>red</i>. kik†=<i>blood</i>. a-ōō-nah (Esq.). ci. hesmis. çö'çin. tēk; selhk; tsāle=<i>heart</i>. kux=<i>heart</i>.
HEAD. English.—top. face. hair. mountain. cap? strong? „ poll. pate. pash. skull. peak. neck. Sanskrit.—agra=<i>summit</i>. kakud=<i>peak</i>. „ çiras. kapāla=<i>skull</i>. bāla=<i>hair?</i> Hindi.—kach; cuti=<i>hair</i>. Persian.—tab=<i>top</i>. sar. koh=<i>hill</i>. Greek.—ἄκρᾱ=<i>top</i>. κύπα. κόρυμβος. ὄρος=<i>mountain</i>. κεφαλή. Latin.—caput. pileum. =cap. vertex; cacumen=<i>top</i>. Armenian.—gloukh. Polish.—gark=<i>throat; neck</i>. Slavonic.—galova. glava. golos. Italian.—testa. Zend.—cara. sara. German.—haupt. kopf. gesicht=<i>face</i>. topp. „ könig=<i>king (head)</i>. kchle=<i>throat</i>. Celtic.—kloigean. pen=<i>mountain</i>. cenn. „ baic. baghar. ken. copu. pig. beic. „ torr=<i>mountain</i>. French.—tête. chapeau=<i>hat</i>. Lithuanian.—kepurė.		pacu.* pan. ikei*=<i>hair</i>. acang.† pegke. =head. pok. hete. yacae.* haccha*=<i>great, high</i>. pah. ikah. chuea*=<i>hair</i>. kakha*=<i>top of a hill</i>. tata que.† coba.† taken. thic. ta. tuts. chukku*=<i>cap</i>. toro. tā-pā. katchstakli. era=<i>house</i>. kah. ikah. ppekei.* acang* muchu=<i>neck</i>. uchu.* apoo. tatsh; taesh=<i>hair</i>. boppe. dup. uptup. ne-ā-kōke (Esq.). ke-niak (Esq.) kă-ou-ga (Esq.). ea. kâtsē. mōōç. kēneck=<i>neck</i>. vach*=<i>face</i>.

SUNDRY.

Dravidian.—késam.
 Chinese.—san. sha. mao. mu. sa.
 „ shau; siu=*head*. er=*whiskers*.
 Accadian.—kishi. su=*beard*. sag=*head*.
 „ sig. zug=*wool*.
 Egyptian.—su; sah=*head-dress*. hinsti. ta.
 „ kama. shen. seh. ha-t.
 „ xab=*beard*. lshaan=*head*. snu.
 Ugro-Altaic.—to'spon; sharp. skautja (Lap.)=*beard*.
 „ zac. shag. sâteh. bukka. cac. lopta=*leaves*.
 „ resh; og; fö; oïke (Lap.)=*head*.
 „ parda=*beard* (Fin.).
 Mongol.—usu. kutsu=*neck*. Caucasian.—toma. shatz.
 African.—yika=*head*. tsabka. sere.
 „ ku; isi=*head*. zau. ikarare.
 „ kumsi. sitsi. asi. sak. kammu.

Kurile.—poné=*bone*.
 Dravidian.—tautham.
 Polynesian.—haké=*crooked*. tang; dauga=*tooth*.
 Mongol.—girani=*bone*. ieta. yesa=*bone*.
 Chinese.—wak. si. t'in? ya. ch'i. kuh.
 „ kak=*bone*; horn. kioh=*bone*. kat=*cut*.
 Caucasian.—rka. dendag. zib.
 Accadian.—kak. si. gar=*to eat*. sig=*horn*.
 Ugro-Altaic.—takte (Lap.)=*bone*. peuk. paduc. tang.
 „ kar=*hard*. tez. saw. ten. sarwi (Fin.).
 „ keuk. disch. sior=*horn*. tiwa. tibe. timia.
 Egyptian.—abh; tes=*tooth*. hemti; karnat=*horn*.
 „ holk=*nail*. sckh=*to cut*. xab=*crooked*.
 „ sâhu; ten; âku=*to cut*. kes=*bone*. teste=*beak*.
 African.—kuru. aku. kanga=*hard*? dino.
 „ kau. time. eyo (=ti-yo?) leenc. sou.
 „ oso. soku. kolo=*kora=curved*. pak.
 „ din. teta=*to bite*. irku. ka=*hard*.
 „ na. nyi. dino. ekki. eknu=*to bend*.
 „ sila. eko.

Dravidian.—pangju=*cotton*.
 Accadian.—tig. tu. kiku=*house*. tin=*life*.
 Egyptian.—peqit=*linen*. t'ai. sa. ubex.
 Chinese.—tà. tan. pui. tak=*to weave*. hwa. sheng=*to live*.
 „ tsih=*to spin*. zik=*cloth*.
 Ugro-Altaic.—tiku=*garment*. jayleck.
 „ kurich. chusich. nakka.
 African.—togo=*shirt*. tsaka. tugwo. kasa. awu.
 „ okua. koat?

SEMITIC.

Hebrew.—sé'âr. rosh=*head*.
 Coptic.—bô. fô. shne=*a net*.
 Amharic.—shar. tsecur.
 Arabic.—sûf=*wool*. sha'.
 Assyrian.—shârtu. nabasu=*wool*.
 „ mashku=*hide*. zaḡnu=*beard*.

Hebrew.—ḳērēn=*horn*. shen.
 Assyrian.—shimmu. ḳarnu=*horn*.
 „ shin; piri=*ivory*.
 „ sikkatu=*beak*. kirētn=*feast*.
 „ karû; akâlu=*to eat*.
 „ dannu=*hard*.
 Arabic.—sinn. qarn=*horn*. rauḳ=*horn*.
 Amharic.—ters. sin. azent=*bone*.
 „ nakasâ=*to bite*.
 Coptic.—najhi. obni. tap. kas=*bone*.

[See CROOKED, etc.]

Hebrew.—gāg=*roof*.
 Arabic.—hā'ik=*a linen wrapper*.

(See Part I.)

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
HAIR. English.—wool. head. tress. beard. bush. whisker. „ shock of hair or corn. poll. pash. leaves? „ fleece. thatch? Sanskrit.—keça. çiras=<i>head</i>. kaea. kuntala. „ kshupa; chhupa=<i>a bush</i>. bâla? Greek.—κόμη. ὀπίξ. κῶς=<i>a fleece</i>; wool. κικύρρος. κάρ. Latin.—crinis. pilus. Celtic.—sioch. bîl. Lithuanian.—harzdâ=<i>beard</i>. Hindi.—chaka. cuti. Slavonic.—zub. cherstee. volossî. Armenian.—morousk=<i>beard</i>. her. Persian.—mû. Afghan.—wekkhtah.	zoz.* tzotz.† sahua.* tusu.† mu. koshahoo.* kal.* eutz. euca. socca.* iki.* tatsl=<i>head</i>. chuca.* xta.† chupa=<i>tress of hair</i>. kakhstakh. gue. kuttoko. tash. kakka*=<i>top of a hill</i>; <i>peak</i>. mitko=<i>fur</i>. too-wa (Esq.). sâ'ia. mâ'kên. sqik'ên. sk'oâns=<i>beard</i>. itzmal.†
TOOTH. English.—horn. beak. bone. hard. fang. tine. cog. „ curved? tusk. bite. gnaw. elaw. hack? „ ivory. chew. nail. crooked? Sanskrit.—kaikatikâ=<i>comb</i>. hâlu. danta. „ ak=<i>to cut</i>; <i>pierce, crooked</i>? çringa=<i>horn</i>. „ vakra=<i>curved</i>. nakha=<i>nail</i>. Zend.—aka=<i>a point</i>. sreono=<i>horn</i>. Persian.—surû. shakh=<i>horn</i>. dandân. Latin.—cornu. os. dens. dentis. uncus=<i>curved</i>. Greek.—κέρας. ὀδούς. ὄνυξ=<i>claw</i>. πύριχος=<i>beak</i>. Celtic.—dÿns. dant. piacal=<i>bone</i>. adharc. „ ghabal. feace. eroc. Afghan.—ghâkh. Hindi.—dânt. hâr; asthi=<i>bone</i>. Hindi.—shâkh; sîng=<i>horn</i>. Armenian.—atam'û. Scandinavian.—tand. nagl.=<i>nail</i>. German.—zahn. zachen. knochen=<i>bone</i>. Slavonic.—zub. rog. nogtee=<i>nails</i>. French.—ongle=<i>nail</i>. bec=<i>beak</i>. Lithuanian.—rags=<i>horn</i> (? Eng. <i>rock</i>). dantis.	kiran.* quiru.* tong. tanus. tlautli.† tollau.† tullu.* cāo=<i>bone</i>. enta=<i>to cut</i>. ha-okah. nati.* io.* zah.* gua.† huakru.* hall*? yen. garra.* saca.† co. sa.* dza.* yah. onna=<i>bone</i>. totlan.† tsi.† hogua=<i>bone</i>. nuka*=<i>nail, comb</i>. kak=<i>stone</i>. akakilu=<i>bird's beak</i>. pakh=<i>bone</i>. tangwa. kchaka.* eang.* nahc.† kē-û-teet-kâ (Esq.). nâg-geč-ô (Esq.). heow-nik=<i>bone</i> (Esq.). kookece=<i>nail</i> (Esq.). qâk; s'âk=<i>bone</i>. ôq. nân. dz'en. gyiky. yi'nis. qiâ'k.
CLOTHES. English.—garments, etc. to weave. coat. covering. „ sark=<i>shirt</i>. (See SKIN.) Sanskrit.—trî=<i>to cross over</i>. Hindi.—choga=<i>tunic</i>. pârçhâ=<i>cloth</i>. kutn=<i>cotton</i>. „ ehhat=<i>roof</i>. Latin.—toga=<i>tunic</i>. texere=<i>to weave</i>. tunica? „ cutis=<i>skin</i>. tectum=<i>roof</i>. tego=<i>cover</i>. Greek.—ῥακος. Lithuanian.—plânkas. Celtic.—aodach. enitac. bræcæ=<i>brecces</i>. German.—tuch=<i>cloth</i>. Slavonic.—tekat=<i>to weave</i>. koja=<i>skin</i>; <i>covering</i>. Armenian.—chouka; k'tau.	togai. pacha.* hé. tilmatl.† pahru.*=<i>shirt</i>. yacolla.* tiki=<i>cross</i>; <i>tie</i>. uneu.*

SUNDREY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—yen. mu. nye? t'ien=<i>sky</i>. mok. „ ch'u. di. zi. ngan=<i>eyes</i>. bih. „ kien=<i>to see</i>. shi=<i>to see</i>. ts'e. Dravidian.—kan. nētiram. kelu=<i>eave</i>. Accadian.—ne. shi. gin=<i>see</i>. zal=<i>light</i>. „ iti=<i>moon</i>. sig. enum. „ amu=<i>sky-god</i>. mu=<i>heavens</i>. sig=<i>star</i>. Egyptian.—nennu. mertī. ān. ma; nu=<i>to see</i>. „ ḫā=<i>to shine</i>. „ haru=<i>day</i>. rā=<i>sun</i>. shu=<i>light</i>. āba=<i>to see</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sei. schim. sseul. schi. silu. sin. „ szem. kus. ain. na=<i>sky</i>. nogi. götz. sima. E. Tartar.—esha. yase. shun; gun=<i>sun</i>. „ hurāra=<i>day</i>. nan=<i>sky</i>. African.—intya. nuko. kbasso. ali. koi. „ le. el. ile. ze. aita. hashi. isu. „ nito. ne. sun. yel. icho. lisu. „ nya. auku. liklo. yissa. libo. „ num. sooa. odsu. di'z. mo. masa. „ lelaugu=<i>sun</i>. kuno=<i>eye</i>. iira=<i>day</i>.	Hebrew.—ayn. rāah=<i>to see</i>. Coptic.—bal. nau. ciōrh. „ onoein=<i>light</i>. Arabic.—ayn. noor=<i>light</i>. Amharic.—ain. awaka=<i>to know</i>. „ semme=<i>sky</i>. Assyrian.—ēnu. nūru=<i>light</i>. „ khātu; idū=<i>to see</i>. „ āru=<i>to shine</i>. „ urru; ūmu=<i>day</i>. „ shamshu=<i>sun</i>. shamū=<i>sky</i>. „ nūru=<i>light</i>.
Chinese.—sien. se=<i>colour</i>. ts'e=<i>eye</i>. „ kien. shen. ssu. „ nu. yen=<i>eye</i>. shu=<i>bright</i>. Accadian.—sig. sin. sar=<i>shine</i>. mu=<i>heavens</i>. „ tin. mar. „ si; sir=<i>light</i>. kin. in. Dravidian.—kan. Egyptian.—shu=<i>light</i>. ka; teka=<i>to see</i>. „ sebeq=<i>to see</i>. sau=<i>to observe</i>. „ shuu=<i>sun</i>. Indo-Chinese.—nun=<i>eye</i>. Tibetan.—mik. E. Tartar.—kahna. harāru. yase; isal=<i>eye</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sei; shim; seli=<i>eye</i>. „ na=<i>sky</i>. nendie; ain=<i>eye</i>. African.—no. nito; masa=<i>eye</i>. ye. nea. „ liklo; liso; li; sooa; gicho; ze; isu=<i>eye</i>.	Hebrew.—'ayn=<i>eye</i>. shām=<i>skies</i>. dim? „ rāah=<i>to see</i>. Coptic.—ciōrh=<i>eye</i>. kōsht? Assyrian.—inu=<i>eye</i>. idū. „ amāru; khātu=<i>to see</i>. „ namāru; āru=<i>to shine</i>. „ shamū=<i>sky</i>. nūru=<i>light</i>. „ pišū=<i>white</i>. shamshu=<i>sun</i>. „ naplusu=<i>to see</i>. Amharic.—ain=<i>eye</i>. 'ald=<i>light</i>. Arabic.—'ayn.
Egyptian.—kenan=<i>womb</i>. bant. ken? „ ḫemem=<i>woman</i>. hennu=<i>girl</i>. himt=<i>wife</i>. Accadian.—geme; eme=<i>woman</i>. kan=<i>gate</i>; tree. „ mu=<i>mouth</i>. gana=<i>garden</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kan=<i>mouth</i>; hole. kena=<i>man</i>. konä=<i>tree</i>. Tibetan.—kun=<i>hole</i>. cum-ma=<i>wife</i>. ka=<i>mouth</i>. Polynesian.—kane=<i>woman</i>. Papuan.—kene=<i>woman</i>. kane=<i>mouth</i>. Japanese.—kuni=<i>country</i>; field. Dravidian.—pen=<i>womb</i>. Chinese.—yen=<i>throat</i>. yuen=<i>circle</i>. kan=<i>tree</i>. African.—yohma; ankona=<i>woman</i>. kana=<i>mouth</i>. koni=<i>tree</i>. „ amo=<i>breast</i>. kon=<i>door</i>. kam=<i>woman</i>.	Coptic.—shimi=<i>woman</i>. Arabic.—riḥm=<i>womb</i>. Hebrew.—rēḥem=<i>womb</i>.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
EYE. English.—to see, light? sun? to ogle (look. see). „ spy. ken. day? seek. Sanskrit.—nayana, nabhas=<i>sky</i>. iksh; driç=<i>to see</i>. „ akshi. paç=<i>to see</i>. netra=<i>eye</i>. akma? Hindi, etc.—nak=<i>sky</i>. ankh. akhi. anin=<i>sky</i>. nain. Persian.—khan. ar. chashm. khūr=<i>sun</i>. Punjab.—kan. Albanian.—su. note=<i>sun</i>. Zend.—cire=<i>day</i>. Latin.—oculus (admiri?). iris (of eye). nictare=<i>to wink?</i> Greek.—ὄκος. ὄσσε. εἶδω. ὄψο. ὀφθαλμός. λευκός=<i>light</i>. Armenian.—atchk. akn. Lithuanian.—akis. saule=<i>sun</i>. atzė. Celtic.—lagat. snil. llygad. French.—œil. Italian.—occhio. Slavonic.—oko. glās. oeshi. aschk. Scandinavian.—oie. jcg. auga. German.—auge.	ishyik. nahui. noloç=<i>day</i>. nik.† nakay. ano*=<i>god of day</i>. naero.* nabte.† naye. ne.* miri.* eno;* siela=<i>sky</i>. kian;† sin=<i>to see</i>. naa† nakou.* nicote.* zu.* asu. ishyik.* nait. shillau. toke.* ossa. gassa.* sesa.* into.* koshaki=<i>sky</i>. kassee. ilah.† oi. atzi.* iiu. aino. nanacoco.* snaga. il. zhig. ghual.* ara=<i>day</i>. nocki.* nik=<i>eye</i>. kannah. inti; neiga=<i>sun</i>. rikuni*=<i>to see</i>. ailhai=<i>moon</i>. mata*=<i>eye</i> or <i>fire</i>. nah=<i>sky</i>. wahre=<i>sky</i>. naui=<i>sun</i>. na. ei-ēē-ga (E.). naui. kāsē. k'eiō'm. k'ks. wak. nē=<i>to see</i>.
TO SEE. English.—scan. eye. spy. ken. sky. „ ogle. perceive. glance. vision. look. seek. Sanskrit.—akshi=<i>eye</i>. svar; sku=<i>sky</i>; <i>light</i>. „ iksh; driç; paç=<i>to see</i>. kū=<i>to look at?</i> lôk. Celtic.—scall. suil=<i>eye</i>. Hindi.—dis. dekh. Persian.—didan. German.—sehen. aublick. Greek.—ὀράω. σκοπέω. λευκός=<i>light</i>. ὀρκομαι=<i>to look</i>. Latin.—nictare?=<i>to wink</i>. iris (of eye). videre; visus. „ (?) seun. sui=<i>sky</i>; <i>day</i>. spectāre. lumen=<i>light</i>. Armenian.—akn; atchk=<i>eye</i>. tesancl. Slavonic.—veedyet.	zu;* sesa;* tzic; kussee=<i>eye</i>. skec=<i>sky</i>. ossa=<i>eye</i>. naita.* sikobo.* kian† hia. naira.† hesh. piehui=<i>pupil of the eye</i>. nocki.* niç. ellih. nik†=<i>eye</i>. to see. sni. schillu=<i>eye</i>. asma. chaen=<i>sky</i>; <i>day</i>. rikuni.* caan†=<i>sky</i>. sillo†=<i>star</i>. sna=<i>sky</i>. tesa.* zu*=<i>sun</i>. eno*=<i>eye</i>. neiga=<i>sun</i>. sah; hen=<i>eye</i>. tēn; k'in; nē. na†=<i>to feel</i>; <i>know</i>; <i>perceive</i>.
BREAST. English.—bosom (woman. womb?). Sanskrit.—janani=<i>woman</i>. Greek.—γενή=<i>woman</i>. γεννώ=<i>to beget</i>. Latin.—cunus=<i>woman</i>, etc. (mammæ). Slavonic.—jena. Celtic.—koinne. koinnt=<i>woman</i>. geni=<i>to beget</i>. Hindi.—pet=<i>womb</i>. sīna. Armenian.—dz'nani (roots “tes”; dz'n).	kanum; shema;* eunlia*=<i>woman</i>. cumia;* china;* kona=<i>woman</i>. kanik=<i>mouth</i> cana=<i>mouth</i>. kah-kun=<i>breast</i>. kan=<i>tree</i>. tia. ts'ām. sk'ma. k'an.

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
so. sa. mu. mí. nūá. nasa. suta=<i>to eat</i>. ka; ku=<i>mouth</i>. daka; shu = <i>mouth</i>. ibo=<i>water</i>. uke=<i>water</i>. ako; kaka=<i>pot</i>.	Egyptian.—sau. sam. tex. kai=<i>cup</i>. aku=<i>cup</i>. sug?=<i>suck</i>. „ sura. hek. ro; kha=<i>mouth</i>. aqt. sych. Accadian.—nag. ga. ka=<i>mouth</i>, <i>life</i>. aga=<i>flood</i>. Chinese.—ch'ih. hoh. sok. k'au=<i>mouth</i>. pah=<i>pot</i>. „ kap; hiah=<i>to swallow</i>. tsiu=<i>liquor</i>. Indo-Chinese.—kwet. sok. kenn. thou. Caucasian.—sua. Mongol.—oo. osson. Berber.—son. Ugro-Altaic.—asokh. sunat. zud=<i>milk</i>. „ sub; arke; su=<i>water</i>. ko=<i>mouth</i>. Dravidian.—churukku=<i>beer</i>. pánam. avâ=<i>thirst</i>. „ suppidu; pusi=<i>to eat</i>. Papuan.—asega=<i>beer</i>. Thibetan.—skom=<i>thirst</i>. Malay.—hisâq=<i>to suck</i>. (See also, mouth; beer; water; pot.)	Hebrew.—kâs=<i>cup</i>. sâbâ. „ shâthâh. mezeg. Assyrian.—pû=<i>mouth</i>. Amharic.—shamāk=<i>mouth</i>.
suta. dza. di. do. ko; ku=<i>mouth</i>. shu=<i>mouth</i>. kaka=<i>pot</i>. daka=<i>mouth</i>. mokomo=<i>mouth</i>. ama=<i>mouth</i>. kau; pak=<i>tooth</i>.	Egyptian.—sha=<i>food</i>. kha; ro=<i>mouth</i>. kek. qq. „ dep=<i>tongue</i>, <i>taste</i>. xapâ. āmam=<i>to swallow</i>. Accadian.—kur. gar. ku. ka=<i>mouth</i>. mu-mu? Chinese.—shih. kap; hiah=<i>to swallow</i>. keu=<i>mouth</i>. „ ma; mi; suh=<i>rice</i>. bak=<i>to bake</i>. hap=<i>to swallow</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—ku; ko=<i>mouth</i>. sar=<i>food</i>. „ manu=<i>egg</i>. mooke=<i>flour</i>. „ kooshât=<i>bag</i>. sōgo. dyshian. beidak=<i>to cook</i>. E. Tartar and Mongol.—idaku. idce. deheme. amlam. „ kha; ama=<i>mouth</i>. Berber.—cteh. Caucasian.—ja. Assyrian.—akâlu. Dravidian.—tiunu. cavekka. un. sappidu. pusi. Indo-Chinese.—cha. au. tsah-the. oo=<i>egg</i>. kirau=<i>teeth</i>. Thibet.—szar. zu-ba. Malay.—mâkan. Aino.—ebô. Japanese.—kuti=<i>mouth</i>. kha=<i>tooth</i>. Papuan.—tainun. Polynesian.—manga=<i>mouth</i>.	Hebrew.—kbēk=<i>palate</i>. „ âkal. Amharic.—shamāk=<i>mouth</i>. „ tasta.
togo=<i>shirt</i>. tsaka; zia = <i>shirt</i>. sawa=<i>cotton</i>. eknu=<i>to bend</i>. âka=<i>crooked</i>.	Thibetan.—skuru'ka. krig-pa. ltag. Egyptian.—tek. t'a; t'etwa=<i>clothes</i>. pegit=<i>linen</i>. „ sext. ubex=<i>clothes</i>. sex. tata=<i>to beat</i>. Chinese.—tak. zok. ku. zik=<i>cloth</i>. kâu=<i>cross</i>. „ kin=<i>to bind</i>. Accadian.—uka. zug. tuk=<i>cloth</i>. kur=<i>to cross</i>; <i>tie</i>. Tartar.—tik-mak=<i>to sew</i>. tika=<i>garment</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—anka=<i>hook</i>. charmikh. nakka=<i>skin</i>. „ zin. jöger; ikke; arch=<i>to yoke</i>. Lap.—shwaka=<i>to yoke</i>. Japanese.—jujuga=<i>to tie</i>; <i>yoke</i>. Polynesian.—tat-too. taka. nika. tappu=<i>clothes</i>. Berber.—zeth. Indo-Chinese.—kirau. Malay.—tikâr=mat. Dravidian.—kattu=<i>to tie</i>. dâtn; kadakka=<i>cross</i>. „ taikkirathu=<i>to sew</i>. chikku=<i>rest</i>.	Hebrew.—tau=<i>mark</i>; <i>cross</i>. Assyrian.—riksu = <i>twisted, cord</i>. ctikû=<i>cross</i>? (See, Clothes and Crooked, To tie, Weave.)

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
TO DRINK, ETC. English.—water, cup, dish, mouth? souse, suck, lick? „ soak, tipsy? sup, swig, sip, drench, thirst? swallow. Sanskrit.—pā, sūra, chin, mā=<i>to measure</i>. „ mukha=<i>mouth</i>, ndaka=<i>water</i>. „ mada=<i>mead</i>, elnsh=<i>to suck</i>. (Sōma)? Greek.—πίω, πιζάω=<i>to suckle</i>. „ ἐΐψα=<i>thirst</i>, ὕδωρ=<i>water</i>, ποτόν. Latin.—bibō, cibum=<i>food</i>, sugere=<i>to suck</i>. „ haurire, sorbere, sibo=<i>thirst</i>, aqua=<i>water</i>. Slavonic.—pit. French.—boire. Gothic.—drigkan. Norse.—sūpa. German.—schlund=<i>to swallow</i>, durst=<i>thirst</i>. Celtic.—sugh, ol, deoch, cuach=<i>cup</i>. „ bir; dysr; orh=<i>water</i>. Hindi.—peena. Persian.—nôsh.	chia.* too-ā, chi=<i>mouth</i>. pāa=<i>to drink</i>, pā=<i>water</i>. makosha, acca*=<i>beer</i>. ttsy; dzu=<i>water</i>, nā'ka. so; soln=<i>mouth</i>, aks. kaka=<i>pot</i>, ak=<i>water</i>. shum=<i>mouth</i>, sanc=<i>mouth</i>. tama, kōkoa.
TO EAT, ETC. English.—mouth, food, pot? bake? gnaw, taste, swallow. „ chew, palate? munch, bite? Sanskrit.—jaksh, ad, aq? „ khād, mukha=<i>mouth</i>. Hindi, etc.—munh=<i>mouth</i>, khāna, ख़ा. Greek.—ἐσθίειν, ἔδω, πείνα=<i>hunger</i>, στόμα=<i>mouth</i>, ἐάπτω. Latin.—bucca=<i>cheek</i>, edere, palatum, manducāre. Celtic.—man, ceg=<i>mouth</i>, ith, alp, caith. German.—essen, schlund=<i>swallow</i>, muna=<i>mouth</i>. Scandinavian.—eta. Persian.—chorden. Zend.—chore.	tsi.* tzi, atsi.* qua.† hiba'an, qoh, manni. mikuni, mankana.* chi; ka; kai=<i>mouth</i>, hamap. so; soln=<i>mouth</i>, ta, ik. wipasha, pah, ētien. muti*=<i>boiled maize</i>, sara=<i>maize</i>. gara*=<i>to feed</i>. manka*; maah=<i>food</i>. itsa=<i>tooth</i>.
TO WEAVE, ETC. English.—cross, anchor? hank, tie, net, knit, stitch, twist. „ tat? web, kink, sned, hook? cloth, bind, yoke. Sanskrit.—tar=<i>cross</i> kue', anka=<i>hook</i>? „ ak=<i>to bite</i>, yuga=<i>yoke</i>, yuj=<i>joined</i>. Persian.—tūshak=<i>carpet</i>. Hindi.—chatāi=<i>mat</i>. Selave.—tikat. German.—anker=<i>anchor</i>. Latin.—texere; tectum, toga=<i>dress</i>, jugum, uncus=<i>hook</i>. Greek.—ἵστός=<i>loom</i>, σταυρός=<i>cross</i>, ἑκτίον=<i>net</i>. „ πλέκειν=<i>to twist</i>, ῥάκος=<i>clothes</i>, ζευγός=<i>yoke</i>. „ κρόκη=<i>woof</i>, ἄγκυρα=<i>anchor</i>. Armenian.—khach=<i>cross</i>, ktan=<i>cloth</i>. Scandinavian.—ok; uak=<i>yoke</i>. Danish.—juk=<i>yoke</i>. French.—tapisserie (Old Eng. tapet); tapis=<i>carpet</i>, tisser. Aryan.—swastika=<i>hooked cross</i>? Celtic.—enagh=<i>knot</i>.	taki=<i>cross</i>. mirkani*=<i>to tie, join</i>. chakani*=<i>to cross</i>, iquiti.* pacha; manaka*=<i>clothes; cloth</i>. yoki=<i>thread</i>, chico†=<i>twisted</i>. unku*=<i>shirt</i>, togai*=<i>clothes</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—tak. tek (old). kap; kip (old). na. ken=<i>to pull</i>. che. Dravidian.—kai=<i>hand</i>. pidi. parru. chōran=<i>thief</i>. Egyptian.—χep=<i>to keep</i>. ker; fa=<i>to carry</i>. „ heb. shep. nehemu. tet=<i>hand</i>. sta=<i>to steal</i>. haq. „ ta. ti. teu. ker; haq; tet=<i>take, seize</i>. Libyan.—ag. Accadian.—ti. te. sa. lad. dib. tig. lagh=<i>to carry</i>. kab=<i>hand</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kap. zebt. kal=<i>hand</i>. katem. African.—mu. ta. la. lam; kako; nakao=<i>hand</i>.	Assyrian.—liḫû. akhâzu. „ çêmu. Hebrew.—lâḳaḥ. „ ḥâbal=<i>to bind</i>. Coptic.—gel. gol. nohem. Arabic.—akhadh.
Dravidian.—ârri=<i>rest</i>. Chinese.—sik. chu. chî. Egyptian.—âhâ; mn=<i>stay</i>. ker=<i>to rest</i>. c'het. Accadian.—gub. du=<i>to rest</i>. sig. African.—duro. kaula. kauka. kenna? kema.	Hebrew.—satham. Arabic.—bakîya=<i>to remain</i>. „ sakan=<i>to fly</i>.
Chinese.—cha. p'ih. da. p'it. la. Accadian.—gab. gir. ba. bad. da. kana=<i>door</i>. Egyptian.—ap. keba. squer. χeb. nek. Dravidian.—feri. juppu. kuppu=<i>navel (=gate)</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kāpoo=<i>gate</i>. ebor=<i>mouth</i>.	Hebrew.—pathah. Arabic.—fataḥ. faraz. „ farak=<i>to divide</i>.
Accadian.—ri. tig. ga; gal; gur=<i>to lift; carry</i>. an=<i>high</i>. Egyptian.—tua. aya. tes. âr. tennu. stes=<i>to rise</i>. „ tekas=<i>ascend</i>. sâhâ=<i>to raise</i>. Dravidian.—ettu. eru=<i>go up</i>. Chinese.—kü. di. African.—de. si.	
Egyptian.—χer. ser. peχet. hau. χam. stesi; beti=<i>to sit</i>. Accadian.—tag. mal? gur. Berber.—egli. Chinese.—lu. pu (old). hia. ka=<i>to descend</i>. tit. African.—be. dsubu.	Arabic.—saḳaṭ. kharr. habaṭ. Coptic.—ale.
Caucasian.—kukh=<i>hand</i>. Chinese.—kung; peng=<i>bow</i>. lun=<i>wheel</i>. duk; tak=<i>to weave; tie</i>. „ kau=<i>cross</i>. ka=<i>to tie</i>. Accadian.—dngu=<i>knee</i>. gam. kak=<i>horn</i>. Polynesian.—kudu=<i>elbow</i>. kakaka=<i>bow</i>. Libyan.—cknu. Finnic.—kok=<i>hook</i>. kochu=<i>elbow</i>. kok=<i>foot</i>. Malay.—jejak=<i>leg</i>. bingkak=<i>footstep</i>. kâki=<i>foot</i>. Thibet.—kug=<i>crooked</i>. kyog-bo. Burmese.—a-kowk. Dravidian.—donku. churru; sakkaram=<i>circle</i>. kannukal=<i>crude</i>. Egyptian.—ulok=<i>arc; curvature</i>. χet=<i>foot</i>. haq=<i>to take (hand)</i>. „ qer=<i>circle</i>. henk=<i>to twist</i> (Eng. hank?). clak=<i>to twist</i>. „ rak=<i>hand</i>. ârk=<i>to bend</i>. lokse=<i>angular</i>. hōlk=<i>bent</i>. „ kōlg=<i>circle</i>. kōb=<i>old</i>. skerker=<i>to revolve</i>. χker=<i>to gird</i>. „ salt=<i>to bend</i>. seχt=<i>to weave; tie</i>. African.—koro; koro; koko; âka=<i>crooked, curved</i>. tenu=<i>bow</i>. „ kako=<i>hand</i>. quni; ekoro=<i>elbow</i>. oroko; kokuro; „ ku-to=<i>knee</i>. kala; bota; paka=<i>bow</i>. koe; kiri; ote; „ ogoa=<i>crooked</i>. aku=<i>tooth</i>. kondama; karkaka=<i>crooked</i>.	Coptic.—kêhj. Assyrian.—etiḳu?=<i>to cross</i>. „ kar=<i>circle</i>. „ kamâsu. raggu=<i>crooked</i>. Hebrew.—kâfâf. kâšbar=<i>to tie</i>. „ âḳâb=<i>crooked</i>. „ iḳḳêsh=<i>cross</i>. Arabic.—kurah=<i>sphere</i>.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
TO TAKE, ETC. English.—seize, hand, capture, carry, catch, grab, took, trap. „ nab, steal, lug, get, keep, drag, hold. Sanskrit.—bhar=<i>to bear, carry</i>. vah=<i>to carry</i>. vrij; naç. „ karkata=<i>crab</i>, dhri=<i>to hold</i>. labh. âttu=<i>taken</i>. „ harâmi. mi; sten=<i>steal</i>. Hindi.—le, dho=<i>to carry</i>. kekra=<i>crab</i>. chor=<i>thief</i>. Greek.—κῆρῃ. κῆρ=<i>to carry; to hold</i>. λαβάρω; ἄρρᾱ. „ ἐέχομαι=<i>to take</i>. χέρ=<i>hand</i>. στερῶ. κλέπτω=<i>to steal</i>. „ ἄκος=<i>hawk</i>. Latin.—capere, captus, carpo, ducere, raptus=<i>snatched</i>. Persian.—dâshtan, dâr=<i>to have</i>. Zend.—zar. tâyu. thi=<i>steal</i>. Celtic.—gabhl. ghab. glac. lam=<i>hand</i>. Teutonic.—fahren, dhâ. niman. nim. nehmen. haben=<i>have</i>. Gothic.—tiuhan. Lettish.—nemt.	ka.† chab. tacani.* pa. ha. apa;* apami*=<i>to carry</i>. kat. dala; tachli;* kon; iku=<i>hand</i>. kupuni.* hurkuni.† hachik.* chue. kut.† katch. huika.* da=<i>to give</i>. paco*=<i>hand</i>. tee-g? (Esq.). cab.†=<i>hand</i>. chab.† shou-shey=<i>hand</i>. tao; nâk=<i>to steal</i>.
TO STOP. English.—fix, stay, rest, stand, hinder, remain, back? Latin.—stare, tenere, maneo. Celtic.—bac. stad. Hindi.—chuk. rok. rahmâ. Greek.—ἵστημι=<i>to stand</i>. μένει.	mac-kaek. za-mi.† chay.* tzieoa.† quetz titac†=<i>to stand</i>. tati.* uite.† saksâ.* lurhani.* sit=<i>foot</i>. mani=<i>to remain</i>.
TO OPEN (gape; mouth? door?). Latin.—aperire, porta=<i>door</i>. Greek.—χαίρειν=<i>to gape</i>. Sanskrit.—kûpa=<i>hole</i>. Persian.—dâr=<i>door</i>.	xohqui.† has.* pirari. *apa*= <i>to carry</i>. tlapohiu.†
TO RAISE UP, ETC. English.—mount, lift up, toss, carry. Greek.—ἀίρειν. ἀνέγω=<i>to ascend</i>. ὀρέω=<i>to carry</i>. Latin.—erigere. Zend.—ir=<i>to rise</i>. Celtic.—tog. Sanskrit.—ri=<i>to go</i>. bhar=<i>to carry</i>.	acoeni.† conano.† patzi.† ri*=<i>to go</i>. celhua.*
TO FALL DOWN (throw down, lie down). Latin.—cadere, sternere=<i>lay down</i>. French.—tomber. Sanskrit.—(root) star=<i>lay down</i>. pat. Hindi.—patkan. Greek.—πτῶμι. πίπτειν. Celtic.—tuiteam.	huetzén. temo †=<i>to descend</i>. nâg; â'qis=<i>to lie down</i>. pahik†=<i>fall</i>.
TO BEND, ETC. English.—crooked, hook, knee, revolve? bow, arc, twist. „ tortuous, arch, round, curved, elbow, foot? hock? old? Sanskrit.—kne. bhuj. vakra=<i>crooked</i>. Greek.—χόνυ=<i>knee</i>. κύκλος=<i>circle</i>. κύλη=<i>heel</i>. ὄγκος. „ κοῖλος=<i>hollow</i>. ἀγκών=<i>elbow</i>. τροχός=<i>wheel</i>. τόξον=<i>bow</i>. Latin.—uncus, curvare, flexura, arcus=<i>bow</i>, volvere=<i>to revolve</i>. Celtic.—epuca=<i>hook</i>. torque=<i>armlet</i>. Swedish.—croc=<i>arm</i>. French.—bec=<i>beak</i>. (coude=<i>elbow</i>.) arc=<i>bow</i>. German.—haken=<i>hook</i>. lug=<i>elbow</i>. „ hohl=<i>hide</i>. biegen. Slavonic.—luk; lok=<i>bow</i>. klic=<i>hook</i>. alak=<i>ring</i>. „ kruglee=<i>rounded</i>. klečeti. tekati=<i>to weave</i>. Sanskrit.—kōra=<i>joint</i>. chakra=<i>circle; wheel</i>. Hindi.—hulka=<i>circle</i>. kona; tuk'na=<i>angle</i>. Armenian.—kawuh=<i>circle</i>. quer=<i>crooked</i>? Persian.—kureh=<i>circle</i>. Greek.—ὄρχος=<i>enclosure</i>. κῑπτω. χορδή=<i>arc</i>. βάλλω=<i>to hurl</i>.	kuchuch=<i>nose</i>. kochu*=<i>elbow</i>. ko yok=<i>leg</i>. nocat=<i>arm</i>. kue. echote*=<i>bow</i>. eaki*=<i>hand</i>. buchü=<i>nose</i>. konkor*=<i>knee</i>. echote*=<i>bow</i>. huachi.*=<i>bow</i>. taki=<i>cross</i>; tie. iquin†=<i>to weave</i>. eucloa=<i>to bend; curve</i>. chico†=<i>tortuous</i>. N.B.—(See crooked; old, etc.).

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Accadian.—ga. khar. aka. ma. sha. du. ig=<i>beget</i>. Turanian.—(root) bar=<i>to make</i>; <i>beget</i>; <i>live</i>. Etruscan.—lemarke=<i>made</i>? Egyptian.—ari. rā. ā. beχ=<i>engender</i>. sket. teru=<i>to do</i>. Chinese.—tok, da (old). ko. ka. ch'ut=<i>to produce</i>. tsok. Dravidian.—kurna siddhi=<i>did</i>. ira=<i>am</i>. Libyan.—ekmi. African.—ki=<i>to go</i>.	Hebrew.—barā=<i>to create</i>; <i>begot</i>. Coptic.—aa. er. iri. o. Assyrian.—banû. ,, shakânu. patâku. Amharic.—sara=<i>to do</i>. Arabic.—banâ=<i>to build</i>. ,, ibn (bin)=<i>son</i>.
Chinese.—kung; penka=<i>bow</i>. Malay.—pâna=<i>bow</i>. Egyptian.—ben=<i>bend</i>; <i>arc</i>. hutet? beχen=<i>to cut</i>. Accadian.—gam. ban=<i>bow</i>. African.—tundu=<i>to stand</i>; <i>stretch out</i>.	Hebrew.—kafaf=<i>to bend</i>. Assyrian.—kamâsu=<i>to bend</i>. (See Bend.)
Egyptian.—nuu? tas. tes. heti. serf. ster=<i>to lie down</i>. ,, t'et; ch'et=<i>to stay</i> (=sit). ,, hed; uthes=<i>seat</i>. qer; ti=<i>to rest</i>. hari=<i>stop</i>. Chinese.—tso. da. za (old). sih=<i>to rest</i>. Accadian.—du. za. tush. ku=<i>to stand</i>. Polynesian.—noa. African.—dsoko. sie. stsa. su.	Arabic.—kâad. Hebrew.—yâshab.
Dravidian.—mittirai. E. Himalaic.—pai. Accadian.—na. kush. nu. gish. nada. Egyptian.—nen=<i>repose</i>. ti=<i>rest</i>. χnemem. ,, χnam. nuu=<i>to sit</i>. African.—zu. lol. Chinese.—shui. mi. kap=<i>sleepy</i>. sih=<i>rest</i>.	Hebrew.—nâm. Arabic.—nânâm.
Chinese.—ngo=<i>I</i>. yu. ti. chi. shi=<i>it is</i>. Malay.—akû=<i>I</i>. ada=<i>to have</i>; <i>be</i>. Mongol.—buhu. bu. baina. Dravidian.—ira. tanga. Burmese.—shce-the=<i>am</i>; <i>is</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—uan; un; le (Lap.)=<i>it is</i>. van. on. Accadian.—sbi=<i>is</i>. ngae=<i>I am</i>. sha. du. ,, gin. men. tûg=<i>to have</i>. tuk. an=<i>god</i>. Egyptian.—un=<i>to exist</i>. an. pu. χeper=<i>to exist</i>. ,, ker=<i>to have</i>. anuk=<i>I</i>. âukh=<i>life</i>.	Hebrew.—yesh=<i>there is</i>. ,, hawwah=<i>Eve (life)</i>? ,, hâya=<i>to be, breathe</i>? Assyrian.—bashû. îshû. Coptic.—(ai)? Aramaic.—hâwâ.
Chinese.—kih. da. pa. sik. pad. da (old)=<i>hand</i>. kip (old). Accadian.—gar. ba. mar. gad=<i>hand</i>. Egyptian.—ker=<i>to have</i>; <i>take</i>. mâ. tutu. Râ=<i>sun-god</i>. ,, χet. t'et; teh=<i>hand</i>. χep=<i>keep</i>. mâ. du. tu. Mongol.—ka. da. gar; kal=<i>hand</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—ta-et. tuka. maen. kar=<i>hand</i>. vermek. wai. East Tartar.—gene. Libyan.—ikfa=<i>he gave</i>. Dravidian.—kai; karem=<i>hand</i>. tá. idu. African.—pa=<i>to give</i>. keba; kaka=<i>hand</i>.	Hebrew.—nâthan. ,, yad=<i>hand</i>. Assyrian.—idu. kâtu=<i>hand</i>. ,, nadânu. sharâku. ,, kâshu. Coptic.—ta. Amharic.—sata. Arabic.—'aṭa'.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
TO MAKE. English.—do. bear. act. create. produce. Sanskrit.—(root) kar. bhar=<i>to carry</i>. ,, mā. (su=<i>to procreate</i>). jan=<i>to beget</i>. Hindi, etc.—kar'na. akku=<i>creator</i>. kiyu=<i>did</i>. Greek.—γεννάω=<i>to beget</i>; engender. τρεφός=<i>made</i>. ,, τέλλω. Latin.—arare=<i>to plough</i>. factum. Celtic.—cuma. cruth. beri; bhar=<i>to cause, create</i>. ar=<i>plough</i>. ,, eumadh. deam. geni=<i>to beget</i>. mace=<i>son</i>. Finnic.—kar?=<i>to do</i>. Gothic.—kuni=<i>race</i>. Zend.—kar.	ko. gha. ba=<i>born</i>. hapana.* kar*=<i>to go</i>. can=<i>bring</i>. cam=<i>to be</i>. chab. ku. daán=<i>I go</i>. achihua.† apa*=<i>to carry</i>. chihua†=<i>to bring forth</i>. du=<i>to have</i>.
TO STRETCH. English.—extend. bend. thin. O. H. German.—dunai. Sanskrit.—tan. arj. Hindi.—kona=<i>angle</i>. band=<i>bind</i>. Latin.—pandere. extendere. Greek.—τείνω. ῥέειν=<i>to draw</i>.	katani*=<i>to go</i>. tantani*=<i>to unite</i>.
TO SIT. English.—rest. repose. stay. quiet? Celtic.—ruit. Hindi.—kūrsī=<i>chair</i>. German.—sitzen. Latin.—sto. sedere. Slavonic.—sidyet.	huetzen=<i>to fall</i>. huetzitza.† ghytzi. sit=<i>foot</i>. lūdi. cutel.† dat=<i>stand</i>. mōt. apūt=<i>he sits</i>.
TO SLEEP. English.—nap. rest. Sanskrit.—svap. nidra. nam=<i>to incline</i>. Hindi.—nidra. sonā. nañd. Slavonic.—spāt. Greek.—ὑπνος.	nupp. nipu. ē'tut. ta. quera.*
TO BE. English.—have. possess. exist. am. is. grow? I am. live? Sanskrit.—bhū. (root=<i>as</i>). asmi=<i>I am</i>. ,, jiv=<i>live</i>. an=<i>breath</i>. anika=<i>face</i>. Latin.—habere. esse. ego=<i>I</i>. Zend.—bū. jiv=<i>to live</i>. German.—haben. Gothic.—hauan=<i>to dwell</i>. Hindi.—bai=<i>is</i>. hónā=<i>be</i>. kiyā=<i>did</i>. Celtic.—ghab. bi. piat. biam. biu. Slavonic.—būt. byti. Anglo-Saxon.—bium. Greek.—ἔχω=<i>to have</i>; possess. εἶμι. εἶπε=<i>I</i>. εἶπé. ,, φέω. ζῶ=<i>life</i>. ζάω=<i>life</i>.	achihua†=<i>to make, to do</i>. kay. du. iau; can; can-mi=<i>I am</i>. habi. aw=<i>people</i>. onca†=<i>to be</i>; <i>I am</i>. takshi†=<i>I am</i>. du=<i>to have</i>. ca. as.* root=<i>to be</i>. mani. noka*=<i>I</i>.
TO GIVE. English.—hand. gift. Armenian.—door. dam. Sanskrit.—(root=dā). dadāti. kara=<i>hand</i>. rā. Latin.—do. dat. dare. doni=<i>gift</i>. manus=<i>hand</i>. Greek.—δίδωμι. δῶρον=<i>gift</i>. χεῖρ=<i>hand</i>. Slavonic.—dami. dāt. French.—donner. Celtic.—dyro. dan. German.—geben. haben=<i>have</i>. Zend.—dā. Hindi.—dena. [Teutonic.—tat. dāt. deed. tun. tuon (Canon Cook).]	da.† koni.* ta. ko.† ceuni.* nekan. kot.* chu.* ku.* ara. daha=<i>hand</i>. ka=<i>hand</i>; give. nap. djēt-te. ch'u.†

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—taï. chi. gang=<i>to go</i>. Accadian.—ginna. tum. tur=<i>to come in</i>. ga. Dravidian.—chér. vá. Egyptian.—na. hunhun=<i>to return</i>. ,, ai. ēē. shem. abu. āk=<i>to enter in</i>. African.—wa. ba. teme. ra. de.	Hebrew.—bo. Coptic.—neu. Assyrian.—bá'u. etêku=<i>to go</i>. ,, karâbu=<i>approach</i>? ,, diêhû. alâkû. Arabic.—jâ'?
Japanese.—tatta. Chinese.—pat. t'ap. dak=<i>tread</i>. cha; kud; tu=<i>to stop</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kur=<i>to stand</i>. Basque.—set. Accadian.—du; gub=<i>foot</i>; rest. sig. gîsh. Egyptian.—âhâ. urt.=<i>stop</i>! ti=<i>rest</i>. pet=<i>foot</i>. tas=<i>rest</i>. ,, ha. stk=<i>tread</i>. tes. chet=<i>to stay</i>. sati=<i>leg</i>? African.—tundu=<i>to stand</i>; straight. péta; pase=<i>foot</i>. ,, pata=<i>to move</i>. kanda=<i>send</i>.	Hebrew.—'amad. Arabic.—ḡâm. dâm=<i>to endure</i>. Amharic.—mata. na.
Berber.—eqzem. Dravidian.—kutt. vettu. kîrru. Burmese.—pyut-the. Accadian.—kud. kha. sheg; si; taq; digh=<i>stone</i>. ,, akak=<i>to beat</i>. tim. tar. ku=<i>weapon</i>. Chinese.—kot. kat. ku. p'ik=<i>to tear</i>. t'ik. ,, su. tao; k'iak=<i>knife</i>; cut. Ugro-Altaic.—taka=<i>axe</i>. kesmeek. socha; éke; kopt=<i>plough</i>. kârti=<i>knife</i>. ,, aksjo (Lap.); scharp; uscr; suka=<i>axe</i>. Egyptian.—beseq. teyles. xex=<i>strike</i>. sau. xâku. ,, shat. salu. teχtu=<i>stone</i>. hesq. nek=<i>to bore</i>. ,, seχ; bksu=<i>axe</i>. kerk=<i>to split</i>. ska=<i>plough</i>. dam? African.—uka; sukari=<i>knife</i>. eket=<i>arrow</i>. obe; sio=<i>knife</i>. ,, ôkuta; kot; achu; taku=<i>stone</i>. ket. gho. kiu. ,, tenda. qkau.	Coptic.—korbi=<i>knife</i>. shôt=<i>cut</i>. Hebrew.—sakkîn=<i>knife</i>. ḡereb=<i>sword</i>. ,, kârath=<i>to cut</i>. Arabic.—sikkin=<i>knife</i>. nagda, takkai. ,, kata'. naḡar. Assyrian.—nakâsu. ,, parâsu. ḡâtu. baḡâmu. Amharic.—katâra. nakasa=<i>to bite</i>.
Accadian.—gab. kur. tag. gha. kha. akak. du. tar. ,, dum=<i>to strike, beat</i>. kud=<i>cut</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—'bit. Burmese.—kowk-the. Chinese.—tok. bit. p'ik. mat. kat. Thibetan.—γog-pa. Dravidian.—kuttu. Egyptian.—benχ=<i>to cut</i>? mashu=<i>spear</i>. temno? seq=<i>to rub</i>. ,, nex. seχ. shât=<i>cut</i>. peg. fôg? naχt=<i>force</i>. ,, nak. sesh. beh. ken=<i>to beat, whip</i>. ,, tektu=<i>stone</i>. kata. tata. kek. hor. African.—tura. beta=<i>to beat</i>. gira. dsé.	Hebrew.—nâkah=<i>to beat</i>. Coptic.—majh. kash. Assyrian.—machâsu=<i>to strike</i>. ,, dakû=<i>to smite</i>. ,, parâsu=<i>to break</i>. Amharic.—katara=<i>cut, tear</i>. Arabic.—kasar?

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
To COME. English.—to go? return? approach. near? Bengali.—ās. Sindi.—ach. Hindi.—ana. Sanskrit.—ā-gam. cmi. Zend.—gam=<i>go</i>. Celtic.—tapp. tigh. thig. i; iti=<i>go</i>. cam=<i>go</i>. Greek.—ἄγε=<i>come</i>! ἔρχομαι. <i>véromi</i>. Gothic.—koman. German.—kommen. Latin.—venio. eo, ire; imus=<i>go</i>.	hamuni.* aihā. tah. verēn. chayani.* kakke. ham? yuan=<i>to send</i>. kou-lou. kar; pa; aihā; hamu=<i>to go</i>. ch'ok.†
To STAND. English.—tread. foot. go. stop. stay. stick. Sanskrit.—pad. gā=<i>to go</i>. sthā. bandh. Celtic.—stad. ghab. Armenian.—otn=<i>foot</i>. g'nal. Slavonic.—stoyāt. Greek.—ἵστημι. Persian.—istād. Hindi, etc.—jānā=<i>to go</i>. dhut!=<i>stop</i>! Latin.—manere=<i>to stay</i>. French.—urt!=<i>stop</i>? <i>go</i>?	dat. gua;† cab;† pat=<i>foot</i>. pa. tah=<i>to come</i>. patzi†=<i>to lift up</i>. mani.* apüt=<i>he sits</i>.
To CUT, ETC. English.—stone. tear. scythe? knife. saw. prick. slash. „ chopt. struck. knock. maim. hack. nick. scar. „ stick. bisect. dig. shear. plough. sharp. acute. Sanskrit.—karkata=<i>crab</i>. aśi=<i>sword</i>. lu. tiksh=<i>sharp</i>. „ chid. krit. Greek.—κόπτειν. κείω. πέλεκυς=<i>axe</i>. τέμνω. „ ἄροτρον=<i>plough</i>. πέκω=<i>to comb</i>. κοπή. „ αἰχμή=<i>sharp</i>. κείρειν=<i>spear</i>. τεῦχος=<i>a weapon</i>. „ ἔδκνειν=<i>to bite</i>. Latin.—cødere. cøsum. secare. sectum. „ scindo. dis=<i>apart</i>. „ saxum=<i>stone, rock</i>. arare=<i>to plough</i>. Celtic.—gutach. (dach=<i>stone</i>) toki. tuagh=<i>to wound</i>. „ scaithan. Armenian.—qar=<i>stone</i>. Slavonic.—tusak=<i>wound</i>. Zend.—tasha=<i>wound</i>. Hindi.—kātnā=<i>bite</i>. French.—couteau.	cuta.* cata.* kaka. Hachani.* paki.* eaa.† ehuk=<i>spear</i>. iki.* taque; te; sah; sch=<i>stone</i>. taka=<i>strike</i>. shekt=<i>knife</i>. chok-ri-ni=<i>I wound; strike</i>. sōwē (Esq.).
To BREAK; BEAT, ETC. English.—fracture. tear. rub. batter. thud? peg? tat? „ bang. strike. hit. to nag. rap. tap. hew. hack. „ crack. struck. break. smack. attack. knock. „ split. kick. liek. hash. smash. flog. attack? Sanskrit.—drī. torati. kārkata=<i>crab</i>. rāj. yudh=<i>to fight</i>. „ tude=<i>I strike</i>. tup. badh=<i>to beat, strike</i>. „ hins=<i>to strike; hurt</i>. Celtic.—rogan. sorae. crac. bris. tori. enoc=<i>stone</i>. „ enag. enap. tapas. beta=<i>stick</i>. briwi. Latin.—fractus. ruptus. batuere. cødere. tundere. „ tero=<i>to rub</i>; <i>tear</i>. idus. micare. German.—brechen. schlagen=<i>to wound</i>. klopfen. „ rüchen=<i>to push</i>. streich=<i>strike</i>. French.—frapper=<i>to beat</i>. écraser. Greek.—τέπτω. κείπω=<i>to cut</i>? ἀρῖνται. ῥηκτος=<i>broke</i>. „ πύκτης=<i>boxer</i>. πλήγῃ=<i>a blow</i>. ἔδκνειν=<i>to bite</i>. Persian.—zadan. Zend.—gan. Hindi.—bhānjuā. pītnā. kāknā=<i>to bite; cut</i>. „ tor. thokar=<i>to knock</i>.	pakkini.* rutuni.* tup.* rutu. ik. taka; hinea*=<i>to strike</i>. pittini.* chok-ri-ni*=<i>I wound</i>. ziconan†=<i>I break</i>. sakmani.*; tau-oo-it=<i>to strike</i>. hayta=<i>to hit</i>. kak=<i>to rub</i>. ka; chey=<i>to beat</i>. paki=<i>to tear, cut</i>. hinkanī*=<i>to strike; kill</i>. now-ik-poke (Esq.).

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Chinese.—liang=<i>to measure</i>. mei=<i>to think</i>. nim. „ miu=<i>men</i>. nan=<i>man</i>. siang. Ugro-Altaic.—mana=<i>man</i> (Lap.) Accadian.—gin; nin; nu=<i>man</i>. me; mí=<i>to think</i>. Dravidian.—manga=<i>monkey</i>. ennu, manam=<i>mind</i>. „ menash=<i>to think</i>. manushan=<i>man</i>. Egyptian.—menh=<i>young man</i>. Menes=<i>1st King of Egypt</i>. „ mena=<i>ruler</i>. men't=<i>a measure cup</i>. mene=<i>soldier</i>. African.—mano=<i>man</i>.	Hebrew.—âdâm. man? (See elsewhere, measure, etc.)
Chinese.—mou, ngai. zok=<i>fire</i>. mui. mò. sa=<i>fire</i>. Accadian.—mu. gug. zag=<i>fire</i>. ngad. sim? Egyptian.—mer. ami=<i>fire</i>. χemt? mâtati=<i>fire</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sev-mek=<i>to love</i>. rakk. sâan. Dravidian.—ne'sam. snéham. muttam. Burmese.—mee. African.—motu. met=<i>fire</i>.	Hebrew.—ham.
Caucasian.—kuna=<i>to say</i>. Burmese.—s'gah=<i>word</i>. Chinese.—chui. kao. pa. pat. ka. kok (old). ngen (old). „ k'au=<i>mouth</i>. shu. „ wo-da? wei=<i>word, speech</i>. shu=<i>book</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—san. sûrni=<i>words</i>. nam=<i>name</i>. alshagar. Accadian.—ma. mu. gu-gu. shu=<i>book</i>. dug. ka. „ nam. kir. kaga. pa. sar=<i>to write, scratch</i>. Egyptian.—ta=<i>book</i>. fu=<i>cry</i>. ka=<i>call</i>. shâ-t=<i>book</i>. „ ateb=<i>tongue</i>. t'et=<i>to speak, tattle</i>. „ sxa=<i>to write</i>. χeru. na=<i>to write</i>. African.—fa. la. lim; halla=<i>tongue</i>. „ ko; ku=<i>mouth</i>. nene=<i>tongue</i>.	Assyrian.—nabû. kûlu=<i>voice</i>. „ zakâru=<i>to speak</i>. „ shasû; kâlu=<i>to speak</i>. Amharic.—tshookat=<i>cry</i>.
Chinese.—pat (old). choh. pai. Egyptian.—tu. χaâ. ûah. pet=<i>foot</i>. Accadian.—du. tar. Dravidian.—idu.	Amharic.—anora. Coptic.—ûôh.
Chinese.—gang. ki. na. te. pa'o. pae. chih. kouci. „ kok=<i>foot</i>. dik=<i>step</i>. Mongol —irrene. Thibet.—ko=<i>foot</i>. Accadian.—ga. lag. gin. dun. ra. ri. ir. Egyptian.—nâ. masha=<i>to march</i>. sham. hu. na. cheb. „ χent. hei=<i>road?</i> pet=<i>foot</i>. χebt. ken-ken=<i>dance</i>. „ pah; pad=<i>to flee; fly</i>. ak=<i>enter</i>. Libyan.—ek=<i>go thou</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kar. kat. gitneck. tük. pägl (Lap.)=<i>wind</i>. Dravidian.—kat. anuga. pô. nada. egu. African.—ba; wa=<i>to come</i>. kata; ki; ka=<i>to go</i>. „ ka; dso=<i>to dance</i>. „ gan=<i>foot</i>. pata=<i>to move</i>. mu. da. ta. „ kanda=<i>to send</i>. kuka; kaka; pula=<i>to run</i>.	Hebrew.—hâlak. bo=<i>to come</i>. „ pâthalî=<i>to open</i>. „ yâsû=<i>to come out</i>. Assyrian.—alâku. ctêkû. aşû. „ bâ'u=<i>to come</i>. Coptic.—bok. i. she. hól. Amharic.—hêâda. rotâ=<i>to run</i>. Arabic.—maða'. masha'. „ jâ=<i>to come</i>.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
TO THINK. English.—man? measure? mind. know. Sanskrit.—mā=<i>to measure</i>; <i>think</i>. manas=<i>mind</i>; <i>think</i>. ,, manusha=<i>man</i>. (Polynesian.—mana.) Greek.—μετρέειν. μέτρον=<i>measure</i>. ὁνός=<i>soul</i>. ,, μένος=<i>mind</i>. Celtic.—maon=<i>men</i>. Hindi.—mānush=<i>man</i>. Persian.—mard=<i>male</i>. ,, map=<i>measure</i>. mun=<i>mind</i>. Slavonic.—doomāt. (Pegu.—manus=<i>man</i>.)	mani; mena=<i>man</i>. manes=<i>1st Peruvian man</i>. [According to "Lopez" there is a probable Quichua root ma=<i>to measure</i>; <i>mind</i>.] tamma=<i>man</i>. nao*=<i>to know</i>; <i>measure</i>.
TO LOVE. English.—fire. burn. Sanskrit.—smar. kāma=<i>Cupid, love</i>. mrid. Latin.—amāre=<i>to love</i>. (amat.) Celtic.—gradh. miann. Hindi.—prem. masti. German.—liebe. Lithuanian.—myliu. Greek.—ἐρις. ἐπιθυμία=<i>lust</i>.	munani*; mât†=<i>I love</i>. mahote. mad; mep=<i>fire</i>. kemakh. sg'an. naquem. kamani. madi†=<i>to love</i>.
TO SPEAK. English.—voice. shout. word. say. write? name. call. cry. ,, shriek. talk. lip. hail. to chatter. tell. tattle. ,, chatter. quack? lisp. cackle. Sanskrit.—ru. gat. gir. vac. vad. ni? lap. bhash. kath? ,, na=<i>voice</i>. kar? khakkh=<i>to laugh</i>. na?=<i>song</i>. ,, nāman=<i>name</i>. Hindi.—hankna; pukārnā=<i>to cry</i>. Celtic.—ghutl (?=<i>guttural sounds</i>). innis=<i>to say</i>. ,, eigh=<i>to call</i>. liab=<i>tongue</i>. (English <i>lip</i>.) Latin.—dicere. loquor. vocare Greek.—ῥήνν. λαλεῖν=<i>to talk</i>. ἰάχω. λεγειν. φωνεῖν. ,, ῥάφω=<i>to write</i>. καλέω. Hindi.—nah=<i>to flow</i>. kahna. nām=<i>name</i>. German.—sprechen. sagen. Gothic.—haitan=<i>call</i>. Persian.—nām. shachun=<i>word</i>.	huakia. ni. arusi. tlatoa*=<i>to talk</i>. llapa;* llapi=<i>song</i>. rima. inqui. lakka; chi; ekk; ha=<i>tongue</i>. re.† nu. na. teen. huaca.* wāwa. nini*=<i>to speak</i>. hu.* rimani.* huak*=<i>voice</i>. opho†=<i>to write</i>. wuh=<i>to cry</i>. ya=<i>mouth</i>. suna=<i>name</i>. wakia*=<i>to call</i>. ach*=<i>to cry</i>. hi-ye. kichna.*=<i>language</i> (=Quichua). tzili†=<i>word</i>. nao=<i>to know</i>. quere.†
TO PUT. English.—place. lay upon. secure. fix. carry? Sanskrit.—dhā. (root). vah=<i>to carry</i>. Slavonic.—būt=<i>to be</i>; <i>have</i>. Hindi.—rakh'na. Greek.—ἐχω=<i>have</i>? Celtic.—aurim.	pueh-pi. chure. hue. caucha. apa*=<i>to carry</i>. rutu. huica†=<i>to bear</i>.
TO GO. English.—come. tread. walk. wander. err. step? move. ,, advance. run. gang. fly? get? canter. patter. ,, march. hop. Sanskrit.—patha=<i>a path</i>. gātú=<i>going</i>. ,, car. pad. ri. mi eti. nu=<i>to wander</i>. ,, gā gam. pay. vā. (yā. sarp.) Greek.—ἰκω=<i>to come</i>. ἵκναι. βαίνω. πάτος=<i>way</i>. ,, χέω=<i>to flow</i>. πατέω. Celtic.—pādhl. cam. cimi. Zend.—gā. gam. Teutonic.—gain. gimin. gehen. Slavonic.—itsee. pati. Latin.—ire. vado. ago. andare. sequor=<i>I follow</i>? ,, fugere=<i>to fly</i>; <i>escape</i>. Hindi.—jānā. nah=<i>to flow</i>. bhāgna; daurnā=<i>to run</i>.	ko. katani.* ri.* hamu.* har.* kà. kat.* pa. kannak; gua†=<i>foot</i>. ri. daan. gha=<i>to make</i>. do. puri.* hamuni*=<i>to come</i>. ko see-quah. t'co. aiha. tuh=<i>to come</i>. o-yah. dao. pa; pat=<i>to stand</i>. tread. yauh. huica=<i>to carry</i>. keh=<i>foot</i>. yuan=<i>to send</i>. be†=<i>road</i>.

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Ugro-Altaic.—mina. ma. en. ben. ai. ja. mio. mon. „ yks; akt; egy=<i>No. 1.</i> Chinese.—ngan. ngo. i=<i>No. 1.</i> wo; tsa; ni=<i>we.</i> Mongol.—negé=<i>No. 1.</i> bi. mone=<i>mine.</i> si. Accadian.—men. miu. ni. mu=<i>my.</i> mi=<i>our.</i> „ ngaë. mac. Egyptian.—anuk. uā=<i>No. 1.</i> unti=<i>man.</i> Dravidian.—nan. African.—na. me. mi. ngi=<i>I;</i> we. de=<i>we.</i> „ nye. [Berber.—nek.]	Hebrew.—nî. anôkî. anû=<i>we.</i> Assyrian.—anâku. yâti. Arabic.—anâ. anta. Coptic.—anok. Amharic.—ame. egneâ. „ manu=<i>whom.</i> „ egniya=<i>we.</i>
E. Tartar.—si. tã. Ugro-Altaic.—sen. su. tan. te. ta. sitz. sic. an. „ kyk; ket=<i>No. 2.</i> Egyptian.—tu. sen=<i>No. 1.</i> ntn=<i>you?</i> h'u; unti=<i>man.</i> Dravidian.—nî. Chinese.—ju. ü. sö. da. ni=<i>I;</i> two. tai. Malay.—dua=<i>two.</i> Accadian.—tu. zu. zac. dam. da. ni. African.—ku. ngo.	Hebrew.—atthar. kâ. Assyrian.—atta. kummu=<i>thine.</i> „ kâti=<i>thou.</i> Coptic.—ntok. Amharic.—anta.
Ugro-Altaic.—bi. be. ty. sa. han (Fin.). o-ol. tio. amg. Egyptian.—sen=<i>they.</i> ntf. Chinese.—t'a. pi. i. tsî; chi=<i>him.</i> Burmese.—thü. Accadian.—ni. bi. ki. na. inî. ġî. Ugro-Altaic.—mub=<i>it;</i> him. bi. sa. Caucasian.—is. Etruscan.—si. African.—u. ngu. ka. ki=<i>it.</i>	Hebrew.—hû. hî. Assyrian.—shu. shi. Coptic.—ntof. ntos.
Mongol.—teré. ene. Chinese.—tsî=cha. shui. ki. tou. „ shi. ni. na. Accadian.—nin. an. gal. na. ni. bi. nig. Egyptian.—ter. nti? mà=<i>who.</i> aχ=<i>why?</i> pai; pu=<i>this.</i> Ugro-Altaic.—kan. ni. az tuo (Fin.). kanda. „ kochan. tana. dan. Dravidian.—áv. athu. African.—hen. heje. ene. tere.	Hebrew.—mî=<i>who?</i> mǎ=<i>what.</i> „ asher=<i>who.</i> Arabic.—al=<i>the.</i> man=<i>who.</i> Amharic.—yā? yech. Ethiopic.—manu=<i>who.</i>
Egyptian.—nnuh=<i>a cord.</i> Dravidian.—nugam=<i>yoke;</i> tic. kamu=<i>knot.</i> Chinese—kwan=<i>to weave.</i> (N. sound.) (See elsewhere.)	

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
PRONOUNS (PERSONAL). English.—I, me, we, mine, my. (No. 1.) finger, man. Sanskrit.—eka=No. 1. aham=I. Gothic.—aki. ik. Anglo-Saxon.—mee (acc.) Persian.—man, yak=No. 1. Latin.—mihi, ego. Scandinavian.—ek. Armenian.—es. Celtic.—innai mi, neeni=<i>we</i>. French.—un=No. 1. Hindi.—main. Slavonic.—yah, mü. Greek.—<i>μή</i>; <i>ἔν</i>=No. 1.	me;* neka=<i>man</i>. kaki.† di.† noo; nuou; ma; naun=<i>we</i>. iku. onca; ceau=<i>I am</i>. noka.* ni. nin. su. ano. nech; nuga†=<i>me</i>. yin. ek=No. 1. me. nah. qat. te-ens. ska†=<i>we</i>.
English.—thou, thee, you (No. 2). Sanskrit.—tuam, divi=No. 2. Hindi.—do=No. 2. Persian.—tu. Zend.—te. Latin.—tu, te. (duo=No. 2). German.—ihr, du. Hindi.—ap, tū. Greek.—σὺ. Celtic.—thu, tu, chwi=<i>ye</i>. da=<i>two</i>. Slavonic.—vü, dvā=No. 2. Armenian.—du. Lithmanian.—doo=<i>two</i>.	zu. kir. ta. qam.* uh. kee. ne. ti.† (hui=No. 3. in Othomi) ki. kilou=<i>ye</i>. kam. sôt. k'qsô. woe. nuë. at †
English.—he, she, it. (him, her.) No. 3? Sanskrit.—i, sa, ta, ha (sa=<i>man</i>?). tri=<i>three</i>. Latin.—ea=<i>she</i>. Hindi.—woh. Celtic.—é, se, neach, peé. French.—lui=<i>him</i>. German.—drei=<i>three</i>. Greek.—ὁ, ἡ, τό. Slavonic.—tree=No. 3. on, ānā=<i>she</i>. German.—er. Armenian.—na, da, sa.	hau. ta.† i. hee. e. hupa.* ni.* uh. pay. ea=<i>she</i>. ount=<i>it</i>; <i>him</i>. hôte.
(DEMONSTRATIVE, ETC.) English.—who, the, what? that, man? Sanskrit.—kutah, ka. (kah, kam.) " ya, tya, sya, kim. (tud; sa)? Zend.—in, an. Celtic.—nach? a cia=<i>an</i>. eiod? noc, tu, an. Greek.—τό, τί, ἐν=<i>one</i>. ὅς, ὅστος. Latin.—hæc, quid, quô, quis, qui, quam. Hindi.—yih, jo, kaun? kÿ'a, wuh.	cala, huin, quin.† ko? at, ti, tu, kai, ar, ca. ac, na, it, gô, cho. ta-ka=<i>who</i>. quen, kim.* naka*=<i>an</i>. kana.* each. to-as, hu;* hua*=<i>the</i>. kena=<i>who</i>? oo-na (Esq.).
TO TIE. (also see Weave; Cross.) English.—knot, hank? (Canon Cook.) Sanskrit.—nah. Greek.—<i>νῆω</i>, <i>νήθω</i>=<i>weave</i>; <i>spin</i>. Latin.—nectere, nodus=<i>knot</i>. nervus=<i>nerve</i>. German.—nähen=<i>to sew</i>. Celtic.—nas=<i>a tie</i>; <i>band</i>. French.—noeud. Teutonic.—nâdala=<i>needle</i>. Hindi.—gânth. (See elsewhere.)	

SUNDRY.	SEMITIC.
Accadian.—ki. bi. nin. ina. ta. Dravidian.—il. aga. se. āl. kittina. Egyptian.—su=<i>over, upon</i>. mā. an. χer. East Tartar.—di. ese. dor. ende. la. Chinese.—su. yé. kü. sī. ta. ,, (to. tau. ti. jīn. chi)? Ugro-Altaic.—kih. dā. dān. li. üst. den. ,, sa; ka; te=<i>in</i>.	Assyrian.—sa. ana. itti. ki. ,, ina. mati=<i>when</i>. Amharic.—ba. la. ka. sila. Arabic.—bi. li. fi. ,, min. wa. fu.
Egyptian.—iai? ka? χu=<i>good</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—o. si. da. nā (Lap.). Chinese.—yu=<i>it is!</i> ku; yu=<i>good</i>. Dravidian.—am. are. African.—ye. pu. eh. ewe. agh. kai. ze.	Assyrian.—ki'am. Amharic.—awen.
Egyptian.—bu. Dravidian.—alla. Accadian.—na-mi. nu. ban. sa. mu. Chinese.—ti. mok. mu. mi. mei. puh. Burmese.—ma. Ugro-Altaic.—joq. ukh. akenn. aham. mon. byn. pö. inde. African.—ka. nga. a=<i>not</i>. qa. negei.	Assyrian.—lâ; ul; ai=<i>not</i>. Arabic.—la. mâ. lam.
Ugro-Altaic.—kaht. hat. Chinese.—lok. lu. Accadian.—ash. ashsha. Egyptian.—sas. African.—esa. sida. senni. zdu.	Hebrew.—shesh. Assyrian.—shishshu. Amharic.—sadest. Arabic.—sitt. sittah. Coptic.—zoon.
Ugro-Altaic.—seitsa. sat. tziette. sheigbe. Chinese.—tsit. sat. sei. Accadian.—shisinna. Egyptian.—sechf? sfχ. African.—eelse. oesa. samba.	Hebrew.—sheba'. Amharic.—sabat. Coptic.—shasp. Arabic.—sab'. sab'ah.

ARYAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
ADVERBS. PREPOSITIONS. CONJUNCTIONS. English.—at. to. by. in. from. etc., etc. Sanskrit.—ati. api. a. cha. Hindi.—men. pās. kā. ula. tak. se. German.—zu. bei. über. an. in. nach. Latin.—sub. ab. in. nec. pro. que. dis. ,, sun. super. katā. super. ad. per. Slavonic.—iss. nā. ot. szo. ka. zā. ot. Greek.—τέ. σὺν. ἀνά. ὅτε. ἐάν. ἐκ. ἐπὶ. καί. ,, τίς. ἐπὶ. ἔχει. Celtic.—ar. French.—sur. à. par. ici=<i>here</i>.	ti. nak. ac. aba. pi. man.* ea. to. pa. nikan. kay. pac. at. tab. sul.* ha. tin. iz*=<i>here</i>. gar. zo. man. chi.† intl. moque. pu†=<i>and</i>.
English.—yes! so. yea. good? Slavonic.—da. Hindi, etc.—hān. German.—ya. French.—oui. Gothic.—ik. Greek.—εἰ=<i>good</i>. Lithuanian.—teip=<i>it is</i>. Italian.—sì=<i>yes</i>.	yan. aha. ja. haue. ha.† iku. ap. a. õ. ē. la; ai=<i>good</i>.
English.—no! not. nay! Sanskrit.—na. no. mā. Celtic.—na. cha'n. Greek.—οὐ. οὐκ. German.—nicht. Zend.—mā. Hindi.—nā. Latin.—non.	no. na. go. ama.* ma.† la. nak.* hani.† na-o (Esq.).
NUMBER 6. Greek.—ἕξ. Latin.—sex. Italian.—sei. Sanskrit.—shash. shat. Celtic.—huikh. huih. Sundry Aryan.—chut. se. ,, chestz. stzem. sechs. Slavonic.—chestz. Hindi—chha.	sei. yei. sih. so. taki. hue.† zocta.* socta.* chisa. [huisca=No. 7.]
NUMBER 7. Sanskrit.—sapta. Hindi.—sāt. Latin.—septem. Italian.—sette. Greek.—ἑπτὰ. Celtic.—saith. se. seiz. seith. ,, chek. [huikh=No. 6.] Slavonic.—seitze. seidem (=6+1). stzem. Lithuanian.—septyni. German.—seben. Persian.—heft.	siete. vezes.† tutsheos. ,, bisicka. paghu. sei—vusani (=1+6). haft.* hasht.* ts'auks. huisca.†

According to Frederica Gardlanda (Philosophy of Words), the Labials are P, B, M; Labio-Dentals, F, V; Dentals, T, D, Th, N, L, R, S, Z; Guttural, K (= G hard); Palatals, Ch, J; Hard Consonants, P, T, C; Soft Consonants, B, D, G; Aspirates, H, Ph, Th; Continuous Consonants, H, S, Z, Sh, J (= G soft), and Th, L, R, F, V.

Explosive Consonants, M, N (through the mouth); and B, P, T, D, K (= C hard).

M. Gardlanda (p. 70) takes the English word A S H to serve as a convenient *Memoria Technica* for Grimm's Law; e.g. English G = Latin H, etc.

Sanskrit, Greek, Latin.	Low German, Gothic, Ang.-Sax. Eng.	Old-High German.
A (aspirate =	S	H
S (soft =	H	A
H (hard =	A	S

ANALOGIES OR EQUIVALENTS.

ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	ENGLISH.	CHINESE.
much (muckle)	mok; mak=great	to bake	bak
chief. captain	kap	fire. hot	fo. ho
many. big	mang=great	lamp (Gr.)	lam=to shine (Accâd. LAM)
strong. long	chwang; tong (long. ch'ang)	to sing	sung=to chant.
father. papa	fu. pa. puh=man	to say; (words)	sié. su (wu, wud? mat)
mother. mama	mu. mo. ma	cane	kan=bamboo. tree
son	su. tzu. siao=sun	ring	ling=collar. ring=to coil.
small. wee	wei. mi (mie=crumb, Fr.)	cough (retch?)	k'o. k'ok. (keeche, German)
sister. sissy?	tsie. tsi	back	pok. (bar)
girl. young. new	nu. yu; nu=young; child	face. mien. look	mien
man. men	nin. nan min=people	ear	e'hr. ir
king	kung. kün	paw pad. patter	pao=to go. dat=to tread
hound; cur	kinen. ku. būn	cap. head	kap=cover; head?
pig (swine. sow)	pa (shih. si)	house. hut	hu. kn (old)
ewe (sheep)	yung	inn. field	han
thou. you. we	nü. zü. wo=we	boat. canoe	bat (kan=log; tree)
he. they	i. t'a (mu=I; me)	pot. pan. eup	p'an. kap=to swallow. pei
mortuary (mortis)	mut=dead; to die	seed. grain	sa. sat. shut=millet
ache; sick; black	ak; k'ek=bad (sik=to sigh)	milk	[mih-lik?=honey?] ma. mo
capture. keep. take	kap. kiap. tak	sip. suck. soak.	sok. soh. kap=swallow.
to saw. cut. hack	siau; kat. dak. tak	{	shu=cup
to shoot	sut. shet=arrow.		sot; tsut=tipsy
to turn	tun (lan)	sot (drunkard)	sah. shu=bright. shen. shing
seek. see	sik? si. sze. ti	sun (shine)	shi. eu. t'ien
eye. ken. see	kien. shen. siun. k'an	sky. high?	tok. tan=dawn (Ger. tag)
beat. tap. bang	bat. tà. tang. pang	day. dawn	lu=dew. zū=rain. dak=lake
prick. pike	p'ik=to cut. tao. pik	dew. lake	mao=water
pick. break. tear	chiok. tao	mer (Fr.) sea	su. shu?=hand
bite. hack. cut	bit. kat. kiak= <i>knife</i> .	shoe	pat. p'ai. bat.
kick. hock	kok; kak=foot.	to put; place	kip. da (old)=hand
(foot)	dik=step	to give (geben)	bo. yäng (ging)
to die	dien=dead.	to go. gang	kuk
chip. chop	chiok (choh)	crooked	sit
gander	gan=wild goose	No. 7 (Sept. Fr.)	hu. shed
to burn	hun (fän). p'an=melt	hut (shed)	han
		inn. house	

CHINESE.	OTOMI.	ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	OTOMI.	ENGLISH.	Authority.
ché=tā (old)	to	the, that	pa. tā. kia	da. kia	to give; confer	from Donelly's "Atlantis."
nih=sickness	n-y	a wound; pain	tsun	nsu	honour	
t'am. dù	gu. mu	head	tsu	tsa.	to perfect	
sin. siao. suh	sui	night	hù (=ku)	hmu	lord; sire	
hoh=gray. yoh	yo	white; shining	na	na	that	
kih. (kit)	hi (ji)	happiness	han. he?	he	cold	
ton. ku	du	death	kao. hwa	hia	word }	
yau. (don't)!	yo	no!	gua?	gui	I am }	
ting. nan	ta	man	ni. nu	nuy	thou	
siao	sa	to mock	hao	nho	good	
sao. nü	nsu	female	kua	kuh	high; great	
tsi-tu	tsi. ti	son	ta. (da)	da	great	
kw'an	khnan	true	li. teh	ti	gain	
pa	pa	to leave	ho	to	who	
ma. mo	me	mother				
nü	nsu	daughter	tsai	tsa	to perfect	from Turrier's <i>Éléments de la Grammaire Othomi</i> , Paris, 1863.
mien	mi	figure; face	ta. te?	tsa	power	
na	na	that	ngai?	nkku.	to love	
kò. ku (yung)	yo	lamb. ewe?	hian; kien; hia	kian. kia	to see; ken	
konei.	khona	demon	hia. kao	hia	words; voice	
se	si	colour	siao. tsi. sié	sie	little	
ku	ko	ancient; old	pa	pa	to take	
i; nih	i	doctor; sick	mai	ma	to buy	
shi. tsih	tsi	to eat	ki. yu. kin	kukin	bird; wings	
ti	ti	to	shan	xan	mountain	

TABLE OF SOME CHINESE AND AMERICAN ACCORDANCES.

CHINESE.	AMERICAN.	ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN.	ENGLISH.	Authority.
ti. k'i. du. t'u	ti. ki. bu	earth; land	da. yuk	ukka. da. hu	great	R. P. Greg, etc.
su. dù. gít	gue. si. ku	head	kai. k'ün	kiai. kua	all, many }	
kak. kok	kaki	foot }	hao. kok. hau	hu; huk. nho	good	
tzuh	tshe	ditto }	nan. hia. su. yü	na. hi-ye. sò	word. speech	
shon. chao (= claws)	shou-shey. ka	hand	kau; kò=high	ku=God. hu	great. high	
kap; pa=to take	eab; pa	paw; grab; take	kwai. ki. han=good	huc. huot. ku	God	
shen=shine.			kun; kon. hu	hun; hue=God	king; }	
süt; siieh=snow	shotto. sh-eh }	snow. salt. white	king; kwau			
ku=door; hole	hu=month	mouth; hole	kao=high	kuan=great }	ruler, etc. }	
toi. shih	tzi. tsi	to eat	sa=fire	kon=sun }	sun, etc. }	
eh'ih. toih=to eat	chia	to drink }	tsao=bright	sa. tahs		
k'ih. sok. hoh	too-a	ditto }	nao. nit. jen.	neia. naa=eye	bright. shine }	
kak. eh'i. ya. ga	yoo. gue. tsi	horn; tooth	yuch. hu=fire	kon. kin	moon, etc. }	
hia. hu. kü	hi. hoh. ku	house; hut	chou=hot	uh. chie. ua }		
han. ch'u. kia	gua. hau	door; shed	tsao=bright	=bright }	star, etc. }	
k'i. kan	hi. can. kagg	cane; tree; branch	sing. yung	tahs	ditto }	
kek. ku. kin. tin.	kaae. oea	mountain }	yen=shine	yun. yu = }	ditto }	
yuk. uk=hut			ho. k'au	shining }		
hu=king? du	ku	head. chief }		siru=eye	ditto }	
				hoe. koh	fire, etc. }	

CHINESE.	AMERICAN.	ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	AMERICAN.	ENGLISH.	Authority.	
shak=bright	} sacas=hot	fire, etc.	ni. ngi. tun	inaka. nau. hen	ear	R. P. Greg, etc.	
tok=day			maik. mai	mays	maize, etc.		
sak=melt	} taika=kak	ditto	sat. tsī	saxi. siji	seed; grain		
sao=scorch			saké (Japan)	acea	beer		
bak	tak=day	ditto	zig. ch'ik	kik	blood; red		
shen. shu	suā; sah=sun	to shine	mut. ku	mutu. du	death; die		
seh=colour	} si=colour	day; (light)	kek. ya. ak	kaka. ya. za	bad; black		
sieh=snow			pak. p'ék. pai	paiak. pácak*	No.100.many?		
su=white	siru=eye	to see	yu=it is	yan	yes!		
kān; k'ien=	} sua. caan	=sky	yau=do not	} you. mao	no! not		
heaven			mu. mo				
king=light	} tani. tina	light. sun	mu. ngai	mây. nku	to love		
tien. t'in			sik. k'u. k'iak	cuta. kaka	to cut; tear		
jeh=sun. yit	jin=heavens	heavens	ket.tok. shih.kak	tuk. kah. itz	knife		
sī. tsī. (tsim pl.)	tsie sese	eye. (see)	} ti. wei. tso	} ko. wa. ku. he. ti	to make; do		
muk. kien	nik. kian	„ (seek)					
} yen. tzā	nai. ycin	„ ken.	koh. chi. toich	chay. tzicoa	to stop; stay		
	zu. sik?	„ „	choh. ch'ih.	} chia. too-a			to drink
t'u	taou	hare	k'ih. ho				
lūk. yung.	yuk	deer; goat	ehe. tak. chāp	paco. ehue	to take; keep;		
chai=wolf	cher	dog; cur	kap. ku. pa	chab. kut. pa	grah		
kiuen	itz-kuin-tl	dog	tak. chik. chat	thnti. taki	weave; tie;		
ku=bull. ngu	kha	buffalo; cow	} pat. dat=ch'ai	} dat. pa	to stand; tread		
chu	kuchi	pig					
tu. yu. pi. tsui	pa. hue. pichu	bird	pu. ki. p'ao	pa. ko. ka	to go		
hiu? hue=to fly	tshui. hue	fly; wing	pa. kih	da. kie. chu	to give		
yü. gu	yee. kay	fish	nin	nnin	man		
ho. man	} kho. hu	water	niang; na	nana	girl; sister		
mi-za (Jap.)			} mu. ma. mé	} me	mother;		
hu. mao. shui	maya. dzu	ditto					woman
uk. yu. kü	coca. uca. joca	house; hut	} tsie. tzu	} tzinzu	sister;		
chu. kü. kiu	ku. u.	ditto					daughter
} tao. ch'uk	kao. kajak	boat	} nin. nü	} nantli. naa. anu	woman		
	kagg=tree						
kan. chu	kan. quauh	tree	nan. yin	nani. noo	man		
pei. put	potum	cup; pot	nung. nin	nina. inik. ta	ditto		
pāng. kung	panka	bow	tzī. sic. ki	tsi. ti. sic	son, little		
shih. tsien	siia. ah-so =	arrow	} ti=younger	} ti	ditto		
su=to cut	axe	shoot, etc.					
sut=to shoot	za=bow.	} it. yit. yik. yih	} ita. huk.* quih	} zi. zez	No. 1		
tak	tuk						sze
sak. sha. sü	shuka. sta	hair	ts'it. ch'it	siete	No. 7		
pi. tu	pah. ti	nose	luk.	lats. sih			No. 6

SIMILAR BASQUE AND GAELIC WORDS.

Supposed by Mr. H. MacLean to have their root-origin in an older Turanian dialect, or Turano-Iberian epoch. The Gaelic words may be called pre-Aryan.—Journal of Anthropological Inst., Nov. 1890, p. 159.

ENGLISH.	GAELIC.	BASQUE.	ENGLISH.	GAELIC.	BASQUE.
night	ce	gai	cattle	eid	idi (<i>ox</i>)
horn	adhare	a dar	stag	arr	oren
spectre, image	arrach	aran	calf	aighir (<i>f.</i>)	orax (<i>m.</i>)
ox; cow	aithre	arthalde (<i>flock</i>)	barn	sabhal	sabai
rise	eirich	eraik (<i>raise</i>)	rest	tamh	thai
roe-deer	carba	erhi (<i>hare</i>)	sloe	airne	arhan (<i>plume</i>)
kidney	airne	erran	boat	arthrach	arran (<i>oar</i>)
no; not	eas	ez	mist, snake	ceo	khe
milk	as	esne	loan	iasad	jesan (<i>borrow</i>)
loss	call	gal (<i>lose</i>)	death	cil	hil
warmth	garadh	gar (<i>flame</i>)	stone; crag	carraig	harroea
entrail of goose	giblion, (Eng. gible?)	gibel (<i>liver</i>)	steep; high	corrach	gora

ANCIENT MEXICAN AND ARYAN ACCORDANCES.

“Osservazione sull’ antica Lingua Azteca ed Nahuatl” (Bernardini Biondelli), Milano, 1869.

MEXICAN.	ARYAN MEANING.	MEXICAN.	ARYAN MEANING.
atl. ā (aca)	Latin=aqua	nata	(Lat. natus=born; son)= father.
auk	Lat.=autem. Germ. auch= also	maco. mantl	Lat. manus=hand. Armenian matu.
anqui	Span.=ancho=large	masa (Oth.)	Sanskrit māsa=moon.
bā	Eng.=born, to bear	metzli	Lat. mensis=month.
caetli	Lat. calceus=shoe, sandal	molehua	Lat. multum=much.
calli	Eng. aula. Span. calli= street. Celtic peil. Norse=skali	pachiuqhui	It. pasciuto=fed. Lat. pastus.
ean	Italian canto=side, part, place.	papalotl	Lat. papilio=butterfly.
camano	Lat. permaneo; mano	patzmiqui	It. spasima=spasm; pain.
ceminae	Lat. semper=always	patyotl	It. patto=price, contract.
chichie (cici)	N. Italian cincio=anger; juice	penatia?	Lat. poena; punio (punish).
citalli	Lat. stellar=star.	pitzae	It. pešta=path; track.
cochi	French couche=(bed, sleep).	teonochilia	Lat. nocco=injure; hurt.
ecotl	Ital. collo. (Eng.=hill-top)	teo; teotl	Greek <i>Ocos</i> . It. dio.
euitahuya	Lat. euro; Span. cuito=to take care of	tiantli	Lat. dens. Teutonic tio.
euxiti	It. cuoco. Lat. coquus= cook	thalli	Lat. dens, dentis=tooth.
chua!	Lat. eja!	teo-calli	Lat. tellus=earth; land.
clehuya	Lat. eligo. It. eleggo	yechia	temple=god’s house. Italian. vecchio= <i>old</i> man.
ixua	Lat: exeo. (exit)		
iztal	Greek <i>ιστιον, σαλος</i> =sea		
maura	Lat. magis (Eng. many)		
mani	Lat. manere=to remain.		

N.B.—Many other accordances of American words generally may be noticed.

(For other analogies see Vocabulary, Part II.)

SOME ARYAN AND EGYPTIAN EQUIVALENTS.

Chiefly from Villiers Stuart's "Funeral Tent of an Egyptian Queen."

ENGLISH.	EGYPTIAN.	GERMAN, ETC.	LATIN.	GREEK.	SUNDRY.
to give	tu	_____	do	_____	_____
to suckle (teat)	tet	_____	_____	_____	_____
to measure	mesmes	messen	_____	μετρον	It. meza. Fr. mètre
divided. middle }	meter?	mitte	_____	_____	mésurer. to mete out
breathe; to sniff	senif	_____	_____	_____	_____
to navigate; wind	nefi	_____	navis	navis	nau=ship Sansk.
cloud	nef	_____	_____	νεφος	_____
cut. knife }	tem	_____	_____	τεμνειν	_____
cut stone }	āar	_____	_____	_____	ar (root=to plough) Sansk.
axe. hack }	aksu. akhon?	axt	acus=needle	_____	_____
acute. sharp }	hak	hacken	_____	_____	hâche Fr.
to lick.	lick	lecken	_____	_____	_____
to see	sau	sehen	_____	_____	_____
to stir	rer	rühren	_____	_____	_____
to emit; vomit	emet	_____	emere	_____	_____
to make (art)	ar	_____	ars	_____	_____
to reckon (count)	rech	rechnen	_____	_____	_____
night (=no light)	acht=light	nacht	_____	_____	_____
prominence. nose	ness	nase	_____	_____	_____
belly (back?)	buch	bauch	_____	_____	_____
net	rete	retz	rete	_____	_____
water	uatūr=sea	wasser	_____	ὕδωρ	_____
the sea	mer	meer	mare	_____	Fr. mer. Sansk. mira
Hades	Hates?	_____	Hades	αἰδης	_____
libidinous; love	lib?	liebe	libido	_____	_____
name	nem	nahmen	nomen	ονομα	_____
remain	men	_____	_____	_____	_____
head; top	tep	kopf	_____	_____	Fr. tête
foot	pet	_____	pes; pedis	_____	_____
reindeer	ren	rennthier	_____	_____	Fr. renne=cattle
the, they	te. se	die. sie	_____	_____	_____
separate; hedge	sep	_____	separatus	_____	Celtic sept=clan
together; same	sam	zusammen	_____	_____	_____
young; new	nofer	neu	novus	νεος	Fr. neue
injury; hurt	ati	_____	_____	ατη	_____
mother	māt	mutter	mater	μετηρ	_____
in	em	in	in	εν	Celtic an
master	her	herr	_____	_____	_____
arm	ermen	arm	(arma=arms)	_____	_____
prince; chief	mur	_____	_____	_____	Celtic mor
lion	labou	löwe	leo	_____	_____
dead	mat	mat	mortis	_____	_____
no!	nen	nein	_____	_____	_____
net	rete	retz	retis	_____	_____
over; upon	su	über	super	επι	_____
ebony	eben	ebenholtz	_____	_____	_____
six	sas	sechs	_____	_____	_____
one	ua	ein	unus	εἷς	_____
being	ouu	sein	lus	εἷς	_____
hand; take	χer=seize	_____	_____	χερ	_____

See also Part II., as well as Prof. C. Abel, of Berlin, on the connexion between Egyptian and the Indo-European languages.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN.

From Prof. Carl Abel's *Linguistic Essays*, "Origin of Language," Trübner & Co. 1882, p. 227 :— The word 'to cut' is expressed in Egyptian by äseχ, än, ðen, tent, etc., ðem, etc., mtes, šā, šāt, šetā, šet, nesp, peht, peχ, beχn, behi, sau, us, ush, ust, ðes, χab, χeb, χebs, χet, heht, hent, hesb, sek, seχ, usχ, ask, seha, kasa, etc., etc., and so on with the Egyptian words for 'to call,' χen, semā, šen, etc. For 'boat' or 'ship,' karo, barī, kaka, uā, ðep, hāu, etc. For 'night,' nχa, χau, etc. For 'strong,' 'great,' tar, nexī, teur, etc. Similarly there are also many examples of one word or sound expressing many ideas.

In fact ancient Egyptian is largely a language of *homonyms*. The word χer in Egyptian and Coptic means to overturn, strike, beat down, pleasant, sacrificial ox, myrrh, burial, etc. These are examples of *synonyms*, as Prof. Abel calls them (p. 232).

Example of a similar sound (*pa, ba, etc.*), or word, having a number of different meanings, some of which however are more or less similar or cognate. Accadian and Chinese by the Rev. C. J. Ball. Egyptian taken from Pierret.

ACCADIAN. Bar; ba. pa. etc.	CHINESE. pao. pa'o, etc.	EGYPTIAN. pa. ba. etc.
(English.) Hyæna. Bird; robes; weave. Side; fence; wall; castle. Family; clan; brother; lady.	Leopard; deer. robes; bustard (bird) citadel; wall; to protect. noble; precious; family. tree; shoot; uterine-brother. }	— fly; bird. (pai, bahu). town; house; ditch; frontier. ancestor; (old) (pā).
To fly; run; let go; fall. Fire; sparkle. Body; belly; house (<i>pa</i>). To collect; hurt; bad. } To sin against. }	to throw down; leave; run. to roast; heat; to sun (pao) crop in birds; bladder. violent; strike; grasp. strike; beat. calabash; pot (p'ao).	to steal. (pai). heal. (pā). — — to dig. (bā). well. (bar).
A 3-cup measure. To think. pa-pa=to give birth. Top (height?) { To divide; split (bar). { axe (ba-l)—stone (bar).	to feel. to extol; noble. throw the shuttle. to split. kat (old). tree.	— — knife, stone; quarry. iron. (baa). tree; wood. soul.
— In front of (em-bak?) To run; let go. — To give birth to. (papa).	before (bah?). to go (p'ao). — uterine brother.	typhon. (baba). phallus. (m-bak). to steal (pai). tbā=finger. bread; plenty. (ba). to issue; give birth (pāpā).

In my own general vocabularies may be found the following, representing the same or similar meanings for the *pā* and *bā* sound—viz.:

Village; house. tree. hole. son; father; goat; sheep. drink; water. Parrot (bird?). Foot; hand; skin; to go; fly; stand. take.

The allied root-sound, *mā* (*me, mi, mu*), may mean in Egyptian,—land; date-tree; wing; water; eye; fire. In Accadian,—brick; earth; land; tree; house; to see; man; I; brother. In Chinese,—mother (*na*); eye; tree; goat; rice; house. One of its most universal meanings (independently of *mother*) is, perhaps, *earth, land*; hence the appropriateness of the more modern expression, *mother-earth*.

EGYPTIAN ANKH=LIFE; EAR.

Showing its probable general as well as allied meanings.

OLD WORLD.

Egyptian.
Chinese.
E. Tartar.
Accadian.
Ugro-Altaic.
Dravidian.
Indo-Chinese.
Caucasian.
Japanese, etc.
Basque. Libyan.
Polynesia, etc.
Malay.
Papuan, etc.
Australia.
African.
Semitic.
Aryan.
New WORLD.

ANKH=*life*; *ear*. ank=*to embrace*? ka=*breath*; *soul*. un=*to be*.
[Coptic.—anok=*I*.] anxu=*gout*. anuk=*I*.
ngai=*to live*. ani=*people*. ngan=*eye*. ung=*wind*; *breath*.
ang=*high*? nan=*man*. ngo, ngan=*I*. au=*sky*.
anga=*mouth*. kha=*mouth*.
an=*high*. ungo=*flesh*. anu=*sky*; *god*? ngaü=*I am*. en=*man*.
ka=*mouth*; *to eat*; *food*; *life*. nga=*to do*. nghu=*breath*?
anga=*mouth*. ongata; ang=*nose*. agna=*ear*. ang=*he*. an=*man*.
un=*to be*. han=*I*. kha=*mouth*. ngem=*I*. uan=*it is*. anka=*father*.
hanga=*hand*. anke=*mother*. jank=*navel*. anka=*hook*. onka=*sheep*.
an=*male*. nan=*I*. manchai=*man*. ngam=*yoke, union*. nangüram=*anchor*.
amsaka=*mouth*. nga=*I*. akkai=*hand*.
kang=*nose*. agn=*man*. unk=*nose*.
ankha=*sea*. anata=*I*. Ainos.—enku=*nose*.
anka=*foot* (? *anle*). Libyan.—nek=*I*.
manga=*mouth*. hungue=*nose*. tong; ringa=*hand*.
hanik=*ear*. ngai=*I*; No. 1. kamanga=*No. 10*.
enga=*nose*. tanga=*foot*. langit=*sky*. an; ana=*life*. janka=*anchor*. aku=*eye*.
kanik; anka=*mouth*. kanga=*hand*. tang=*tooth*; *fang*.
szanko; ank=*eye*. angham; anghan=*I*. ceengi=*nose*. kanaka=*man*.
anka=*house*; *village*. ankona=*mother*. liangi=*nose*. anki=*water*.
anku=*eye*. banka=*hand*. nga=*father*. nye=*No. 1*. punga=*wind*.
ka=*animal*? anah=*man*. anaku; na; ki; ngi=*I*.
anaku; anoki; ana=*I*. anak=*neck*. ayn=*eye*. afinka=*nose*.
enü=*eye*; *lord*? shamak=*mouth*.
(Sansk.) anka=*hook*; *to tie*. janaka=*father*. anika=*face*? an=*breath*; *air*.
(Arm.) ka=*life*? alanchik; ounku=*ear*.
(Lith.) ranka=*hand*. (Slav.) tanka=*hand*. noga=*life*.
(Hindi). ankhi=*eye*. ang=*body*. nungur=*anchor*. hona=*to be*.
(Latin). uncus=*hook*. ancora=*anchor*. jungere=*to join*. concha=*shell*.
anima=*breath*; *soul*; *wind*. ego=*I*.
(Greck). ἀνήρ=*man*. ἐγώ=*I*. ἄγκυρα=*anchor*.
(English, etc.) ankle. anchor. hank; kink=*tie*; *knot*. conk=*ear*.
nago; ank=*foot*; *house*. cauka=*leg*. henka; tankhta, kinaga=*nose*.
anka=*eagle*. angu=*blood*. ka; kanik=*mouth*. onca=*hand*; *I am*. eno;
nakon=*eye*. enika; emka; manco; neneco=*man*. nak; noka; nan=*I*.
naki=*No. 1*. manka=*food*. ano; andi=*sky*. manaka=*clothes*. nku=*to love*.
anak; aunkka=*father*. eenek=*son*. konika=*knee*. haca=*life*.
mancana=*to eat*. makkani=*to join*. anu=*mother*. angakok=*soreeror*.

LANGUAGE.	HORSE. ASS. MARE.
Egyptian.	heter. sems. ses? kennu? (si; as= <i>swift</i>). <i>Ass</i> —āa. (shat= <i>dog</i> . māi= <i>lion</i>).
African.	esi. sō. sō-sa= <i>mare</i> . (kura= <i>dog</i>). kadara.
Libyan, etc.	ais. agmah. ass-is. tagmart= <i>mare</i> . <i>Ass</i> —azād.
Coptic.	[bahsi= <i>cow</i> . esho= <i>pig</i> .]
Hebrew, etc.	sūs. pârash. sūsah. hāmôr. [Aramaean—hîmrâ.]
„	she-ass; 'āthôn. 'ārôd; pèrè= <i>wild ass</i> . (Latin.—sus= <i>sow</i> .)
Amharic.	feras. [wosha= <i>dog</i>].
Assyrian.	sîsû. a(n)ksu? shûru= <i>ox</i> .
Arabic.	khonsan. hûmâr. ass; a'ir. 'ayr. [bisé= <i>buck</i>]?
Basque.	zâldia. <i>Ass</i> —astoa.
Caucasian.	tshu. zcheni. la. gaur. schu. kotu. asche.
„	<i>Ass</i> —esh; gar; guri. (ascia= <i>horse</i> . (Gr.)
Etruscan.	damnus.
E. Tartar, etc.	kîrsu. kîrsm. tserlik. morin. kgu; guu= <i>mare</i> . san= <i>elephant</i> .

SUNDRY.—HORSE. ASS. MARE.—*continued.*

E. Tartar, etc.	kiang= <i>wild ass-like horse</i> of Turkistan. (kara=goresu= <i>bear</i> .)
Korian and Corean.	gama. [C. zio; shio; mao= <i>ox</i> . kuma= <i>bear</i>].
Japanese.	kama. uma. Ass=saru.
Chinese.	ma. er. kü. ki. ku= <i>colt</i> . Ass=lu.
Indo-Chinese.	myin. kora. myin-mah= <i>mare</i> . Ass=myeh. [tsin= <i>elephant</i>].
Malay.	kuda.
Thibetan.	rta. morta= <i>mare</i> . Ass=rkan; bon-bu. [sen= <i>tiger</i>].
Dravidian.	kara. kuthirai. kuduré. asuvain. pari. máthuván= <i>mare</i> .
"	Ass=katte. [Ox=koti; kona. <i>Elephant</i> =jéshta.]
Ugro-Altaic.	āt (hence, Ottoman= <i>horseman</i>). ismó. juna. khush. guss. husch.
"	kuhish. tamma. hewoiset (Fin.). lu. lo. log. schunde. künde.
"	murin. hebone. kopta. tarpan= <i>wild horse</i> . [Kosh= <i>cow</i> Fin.]
Accadian.	mur. kur. kis. ur. ansu= <i>beast</i> ? Ass=kas=kas. (gus= <i>hair</i> ; fur.)
	anen?=the animal.
Aryan	Sanskrit—açva; (aç= <i>swift</i>)=(uksan= <i>ox</i> . kukura; çvan= <i>dog</i>). akōasa= <i>horse</i> .
Hindi, etc.	ghóra. ushúru. mad'wan= <i>mare</i> . gudha= <i>ass</i> . (siri= <i>goat</i> . gaur= <i>bison</i> .)
Lithuanian.	aszava= <i>mare</i> .
Zend, Persian, etc.	Zend.—aspó. Persian.—khar; ashp. Armenian.—tzi. ezn= <i>ox</i> .
Celtic.	éac. capull. lair= <i>mare</i> . Ass=asal.
Scandinavian.	drosal.
Latin.	equus. acer?=quick. Ass=asinus. (ursus= <i>bear</i>). (sus= <i>sow</i>)?
Greek.	ἄσπος. Ass=ὄνος.
Old Saxon.	ehu.
German.	pferd. ross. mähre; stute= <i>mare</i> . Ass=escl. Spanish.—yégua= <i>ass</i> .
Slavonic.	kon. lošhād. (koscl= <i>goat</i> .)
French, etc.	cheval. jument= <i>mare</i> . Ass=âne. Italian.—cavallo.
American.	no-kuse. kuss-nan. phauc† sus; mahto= <i>bear</i> . kura†= <i>puma</i> . cher= <i>dog</i> ; cur.

GREEK AND LATIN ACCORDANCES WITH CHINESE AND MONGOL.—EDKINS.

The special resemblance of Greek and Latin to Chinese and Mongol may be judged of by the following examples:—

αὐτός, "he," "same," "himself," Mongol <i>adeli</i> ,	ego, "I," Chinese <i>ngo</i> .
"same," Latin <i>idem</i> .	homo, "man," Mongol <i>humun</i> , Chinese <i>nin</i> .
οἶκος, "house," Latin <i>vicus</i> , "village," Chinese	vulgus, "people," Greek ὄχλος, Mongol <i>olos</i> .
ok, uk, "house."	vetus, "old," Mongol otolji, "old."
ὁράω, "see," Mongol <i>harahu</i> , "see," "look at	ego, "to be in want," Mongol <i>ugei</i> , "there is none."
steadily."	os, ossis, "bone," Greek ὀστέον, Mongol <i>yesa</i> .
θάλασσα, "sea," Mongol <i>dalai</i> , "sea."	aurum, "gold," Mongol <i>alte</i> , "gold."
ψεῦδος, "lie," Chinese <i>put</i> , "not," Latin <i>falsus</i> ,	puto, "think," Mongol <i>bodaho</i> , "think," "compute."
English <i>false</i> .	odi, "hate," Mongol <i>usihu</i> , "hate."
σύ, "thou," Latin <i>tu</i> , Mongol <i>chi</i> , Mandarin <i>si</i> ,	pauci, "few," <i>baga</i> , "small," English <i>few</i> .
Doric τό.	emo, "buy," Chinese <i>mai</i> , English <i>buy</i> .
οὐκ, "not," Mongol <i>ugei</i> , "there is none."	alter, <i>alius</i> , "other," Mongol <i>ore</i> , German <i>oder</i> ,
ἀνοίγω, "to open," Mongol <i>nehelu</i> , "to open."	Greek ἄλλος.
πόλις, "city," German <i>burg</i> , Mongol <i>balgasun</i> ,	oppidum, "town," Chinese <i>ip</i> , "city." Compare
"fortified place," "city."	urbs.
ἄρρεν, "male," Mongol <i>ere</i> , "male," Latin <i>vir</i> .	jus, <i>justus</i> , "just," Mongol <i>yoso</i> , "right."
θίω, "to sacrifice," Mongol <i>tehiku</i> , "to sacrifice."	quaro, "seek," <i>quaso</i> , "pray," Mongol <i>goyoho</i> ,
κύανος, "dark blue," Chinese <i>hiuen</i> , <i>gun</i> , "dark."	"pray," Chinese <i>gu</i> , "seek," "pray."
σίηρος, "iron," Chinese <i>t'it</i> , Mongol <i>tumur</i> .	ambulo, "walk," Mongol <i>yabahu</i> .
κύων, "dog," Latin <i>canis</i> , Chinese <i>k'iuén</i> , English	altus, "high," Mongol <i>undur</i> .
<i>hound</i> =kund.	mille, "thousand," Mongol <i>minggen</i> .
ψυχή, "soul," "life," Chinese <i>p'ak</i> , "animal soul."	decel, "it is becoming," Mongol <i>johistai</i> , (Chinese
κελευός, "black," Mongol <i>hara</i> , Chinese <i>kek</i> .	tong, tok, "ought.")
πενθος, "grief," Chinese <i>pei pit</i> , "grieved."	peto, "seek," Mongol <i>badaraho</i> , "seek."
γῆ, "earth," Mongol <i>gajir</i> , "earth."	caput, "head," Chinese <i>kup</i> .

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO PARTS I. AND II.

- Page 1.—Egyptian: add *sāt*=stone.
 Page 2.—Accadian: add *akak*=to cut (stone).
 Page 3.—Egyptian: read *mai* instead of *nai*=wind; *qua* instead of *qnu*=much; add *ut'a*=strength.
 „ Assyrian: for *isu*=tree, read *išu*; and omit *daru. mu. gigu*.
 Page 4.—American: for *water-home*, read *water-house*; and for *coca*=hose, read *house*.
 „ Chinese: (Great), add *kap*=chief.
 Page 5.—Greek: read *ós* instead of *id*. Assyrian: read *sarku* for *samku*=ichor.
 „ Egyptian: add *χāt*=heart (Blood); also Coptic, *hāt*; *snaf*=blood.
 Page 6.—Chinese: add *kwai*; *sok*=swift (wind).
 Page 7.—Assyrian: drop *naku* (Death); and add Greek: *ρέκpos*. (Assyrian: *dakú*=smite).
 Page 9.—Greek: (Dog), for *κύνει* read *κύων*. Dog, add *her*.
 „ Egyptian: add *χeper*=to exist. (Beetle) for *kheper* read *χeper*.
 Page 10.—Accadian: (Fish), drop *kab*=hand; *tug*=seize; also Chinese, *kap*=take.
 Page 11.—Greek: read *ιχep* instead of *χτόp*; add *φαγεω*=to eat.
 „ Egyptian: add *akn*=cup (Drink); and *hegr*=hunger (Eat); (=eager. Eng.)?
 Page 13.—Assyrian: drop *naku* (Sacrifice).
 Page 14.—Chinese: drop *muk*=house.
 Page 15.—Egyptian: add *mesq*=skin. Greek: read *ἄξ* for *αῖξ*=goat.
 Page 17.—Egyptian: (Salt), add *hmat. hesmen*=natron; *ashen*=honey (Sweet). Hindi: add *joog*=old.
 Page 19.—Basque: add *arria*=stone.
 Page 20.—Egyptian: for *āār*=stone, read *āar*; drop *karnat*=horn. Accadian: drop *gur*=to return.
 Page 21.—Greek: for *πάχis*=back, read *πάχis*; for *ἔρκos* read *ἑρκos*. Latin: for *flectare* read *flectere*.
 „ Assyrian: add *riksu*=twisted cord.
 Page 22.—Accadian: (top line), for *bud* read *bad*.
 Page 23.—Arabic: for *samā* read *samāhh*=morning. Assyrian: for *pisu* read *pišu*=white.
 „ Hebrew: drop *ecum* (Sky). Assyrian: for *ili*=god, read *ilu*.
 Page 25.—Hebrew: for *mo. mī. im.* read *majim*=water. Greek: for *ῥέwp* read *ῥέwp*; (Pot), add *ῥέpua*.
 „ Arabic: for *wādī*=river, read *ravine*. Assyrian: for *škarūru* read *šharūru*=fire.
 „ Egyptian: add *tau*=fire.
 Page 27.—Assyrian: for *nanna*=fire, read *nannaru*; for *shamah* read *shame*; for *khurasu*=gold, read *khurašu*. Greek: for *Io*=moon-goddess, read *Iw*. Egyptian: for *χa*=to shine, read *χā*.
 Page 29.—Assyrian: for *pitā*; *ku*, read *itsutu*=small; for *isu*=tree, read *išu*; for *chā'iru*=man, read *khā'iru*. Egyptian: (Son), add *sr*=little; *hen*=boy; *sem*=eldest son; for *(nu)*=th, read *they*. Greek: for *μῆτηp* read *μῆτηp*.
 Page 30.—Chinese: add *ku*=male (Man). Assyrian: for *pitā*; *ku*=child, read *isutu*=small; for *isu* read *išu*=tree. Accadian: add *ka*?=mate.
 Page 31.—Assyrian: for *ahu*=brother, read *aku*; drop *gi-m*?=woman. Egyptian: add *sat*=daughter (Sister); *quā*=girl; *kenau*; *neb*=woman, lady; *utch*?=youth (Boy); *neχen*; *mes*?=child; drop *nerau* (Man). Greek: for *ρεός* read *ρέος*. Assyrian: for *sachru* read *sukhru* (Son); for *isu* read *isutu*=small.
 Page 33.—Latin: (Tongue), add *palatum*=palate. Assyrian: for *lisāru*, read *lisanu*. Hunza: (India?)
 „ as=*my heart*.
 „ Polynesian: (Ear), add *hanik*.
 „ Egyptian: add *dep*=tongue; *χāt*=heart. Arabic: for *sifta*=to see, read *šaf*=eye.
 Page 34.—Chinese: add *tien*=molar-tooth.
 Page 35.—Hebrew: for *chek*, read *khek*=mouth. Egyptian: (Hand), add *χefu*=foot; *kahu*; *ermen*=arm. (Foot), add *uāt*=to run. (Head), for *her*, read *hra*. (Hair), add, *ser*=wool; (Mouth), *quti*=stomach. Greek: add *ἄσpυς*=hairy (Hair).
 Page 37.—(Weave), Assyrian: for *risku*, read *riksu*. Indian: add *śvastika*=hooked-cross.
 „ Accadian: drop, *tuk*=cloth, add, Egyptian: *suu*=papyrus (Speech).
 Page 39.—Greek: for *μῆχos*, read *μῆχos*; also add *μετρop*=measure.
 „ Ugro-Altaic: add *man*=I. African: add *mana*; also *manec*=man.
 „ Amharic: add *adma*=man, also *manuhi*=whom.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO PARTS I. AND II.

- Page 41.—Assyrian: for *machāsu* read *makhāsu*.
 „ Greek: for *ἀπειν*, read *ἀπειν*; for *ἐχέιν*, read *ἐχέιν* (Raise). American: add *ee-huga*.
 „ Greek: (Sleep), add *ὑπνος*; for *τιθῆμι*, read *τιθῆμι*.
 „ African: (Sit), add *ēzi*; *zigbo*; *kita*; *kursi*; *sisc*=scat, sit.
 Page 43.—Greek: (to Come), drop *kw*. Assyrian: drop *asti*. Thibetan: for *rkam-pa* (to Go) read *lag-pa*. Egyptian: add, *teken*=to enter in; *qemani*=to create (Make). African: add *mo*, *mā*.
 „ Polynesian: (Foot), add *pade*.
 Page 44.—Chinese: (to Make), drop *nga* (old); (to Go), drop *pao*.
 Page 45.—Assyrian: (To Give), for *nada-nu* read *nadanu*. African: add *addye*=yes!
 „ E. Tartar: add *da ja. ka*=to give.
 „ for *Etruscan* read *Etruscan*. Egyptian: (to Adverbs and Prepositions), add *su*; *er*; *en*? *em*.
 „ Egyptian: (Stop), add *men*=remains; *ta*=tread.
 Page 46.—Chinese: (Adverbs and Prepositions), add *bah*=behind; phallus? (Thou), add *ni*=No. 2.
 Page 52.—(bottom line), add Accadian: *gub*=hand; Chinese: *kap*. Accadian: add *ku*; *ka*=mouth;
 „ eat; Chinese: *ka*; *ku*.
 Page 55.—Burmese: (House), add *keelu*=stone. Dravidian: *kattu*=to build.
 „ Egyptian: add *yal*=street; town. Dravidian: (Stone), add *par*=rock.
 Page 56.—French: for *caille* read *caillon*.
 Page 61.—Phœnician: for *tyre*=rock, read *tsor*.
 Page 63.—Egyptian: for *maā*, read *mai*=air. Ugro-Altaic: (Wind), add *aina*=spirit, and drop *kaiza*
 „ =sun. Assyrian: (God), drop, *digirū*.
 Page 64.—Assyrian: (Son), add *itsutu*=small. Latin: (Wind), for *vitis* (Life), read *vita*.
 Page 68.—(Death), Greek: for *κάρ*=soldier, read *κῆς*; also add *ὀνίσκειν*.
 Page 71.—Assyrian: (Salt), for *alkkhu*, read *malckhu*.
 Page 73.—Sky; day. Egyptian: add *her*=to see.
 Page 82.—Egyptian: add *her*=dog.
 Page 112.—for (=Quinchua) read (=Quichua).

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO SANSKRIT (PART I.).

- Page 1.—(Stone), drop *kor*. (House), for *khad*=to cover, read *chhād*.
 Page 3.—(Boat), drop *keva*. (Great), for *śak* read *śak*.
 Page 5.—(Bow, etc.), for *banah*?=arrow, read *bāna*, and add *astra*=dart.
 Page 7.—(Black), drop *tutt*=to hide. (Death), drop *mah*.
 Page 9.—(Snake), for *sira* read *çira*. (Bird), drop *piea*.
 Page 11.—(Food), for *sasya* read *çasya*. (Eat), for *ak*; *kam*, add or read, *aç*; *ad*;
 „ *khād*; *bhāksh*; *ghas*.
 Page 13.—(Skin), for *khad* read *chhād*. (Bad), for *nacti* read *nacta*=night.
 Page 15.—(Goat), for *bucea* read *aja*; *chāga*.
 Page 25.—(Water), for *āp* read *ap*.
 Page 37.—(To Cut), drop *ak*; and for *shura* read *çara*=shoot; add *ar* (root)=to plough; ear.
 „ (Egyptian, *āar*=stone).
 Page 58.—(Enclosure); (Latin), add, *arvum*=field.
 Page 60.—(Axe), add *ar* (root)=to plough?
 Page 62.—(Great), add, *çac*=big.
 Page 68.—Add (Death) *mar* (root)=to destroy; crush.
 Page 72.—Add, *chuj* (Fermented Liquors).

A PHILOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

ACCORDANCES.

(PART III.)

TURANIAN, ETC.

AFRICAN. (Modern.)	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SEUDRY.	ENGLISH. Principal and Cognate Terms.
taku. kakan. achu. ōkuta. ket; qkau= to cut. dak. data. kala. kuti= <i>peak</i> ; rock. kau kou. ité. to. kak. sia. ka. libuku. oko. eta. ta. ko= knife. daka= <i>house</i> . tari.	khar= <i>rock</i> . shig. taq. digh. za. du. si. bar. silig= <i>strong</i> . gar= <i>brick</i> . ku= <i>house</i> . tar= <i>to cut</i> . dul. bar. ba= <i>knife</i> . kul= <i>testicle</i> ; seed.	sāt. palit. tet. tu. āar. katr= <i>house</i> . sekh= <i>cut</i> . ska= <i>plough</i> . hāt= <i>hard</i> . bksu= <i>axe</i> . beyen. teχtu. anr. ta= <i>earth</i> . tek; sek= <i>kill</i> .	Latin.—silex. Etruscan.—tepee? tular. Celtic.—caer. Libyan.—arri. ekedī. Amharic.—dak. Sanskrit.—čila. ,, kūta= <i>peak</i> ; rock. ,, ar= <i>to plough</i> . Basque.—aitz. arria. ,, iztoa= <i>arrow</i> . E. Himalaic.—ana= <i>to plough</i> . Chinese.—ti. khi. sha. shik.	STONE. Earth. land? round? house? hard. rock. taw. to cut. hack.
helle= <i>village</i> } (Arabic). ulu. ilu. ura. bo. tan. tu. bu. ogu. ti; to; ilec= <i>village</i> . ger. da. b'wala. ham. aro. aar. ama= <i>field</i> ; en- closure. daka. kau= <i>stone</i> . peré. deba.	gar= <i>brick</i> ; wall. kiku. du. ku. kar; gal= town. kur. ma. ea. ki= <i>land</i> . dar= <i>enclosure</i> . ga dul= <i>to</i> cover. bar.	hā. āāt. pa. katr= <i>village</i> . qer= <i>circle</i> . aār= <i>stone</i> . as= <i>room</i> . ta= <i>plain</i> ; land. tu= <i>stone</i> . baka= <i>boat</i> . āt; āat. bu= <i>place</i> ; land. han= <i>bar</i> . am= <i>tent</i> . χem= <i>inclosure</i> . χal= <i>street</i> .	Latin.—scutum= <i>shield</i> . ,, entis= <i>skin</i> . Scandinavian.—skali. French.—carré= <i>square</i> . Celtic.—bal. Hindi.—ger. Polynesian.—hale. fale. Ainos.—kotan. Mongol.—gār. Malay.—hallo= <i>village</i> . Persian.—khāna. Hebrew.—gal= <i>heap of stones</i> . Etruscan.—caere; vol?= <i>town</i> . ,, cz. "B." tular= <i>stone</i> . Libyan.—gher. Burnese.—tch. Armenian.—kar= <i>stone</i> . Basque.—uri= <i>village</i> . ,, torrea= <i>tower</i> . Greek.—αἶψα= <i>hall</i> . Slavonic.—gora= <i>hill</i> . Chinese.—kü. hu. kia. ,, han= <i>inn</i> . kek= <i>skin</i> . French.—caillou= <i>pebble</i> .	HOUSE. Hut. cot. nest. hall. tent. home. ham. wall. stone. hill? tree? brick. dwelling. inn. enclosure. town. village. court. shed. cover. skin.
gire; kira = <i>farm</i> . da; daka= <i>house</i> . kau; ka= <i>stone</i> . baki= <i>garden</i> . varo. mooze. ama= <i>village</i> . gare= <i>country</i> . oko; kulo; igbo= farm. dega. deba= <i>house</i> .	da; ki= <i>land</i> . ga. ma. mu. ku; kur= house. kar= <i>wall</i> . kha. du. go. er-ki= <i>town</i> . gan= <i>garden</i> . amar. dar. tag= <i>stone</i> . mal= <i>house</i> . sa= <i>field</i> .	kar. kai. ta; mah= <i>land</i> . meru= <i>table</i> land. āar; tu= <i>stone</i> . sxem. ser. katr= <i>house</i> . qer= <i>circle</i> . χent= <i>garden</i> .	Etruscan.—ma; man= <i>earth</i> . ,, me-an= <i>earth-goddess</i> . ,, ager= <i>field</i> . Celtic.—maes. caen. cairn? ,, achadli. bal= <i>town</i> . Arabic.—zar= <i>farm</i> . Berber.—asgar. Phœnician.—cartha= <i>city</i> . Slavonic.—gora= <i>hill</i> . Greek.—ἀκκος= <i>bay</i> . Latin.—ager. Sanskrit.—cakra= <i>circle</i> . ,, ku= <i>land</i> . Coptic.—kar. aht. Caucasian.—daba. Chinese.—tuh= <i>stone</i> . kun. hen. ,, kai. mu= <i>boundary</i> . ,, du; dat= <i>earth</i> ; land. [See elsewhere.]	ENCLOSURE. Field. land. garden. wall. state. country. circle. farm. area. arable land. fort. house. tower. stone? city. town. acre. earth. yard. garth. square. boundary?

UGRO-ALTAIC. (Siberian. Turkish. Ostiac. Lap. Fin. etc.)	EAST TARTAR. Mongol. Mantshu. Tungus. Yenesei. Kalmuk.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
koch. pac. pa. pu. ach. ta. tās. tu. du. ker. shish. zelu. dsholo. ken. kao. kusi. kiwi (Fin.). tang. nekhe. kit. kalle. khes. kō. karo. gurer=<i>rock</i>. kedke (Lap.). kher=<i>earth</i>. po. ro. sil=<i>to pierce</i>; <i>cut</i>. taz. tash. eys. kuruk. kar=<i>plough</i>; <i>to cut</i>. sahso. seh. tshac. ök=<i>pillar</i>. kartaga=<i>hard</i>. schim. adra=<i>to plough</i> (Lap.). tyesh. dh-aiaq=<i>pillar</i>. kuol=<i>testicle</i> (Lap.).	veke. tzuka=<i>axe</i>. kata; katu=<i>hard</i>. tsakur. tala=<i>field</i>. saki=<i>to cut</i>. tzolo (Mong.). hada=<i>rock</i>; <i>hard</i>. gagir=<i>earth</i>. zeloua. etka=<i>I cut</i>.	tukaq=<i>harpoon-point</i> (Esq.). anda tak.* toto.* itz.* taque.* te. bik. tet. tetl. tot. kotai. tsai. thai; hacki; ki=<i>earth</i>. caa.† eata.* kak. chahk. kah. silla.* thalton; * okhe*=<i>earth</i>. seh. kuh. tsa. paki.* assin. kodja; oca; teepec=<i>house</i>. kakswa. tshaier.* euta*=<i>to cut</i>. tqt; k'tla; t'he; ókotóki. keákum=<i>earth</i>.
hukut. khal. haz. falu. hu. kyla (Fin.). ion. kholia. huus. ui. muat. kar. har. keü. men. kyney. yu. khus. kudo. kota. kod. turuk. hat. kat. tur. hared. hu. kote. mat. ta; kn=<i>stone</i>. kartu. hush. tura=<i>town</i>; <i>house</i>. kar; korā=<i>skin</i>. kosha; ked; kurich=<i>skin</i>. goatte; wieso (Lap.). uca=<i>shelter</i>. huome. aulu. aoul. al; ula; ola; gula=<i>tent</i>. kóte (Fin.). yourt? kelot=<i>town</i>. ordu; mat=<i>tent</i>. soch; kuora; kar=<i>skin</i>. alaga=<i>tent</i>. tals=<i>farms</i>.	tura. gerr. gere. uja=<i>nest</i>. gār. (Ainos=<i>kotan</i>.). kota; tosh; ail=<i>town</i>.	eal.† calli.† n.† hoh. ko. tupek; karpa=<i>tent</i>. teepec. hochan.† huasi.* uta.* ku. wasi.* ama. kosen. kukh.* in. itak. kat; tak; kuh=<i>stone</i>. ngu.† he. tah. tee. koh. cari.† uca.* nisht. qui. hi. kitsi. gue. ora.* era.* kodja. hia. ghoti.† mohl=<i>village</i>. mah=<i>land</i>. hit; gōk; sōtl=<i>house</i>. dega. moyis=<i>skin-lodge</i>.
kýra=<i>field</i>. sirv=<i>land</i>. giri=<i>plough</i>. tarla. su. da. di. akjer. om. kar. ker. kyr. kurt. kart. kote (Fin.); kia; kat=<i>house</i>. aker (Lap.). mezo. mor. mu. tu; ko; moda; tui=<i>earth</i>. om; kar=<i>state</i>. daradu. man; mu; ma=<i>land</i>; <i>earth</i>. simir=<i>boundary</i>. ma=<i>land</i>. mat=<i>house</i>, or <i>land</i>. moda=<i>earth</i>; <i>land</i>. hat; haza=<i>house</i>. kher; ja; jer; thir=<i>earth</i>; <i>land</i>. tura; al=<i>city</i>. myg=<i>earth</i>. ta; ku=<i>stone</i>. adra=<i>to plough</i> (Lap.). meisa=<i>field</i> (Esth.). tals=<i>farms</i> (possibly <i>ta</i>=<i>land</i>+<i>l</i> <i>round</i>).	tala. iro=<i>ploughed land</i>. karr=<i>city, town</i>. keritet=<i>town</i>. N.B.—ker is an old Turanian root, sig- nifying 'Stone' or 'Field.' r=l.	caratu;* kuh=<i>stone</i>. ata; tee; hoh=<i>house</i>. muye. gar.† gir.† gare * zaca;† muya; eancha*=<i>garden</i>. tolke*=<i>earth</i>; <i>land</i>. mah. bu; asa;* amah; amet=<i>land</i>. mohl=<i>village</i>. seeche=<i>earth</i>. calli; cal†=<i>house</i>. dega. kat; te=<i>stone</i>. kah=<i>house</i>. aca*=<i>land</i>? deba=<i>village</i>. ulu†=<i>the earth</i>. san'ké=<i>prairie</i>.

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
eya. kokna. wato. igi. ogbo. oko. kanoua. mokoro. sanduh. go ; ki ; koui= tree. kuku. bivata. achu. egbe=tree.	mak. ma. kan=tree. da. kika=house. gha=fish. mu=tree.	kaka. kari. kebui. seket ? kai=house. kanen=plant, tree. t'aku=wood. baka. māχen. beχet=tree.	German.—kahn. nachen. Basque.—laucha. Scandinavian.—snetja. ,, knörr. skuta. Guanche.—guijon (=kykon) ? Celtic.—currock. Sanskrit.—udaka=water. ,, nan. Chinese.—ch'uk-tu. pac'. Slavonic.—karawi.	Boat. Ship. water- house. canoe. dug-out. tree ? fish ? ark. raft.
egbe. tu. ati. ese. eku. akari. oki. kaku=tree. osa. khiti. te. su. hi. mauti. tah. igi. aka=stick. kesgar. koye. ti. mi. buo. m'paho. mosi. mur.	gish. gi. gin. aka=high. mu. kan. shar=to shoot. dagh=to grow ur=root.	aχem=branch. ba. χe. χet. χi ; aχa=high. tuku } wood. pukü } uat=reed. kancn. shah. sa=son.	Sanskrit.—gaccha. Greek.—πενκν=fir tree. ,, φηγός=beech. Celtic.—ghar. Amharic.—zaf. Norse.—askh=ash. Gothic.—bokka=beech. Persian.—būk=beech. Chinese.—pao. mu. wu. shu. muk. Dravidian.—kan. Latin.—quercus=oak.	TREE. Wood. oak ? great ? tall ? reed, cane. post. high. son ? life ? shoot ?
kura. baka = great. karā. boro. ora. kolu=great. oke. kurmar. ikunda. ki=tree.	shang-du. khar. kara. gu ; shag= head. ta ; magh= great. agga. da. kala ; aka= high. gur=heap. ghar. tu. mar=great ; much. kūr. gu.	aχ ; aχa = high. āar=rock. tu=rock. ur=great. tep=head. mer. χasχt. tes. set. ka ; āχa ; kai =high. ma=shoulder.	Hittite.—tur ; tarcha=chief. ,, kur=mountain. Latin.—collis. Gr.—πείρος. Celtic.—torr=hill ; chief. Hebrew.—hor. harr. Etruscan.—tar=chief ; high one. ,, falæ. tepæ. Amharic.—pallali tarara. Chinese.—dū ; t'au=head. gok. ,, kau. tui. Nepaul —bour. bhar. Sanskrit.—kakud. kuta. aga. giri. Berber.—urar. Greek.—οκρps. Slavonic.—gora. rog=horn. Basque.—acu=strong. ar=many.	MOUNTAIN. Hill. tree. high. great. mound. stone. rock. house ? peak. top. head. neck ? back. top ? shap. fell. strong ? shoulder ? horn.
baka. oduku. kurā. kolu. eku. ki=tree. oke=mountain.	kir ; kur= strong. aka. kala= high. gu. gur. ghar. magh. da. kaka=ruler. uku=king. mar. gal. lig. dag. ni. au=high. kal=high. gur-us.	aχ. āχa. ur. ka ; χi=high. neχt=strong. kna=much. haq=king.	Etruscan.—mari=chief man "B." ,, kohati=great. Berber.—mek. kooh. Chinese.—ka. mok. mo. ta. bak. kok. kui. kau. koo. dū.=head. Basque.—acu=strong. ar=many. Sanskrit.—aga=mountain. ,, ueca. gac=strong. German.—hoch=high. ,, starke=strong. Celtic.—hiv=high. erg. Greek.—μέγας, κάριος, κέρπος. Slavonic.—kras ; blagi=good. ,, khoróshi=good. kub=plenty.	GREAT. High. much. strong. mountain. height ? good. tree ? hill ? chief. god ? huge. big. many.

UGRO-ALTAIC	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
kando (Fin.)=<i>trunk of tree</i>. kaie. kayik. ano. cha=<i>tree</i>. direk=<i>pole</i>; <i>log</i>. hajo. chap. kap. akhag; küna; kynä (Fin.)=<i>tree</i>. tig=<i>fish</i>. filiki. tekne. jaha? jahôdai. tyg. kerep.	jalia. ongösu. (skya=<i>sail</i>. Thibet.)	cahak (= <i>water</i> also) kaiak (Esq.) wah-lee. baydar. eajak. piraga.* k'an=<i>tree</i>. yā'uk. balsa*=<i>raft</i>; gaa. kakahoroo. quennua.* huaquera.* agara. pah-a. ka-o-wa tappa.* akwéden. ihmira=<i>tree</i>. âtqes. kuinēitl. nèquitl. kan=<i>fish</i>. âkiosâtsis.
uea; chu=<i>birch tree</i>. ak. ok. sa. aya=<i>fir tree</i>. aghag. oksa. direk=<i>pole</i>. yu. pa. fa. meza=<i>forest</i>. konä. metza=<i>wood</i>. ac. aga. maz oks; ag; kug=<i>branch</i>. jur=<i>root</i>. agash. ače. kando=<i>stem</i> (Fin.) lunæ. kha. myr. tôke. kyna=<i>hollow tree</i> (Fin.) pu; pûn (Fin). aksa (Fin.)=<i>branch</i>.	nao. tullî. modo. moo. posu.	me-tig. muira.* agara*=<i>boat</i>. na† naî.* ili.* kan. soocis. sîa. hu-yah. kah.* sahac. aa.* shâak. piehu; akotu=<i>fir tree</i>. iuara.* sacha.* haca.* kagg. kargar. kee-yu=<i>wood</i>. tsa. piku.* kats. oma=<i>cane</i>. gazo.* hue.* quauh.* khoka.* molli.* shaak. skât. haccha*=<i>great</i>. acatl†=<i>cane, reed</i>. k'ats. che†=<i>trees</i>. misteis.
tepe. tupa. dobo. rep. bor. panda. wuori. kar. dagh. kai. k'uruk. kgγ. syr. sa. ta. tau. tax. tu. ke. ki. tag. agha=<i>lord</i>; <i>great</i>. pil. oucha. chai. ker. di. kirg. pal. mar. kho=<i>rock</i>. tep=<i>head</i>. gurcr. paca=<i>great</i>. bâlkân (Turkish). gur; to=<i>head</i>. hegy. ware. kyüh. kurgan. ware (Lap.) m'agas (Fin.); allok=<i>high</i> (Lap.) khopp. kôgar=<i>back</i>. kor-ok. ker-es. kôroge=<i>high</i> (Esth.) (Primary root; kor.)	tsoto; cheu; ike=<i>high</i>. oola. dscholto=<i>rock</i>. gola. kha=<i>great</i>. ura=<i>horn</i>; <i>mountain</i>. mattas. mar. magas=<i>high</i>. tarehaan=<i>chief</i>. alin. achur; utu=<i>high</i>.	quauhtla† [= quor=kor=hor ?] ahli.* tepetl†=<i>rock</i>. tepe ciâ. haccha.* pacha.† da=<i>great</i>. toak.† kaax.† zacn†=<i>tower</i>. uti.* khollo.* or.*=<i>hill</i>. nîkye. oren.* pata.* too-wak. iti. ku; te; tse=<i>stone</i>; <i>rock</i>. machi; manaho=<i>great</i>. hu-yah. ukku*=<i>high</i>. tākât.
allok (Lap.); kôrge (Fin.); magas= <i>high</i>. ki. paca. arko. lu. agge. jûksek=<i>high</i>; <i>hill</i>. ulug. hegy=<i>hill</i>. agha=<i>lord</i>. kan=<i>chief</i>. kywa=<i>good</i> (Fin.) k'uruk; kar=<i>mountain</i>. ko; ke; ten=<i>high</i>. ena. ket. suri. bar=<i>strong</i>. sharei. yo; jo; hi=<i>good</i>. ar=<i>many</i>. hōwä=<i>good</i> (Fin.) b'irkha. pascha. cheem. niga=<i>high</i>.	den. ten. cheu. jiki. aen=<i>strong</i>. ike. yeke. kha? agutsche=<i>good</i>. khakhan=<i>the great</i> <i>khan</i>. ejin=<i>lord</i>. kuschî.	ogîman=<i>chief</i>. da.† noh.† k'eq. kuh-tseh. pacha.* tenah.* ukku.* muck. manaho.† k'tôq. machi. ogha=<i>god</i>. ganalt=<i>greatness</i>. ku†=<i>supreme god</i>. kaitch. kuan. haccha.* kotch. nima.† oren*=<i>mountain</i>. haca*=<i>tree</i>. hitka. toh; khuta; kotso=<i>good</i>. ia; ai; la=<i>good</i>. q'uē't. hanak=<i>high</i>. rax.† chuca†=<i>strong</i>. omâkimi.

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
taku= <i>stone</i> . deka; aka= <i>axe</i> . m'bago. uka. auchan. } sukare. sukin. } thipa= <i>knife</i> . } sio= <i>sword</i> . } zegsum= <i>to cut</i> .	taq; za= <i>stone</i> . isku= <i>army</i> . kud; tar= to cut. shu; zida= hand. b-al. χas= <i>to cut</i> .	sekl. san. χaqu. sahu= <i>cut</i> . χctem= <i>scissors</i> . heχen= <i>knife</i> . sāt= <i>stone</i> . sek= <i>axe</i> ; <i>death</i> . shāt. feq. hat. beχen; tektu= stone. bksu= <i>axe</i> . sek= <i>death</i> .	Latin.—securis= <i>axe</i> . ,, secare= <i>to cut</i> . Basque.—aitz= <i>stone</i> . ,, aitzkora= <i>axe</i> . Chinese.—sah= <i>stone</i> . ,, sah; tak= <i>spear</i> . ,, shik= <i>stone</i> . ,, p'ik; chiok= <i>to cut</i> . Sanskrit.—ak= <i>to cut</i> .	AXE (to cut). Stone. knife. to cut. hack. saw. death? sharp. acute. bisect?
outa; baka; bota= <i>bow</i> . sar. tseh. sappi. sara. kibbia. sa. } mta. se. songa. } miketu= <i>arrow</i> . } okon; oga; esi= spear. sin; esu= <i>bird</i> . uta= <i>bow</i> .	ban= <i>bow</i> . sita= <i>axe</i> . shu; zida= hand. zin; din= arrow.	sun. set. } sshr= <i>arrow</i> . } pet= <i>bow</i> . } sāt= <i>stone</i> . } st= <i>shoot</i> . } sex= <i>cut</i> . } sesu= <i>bird</i> . } ben= <i>bend</i> ; <i>axe</i> . } sessa= <i>enemy</i> . } shu-ti.	Chinese.—shih= <i>arrow</i> . ,, sut= <i>to shoot</i> . shet= <i>arrow</i> ,, sal= <i>stone</i> ; <i>spear</i> . ,, tsiao= <i>bird</i> . shu= <i>to kill</i> . ,, peng= <i>bow</i> . yik= <i>arrow</i> . Etruscan.—curis= <i>spear</i> . Latin.—sagitta= <i>arrow</i> . Greek.—ὄϊστός= <i>arrow</i> . [row. Basque.—iztoa. gezia. sayeta= <i>ar-</i> Sanskrit.—çara; shatate= <i>arrow</i> . Celtic.—saeth= <i>arrow</i> . Teutonic.—Scyths= <i>shooters</i> ?	Bow. Arrow. Axe. hand? bird? to shoot. spear. kill? (arrow= <i>bow-</i> stone).
ku. kwa. kue. ko= <i>war</i> . kukwa. lele. maku. m-mut. mayi. dāké. koka; kulu= <i>old</i> . moku. shulé. u'ko= <i>night</i> . (Arabic.—mât.)	mu; me= <i>war</i> . mud= <i>blood</i> . arallu= Hades. gul= <i>destroy</i> . mütu. dug. kukki= <i>black</i> . til; ghul= <i>bad</i> . si= <i>to die</i> . mid. bat= <i>to die</i> .	mer. mt. mut. mates. āk= <i>tomb</i> . tek; smar= <i>to kill</i> . χα= <i>corpse</i> . māi= <i>tomb</i> . neki= <i>dagger</i> . māt; tu= <i>bad</i> . mātes= <i>kill</i> . Slavonic. (root) kon = <i>to</i> <i>end</i> ; <i>die</i> . max= <i>a blow</i> .	Latin.—tuo. telum= <i>weapon</i> . Greek.—ὀΐω= <i>to sacrifice</i> . ,, μάχη= <i>battle</i> . Etruscan.—svalca= <i>died</i> . ,, eul. "B." lupuce= <i>died</i> . ,, van= <i>destruction</i> . "B." ,, naper; suthi= <i>tomb</i> . ,, manes= <i>Hades</i> . Chinese.—shat. lu= <i>to kill</i> . ,, kút= <i>to die</i> . mut. ,, kek= <i>night</i> . mik= <i>black</i> . Lithuanian.—merti. Hebrew.—kal= <i>to kill</i> . Basque.—il Celtic.—cil. Berber.—mouts. Sanskrit.—mri= <i>to die</i> . maka. ,, mar= <i>to crush</i> ; <i>destroy</i> . Dravidian.—maranam.	DEATH. Murder. to die. dead. corpse. dark? to kill. tomb. night? war. sacrifice.
ti. neti. okun. isi. dudi= <i>black</i> . n'ko= <i>night</i> . tuku bunc= <i>bad</i> . āka; kiri= crooked. dāké= <i>dead</i> . joka= <i>devil</i> . *	kukki= <i>bad</i> ; dark. ghul. kan. gulla= <i>demon</i> . tag. gē. gar. sa. sig. bar? ukku= <i>poison</i> . ntuq= <i>demon</i> . gig.	uχα. kek. krih. tek= <i>to kill</i> . χα; tu= <i>evil</i> . sessa= <i>dusk</i> . āk= <i>tomb</i> . neki= <i>dagger</i> . Slavonic. līchi= <i>wicked</i> . óblako= <i>cloud</i> . blagi= <i>bad</i> . vrag= <i>enemy</i> . χumari= <i>to darken</i> . mrač-niy= <i>dark</i> .	Etruscan.—nat= <i>slaughter</i> "B." ,, kiarthi? thiapir= <i>black</i> . Chinese.—yik; kek= <i>night</i> , <i>dark</i> . ,, am. hūen. mik. siao= <i>sick</i> . Basque.—balcha; gau= <i>night</i> . ,, char= <i>bad</i> . Hebrew.—rag= <i>bad</i> . Sanskrit.—naktā. kala= <i>black</i> . Assyrian.—ākū= <i>wicked</i> . Coptic.—raka? <i>wicked</i> . Hindi.—keech= <i>dirty</i> . ,, tir'cha= <i>crooked</i> . Dravidian.—ketta= <i>bad</i> . Greek.—νεκρός= <i>death</i> . rrğ. ,, σκοτία= <i>dark</i> . κακος= <i>bad</i> .	NIGHT. Bad. black. dark. ugly. devil? crooked sick. death? hide. shade. sorcery? dirty?

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
suka; taka; balta= <i>axe</i> . chueki; beechak= <i>knife</i> . kit; sahs; tschac= <i>stone</i> . aksjo (Lap.)= <i>axe</i> . user. ta; ko= <i>stone</i> . kirwesh (Fin.). kopt; sōcha= <i>to plough</i> . sharp. ta. ton= <i>knife</i> . kas; kiz-e= <i>knife</i> . (Frequently =s=sh in Ugro-Altaic).	suka= <i>axe</i> . actkæ= <i>I cut</i> . char; utaga= <i>knife</i> . tshuka= <i>knife; axe</i> . tsakur= <i>stone</i> . saki= <i>to cut</i> . selem= <i>sword</i> . etka= <i>I cut</i> . saki= <i>to cut</i> .	ā; sah= <i>stone</i> . uata. kin.* zachlj. } = <i>knife</i> . shekt. itz.† slatikh. } atokea. as-kwa-sa. } = <i>axe</i> . eac-sa-que. sk'kum. } euta= <i>to cut</i> . tqta; hi'siyek= <i>axe</i> . akyek= <i>knife</i> . skuč'tchen= <i>knife</i> .
jocot; seoger; kyot; xyt= <i>bow</i> . oek; sirdan; saite (Lap.)= <i>arrow</i> . zaa= <i>bow</i> . sogam= <i>arrow</i> . chü= <i>bow</i> . tem= <i>arrow</i> . chana.	numu; nomu; kyet= <i>bow</i> . sawa; ay; ssumo= <i>arrow</i> . schidu= <i>spear</i> . at= <i>to shoot; arrow</i> .	seks. tiket. } za.* pehta.* tzeika.* } = <i>bow</i> . mumute.* sua.* uāma. } oclatl.* quit. kaht. } sahpe. tyuh. abšes. } = <i>arrow</i> . tlök. skuī. apsi. } oks= <i>to kill</i> .
kullum (l=k)? humnis. helak. kuol= <i>to die</i> (Fin.). kul. surm. ulum. kurmo= <i>war</i> . oncha. mana= <i>god of death</i> . teulo= <i>tomb</i> . kul= <i>devil</i> . mara= <i>to kill</i> . kalonia. knolema. hela. kube. kuseng= <i>grave</i> . mevt. margh. balni. öli. echà. matam= <i>old</i> . külm= <i>cold</i> (Fin.). tu= <i>to attack</i> . bat-maq= <i>to sleep</i> .	uunæ. ala.= <i>kill</i> . telum= <i>weapon</i> ukul. kechör= <i>tomb</i> . tchihu= <i>to sacrifice</i> . alaba= <i>killed</i> .	wanu.* eketali. naketa.* zuk. huanuy.* umanu.* mulu.† mouli= <i>burial</i> . ongul. du. matu. kache; kaak= <i>night</i> . kloma; nakkani;* meca; mara= <i>to kill</i> . memil. mu-dal. tua. mou. malki†= <i>mummy</i> . kaka= <i>bad</i> . miqui†= <i>to die</i> . tlel. käi. te'agan= <i>to kill</i> . xmune= <i>tomb</i> . muk= <i>bury; cover</i> . eniu. toca†= <i>to bury</i> . coco; mata= <i>black</i> .
gi=(Fin.). ye. tiim. yo (Fin.) at. puquette; bakkeka= <i>black</i> . fekete; kara= <i>bad; black</i> . paha. bueno. bozuk. uh-yok } = <i>bad</i> . haika (Fin.), etc. } yrto; ghird= <i>dirty</i> . holaga. tara; es. sagar. tsage. helak= <i>death</i> . yölye= <i>shade</i> . kecötu. tin. schlig. sai. pö. tuma= <i>black</i> . gige (Turkish).	ekcl. simi. suno? kentecte= <i>bad</i> . kara= <i>black</i> . hara. kekör= <i>grave</i> . xara. kryn= <i>shadow</i> . sachrin. šuni. šö.	tuta. yami.* za.* ukku.* teta;* akakka;† oca†= <i>black</i> . kaak; tau*= <i>night</i> . nēkh. yano.* kache. nāt. kaka= <i>bad; dirt</i> . akaka.* hecat†= <i>shade</i> . chamaka.† k'ai; tieq; iakh= <i>bad</i> . nēk= <i>sick</i> . siksinnäm= <i>black</i> . kokúyi. angakok= <i>sorcerer</i> (Esq.). ukku*= <i>wicked</i> .

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
khút. eka. eya. zemi. edsa. ékue. kádi= <i>snake</i> . quienne. kanowa; kaku= <i>canoe</i> .	gha. ḫha. kin. nun. ḫana. ku.	utu. ammu. uhal?	Etruscan.—ḫal. "B." Dravidian.—sāl. Chinese.—gu. Greek.— <i>ιχθός</i> . Basque.—arrai. Hebrew.—dag? nun. Arabic.—samak.	FISH. snake? canoe?
nyōka. sā. samoka. nya. edso. siweba. nyó. nu.	zir. shir. mash.	shnā. sep. ḫesbetu. sebauk. mshu = <i>alligator</i> .	Dravidian.—nagu. sarpam. Sanskrit.—ṣsha. sarpa. Chinese.—zé. Hebrew.—nākhāsh. Etruscan.—nust-hich? Berber.—azrem. Polynesian.—neke. soroi= <i>guts</i> .	SNAKE. dragon. serpent. asp. fish? navel? guts?
kale. n'cha. kai. kērē. karré. agua. m'bua. kura. afu. ulu. ka= <i>animal? life?</i>	liki. lig. ku?	fn. (f=k?). uher. au. ka= <i>deer</i> .	Chinese.—kiuen. ling? ku. Burmese.—kway. Basque.—ora. zakur. Kamschatka.—kamui= <i>wolf</i> . Sanskrit.—kukkura. ḡvan. Assyrian.—kalb. Greek.— <i>κύνεω</i> . Celtic.—ky. madaidh. Etruscan.—cutu. "B."	DOG. cur. hound. fox? wolf? jackal.
kono. susu. kaku= <i>chicken</i> . n'koko= <i>do</i> . mo. pese= <i>fowl</i> . pig. pidi. papa= <i>to fly</i> .	tu. zu. mu. ghu. khu. har= <i>to fly</i> . pak= <i>to catch</i> <i>birds</i> . tu = <i>wing</i> ; <i>wind</i> . tin?	tutu. pai. sesu. ūsh. shu= <i>feather</i> .	Polynesian.—moa. pattu= <i>pigeon</i> . Sanskrit.—vaka. paksha= <i>wing</i> . ,, kāka= <i>crow</i> . pat= <i>to fly</i> . Etruscan.—arakos= <i>hawk</i> . ,, ku; cus. "B." Slavonic.—ptak. Chinese.—ki. tsui. tu. mo. Assyrian.—parāshu= <i>to fly</i> .	BIRD. to fly. fowl. wing. feather. cock? pigeon to shoot? wind? to rush?
gos. nakai= <i>ox</i> . la. ikuma. m'kali. lo. bagar. oko; tura= <i>bull</i> .	lu. ḫar= <i>ox</i> . ga. gud.	ah. abt? kauit. uher= <i>dog</i> . ka= <i>bull</i> .	Caucasian.—auroch. Basque.—beya. oroch= <i>bison</i> . ,, aker= <i>goat</i> . Celtic.—vioch; bugh= <i>cow</i> . Latin.—taurus= <i>bull</i> . Dravidian.—paḡu. dana.	COW. ox. bull. calf.
ogoro.	shagh. pish.	shaau. rr.	Latin.—poreus. Persian.—chuk. Assyrian.—khar= <i>bull</i> . Hindi.—ba'rah.	PIG. hog. sow.
	udu= <i>lamb</i> .	uher= <i>dog</i> .	Thibet.—io. Chinese.—t'u.	HARE.
aku. ba. pori. ori. m'gombi. memé.	sikka. dara= <i>deer</i> . zur?	kaari. ka= <i>deer</i> . kaka?	Hindi.—buk'ra. Celtic.—pocan. Sanskrit.—paḡu= <i>cattle</i> . chāga. Etruscan.—cuthi? Nepaul.—gara.	GOAT. buck. deer.
esi. so. gos= <i>cow</i> .	arsu-kurra= <i>beast of the</i> <i>mountain?</i>	hetēr. ses. kenmu.	Chinese.—ma. Koriac.—ganna. Indo-Chinese.—myin. Accadian.—kur. (See elsewhere.)	HORSE. mare.
lemene= <i>lamb</i> . goue. koro.	udu= <i>lamb</i> . lu?	kamāar= [<i>camel</i>].	Greek.—oīs. αὐτός= <i>lamb</i> . Dravidian.—kure. Accadian.—ku= <i>ram</i> .	SHEEP. camel. ram. ewe. lamb.
	ur-makh= <i>great beast</i> .		Kamschatka.—kuma. Greek.—ἄρκτος. Latin.—ursa. Chinese.—hiung. Thibet.—dom. Malay.—machan= <i>tiger</i> .	BEAR.

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
kal. kola. kalat. kut. balak. ken. kan. gite. kal. tig. mimacha. tsehari. quele (Lap.). kalla; hal (Fin.). isse. kata. χut.	khele. dagshu. kal.	hai.* pali. pala. tebe. kanu.* kay.* heran. chalhua.* euchut. kanu. ican. ke-go. gāt; hâu; me'at= <i>salmon</i> . mām'mi. eay.† nuchin.† min.* kaiyunk. mah-mik. pague. ckkaloo (Esq.).		
nanza. dolan. eshdissa. ajazne. isse= <i>fish</i> . shimarenda.	lo. mogai.	so-lah. machaco.* χ'hoke. nan-gar. koh. osheista. a-to-sis. sī'tlem. naqoit. cumatz.† chan.† pitsëksina.		
kaik. tabaha. kanang. zanak. ampt. koy. sehy. kynokai. kynpek. ued. üt. kutya. meda. yandu. pon. amp. pëan. kaira (Fin.). roka; loka= <i>fox</i> . tip. alschip. khüt= <i>wolf</i> . lei= <i>fox</i> .	nokai. betka. tip? kadang. kandgai= [<i>reindeer</i> . kÿ. kou. nymakin. kuropen. nood. ku. noohoy. köll= <i>fox</i> . kaloo= <i>beaver</i> . uher= <i>ox</i> .	aleo.* chiki.† tayo. koks.† ke. pek.† pu-ku.* pay. ga. kyötl. uots. imita. meete. keikue. canmu. otátnye= <i>fox</i> . shonka. keikutshii. cher. kyebō= <i>wolf</i> . yaluara.*. piro.* kakka. shui. yo.† itzkuintli. kemet (Esq.). cocoehi. dyid. atok= <i>fox</i> . skāga.		
kukoï= <i>hen</i> (Fin.). shile. kuriar= <i>to fly</i> . karu; kut; syrwarp= <i>to fly</i> . kush. tyly= <i>feather</i> . kukoi= <i>hen</i> . kan. koosch. karak= <i>eagle</i> . chorum; tuul= <i>feather</i> . snrum. kuna; kanad= <i>wing</i> ; <i>feather</i> . kachmak= <i>to fly</i> . tik= <i>fowl</i> . kakas. tu= <i>feather</i> . tubak= <i>hen</i> .	khaton. gaska. sibechu. mobün. üdu; digur= <i>wing</i> . garshu= <i>feather</i> . tukia.	kukai.† yaku.† kuku. huctzotl.† quauhtl.† piksi. shui= <i>feather</i> . pat-pa= <i>wing</i> . hunsa= <i>feather</i> . k'öatl= <i>feather</i> . tueur.†= <i>owl</i> . mon. raska.*= <i>wing</i> . hue.* bacanu. tsëk. tötl.		
här-g. hapta. ökör. uddu. buka. karnes. köš (Lap.). mosh. sor. kār. karau= <i>bull</i> . dana= <i>calf</i> . bua. büek= <i>ox</i> . chärä; harcha; lehmä (Fin). okaeschi; sa-rw= <i>elk</i> (Lap.). härnga (Lap.)= <i>reindeer</i> .	uher. mar. zaar. korci. onker= <i>ox</i> . mal= <i>cattle</i> .	eniwa; kha= <i>buffalo</i> , <i>cow</i> . ccaura= <i>sheep</i> . aucha*= <i>tapir</i> . paca*= <i>goat</i> . tarukka*= <i>deer</i> ; <i>sheep</i> . llama.*= <i>sheep</i> .		
schorma. zuzga. vetck= <i>sow</i> . porsas. kayik= <i>stag</i> . poros. siga (Fin.). tua. porsh.	gacäi. gachi. khaga. [tôt; Corean.]	kuch.* yuk= <i>hog</i> . ak.† aucha*= <i>tapir</i> .		
ujoa.	taoulai. taoulac.	tavu. vo. tochtli.† ta-uta-end. eitli.†		
habra. gura. podo. kuttu; kauris (Fin.). ūeki= <i>goat</i> . kayik= <i>stag</i> . peura= <i>reindeer</i> (Fin.).	teke. tiki. gama. kom. gachi= <i>pig</i> .	tarukka*= <i>deer</i> . g'at= <i>deer</i> . cochena= <i>hog</i> . ytuchi*= <i>savage animal</i> . tsisk= <i>elk</i> . yuk= <i>hog</i> . paca*= <i>sheep</i> ?		
murin. isme. guss. ät. lu. hewoiset (Fin.). kopta. lo. köš= <i>cow</i> (Fin.).	morin; gun= <i>mare</i> . kirsin. tzerlik.	kuss-nan. chich.† phane. yo= <i>dog</i> .		
kar; osch= <i>sheep</i> . ulat. koi= <i>lamb</i> .	temo (gama= <i>goat</i>).	llama.* ccaura*= <i>sheep</i> . paca.* ichame†= <i>sheep</i> .		
karlu. maina. medve.	morin= <i>horse</i> . ütege= <i>bear</i> .	mahto. mooan. mecrape. yono. muck-wa. nku-mari. nän. kiaiyo.		

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDY.	ENGLISH.
ako. kaka. aka. kango. cloko= <i>to</i> <i>drink</i> . kukudu. ko.	dug. karu? gar= <i>baked</i> <i>ware</i> . gu; nag= <i>to</i> <i>drink</i> .	aku. kabh. akana. teχ= <i>to drink</i> . beχen= <i>earth?</i> uka= <i>water</i> .	Sanskrit.—kalasa. udaka= <i>water</i> . Chinese.—p'au. bak= <i>bake</i> . k'i. Hebrew.—ka'd. Greek.— <i>kúpeξ</i> . Arabie.—tarab. kas. Burmese.—kwet. Corean.—shat. Latin.—aqua= <i>water</i> .	Pot. calabash. cup. kettle. ewer. can. to bake? baked-earth? drink. beaker.
doco= <i>drink</i> . aka= <i>pot</i> .	ugu= <i>water</i> . ka= <i>life</i> . nag= <i>drink</i> . karan= <i>wine</i> .	haqt. taqt. χu. sa. arp= <i>wine</i> . uka= <i>water</i> .	Hindi.—arak. durukht. Basque.—uharka= <i>water</i> . Polynesian.—asega. Slavonic.—vodka. Latin.—nectar. Sanskrit.—udaka= <i>water</i> . (See elsewhere.)	BEER. spirits. wine. drink, etc. liquor. sack.
maza= <i>maize</i> . kawa. nyo. mamma. mata. soso= <i>beans</i> . ikwo. ekui= <i>maize</i> . shu. zara. san. si. se. tsi. moka= <i>rice</i> . ziwaka. sauye. osésé; m'bisi= <i>flesh</i> . numa; nyama= <i>flesh</i> . asi; eki= <i>egg</i> . mazi= <i>honey</i> . mi= <i>milk</i> . taasn= <i>flesh</i> .	sch= <i>wheat</i> . shug= <i>do</i> . shen. ku. sucu. mu-mu. seum= <i>to eat</i> . she= <i>grain</i> . sacul= <i>fruit</i> . serch= <i>seed</i> . zi; zid= <i>meal</i> . uzu= <i>flesh</i> . sham= <i>greens</i> .	shā. snu. sep. sham. sub. su. t'a. maku. seru. suht. māāā= <i>salt</i> .	Polynesian.—manu= <i>egg</i> . maa. Greek.— <i>ζεία. σάπξ</i> = <i>flesh</i> . <i>σῖτος</i> . Berber.—zerkom= <i>oats</i> . Basque.—marmi= <i>bread</i> . ,, astoa= <i>bread</i> . Burmese.—atsa. Sanskrit.—anna. Chinese.—mek= <i>wheat?</i> ,, mi; tsi= <i>maize</i> . ,, zu= <i>maize</i> ; <i>rice</i> . ,, shu= <i>milk</i> ; nai. ,, shih= <i>to eat</i> . sa.= <i>seed</i> . Assyrian.—zīru= <i>seed</i> . mat. Hebrew.—mān. shēhēr. (See elsewhere.)	Food. grain. seed. seseme. maize. milk. flesh. mead. egg. cake. mouth? to eat? rice. meal. bread. fruit. grass? wheat. sorghum?
etsa. esa. is. iyo. ussu. nsalo.	zal= <i>sun</i> . azag= <i>bright</i> . si-lag= <i>do</i> .	shu= <i>bright</i> . hesmen = <i>natron</i> . māāā. ashen= <i>honey?</i> hmat= <i>salt</i> .	Berb.—tesint. Accad.—sui= <i>white</i> . Kurile.—shippu. Basque.—gatz. Chinese.—soo= <i>white</i> . Japause.—siwo. shiroi= <i>white</i> . Libyan.—azal= <i>sun</i> . Corean.—sho.	SALT. white. shining. snow?
mazi= <i>honey</i> . kara? esa= <i>salt</i> .	sagh= <i>to shine</i> . sheg= <i>snow</i> .	shu= <i>bright</i> . ashen= <i>honey</i> .	Chinese.—s'it= <i>white</i> . sūt= <i>snow</i> . ,, shen= <i>to shine</i> . sha'tang. Japanese.—sato. Hindi.—shakkar. German.—süsz= <i>sweet</i> .	SUGAR. sweet. shining. snow? salt. white. honey.
ussu; etsa= <i>salt</i> .	sheg. sagh. sin; lag = <i>white</i> . shen= <i>to shine</i> . azag= <i>bright</i> .	hs= <i>cold</i> . shu= <i>bright</i> .	Persian.—jāch. Corean.—nun. Libyan.—azal= <i>sun</i> . Sanskrit.—skan. çuci= <i>glistening</i> . Japanese.—shimo. juki. kori. Chinese.—süeh. sūt. shen= <i>to shine</i> . Etruscan.—so. "B." Caucasian.—shard= <i>cold</i> . aik= <i>ice</i> .	Snow. ice. glass? salt? white. shining. cold.
bir. beri. esi. sadaka; cho= <i>sacrifice</i> .	shurm. khar. v(us). shi= <i>life</i> . du= <i>red</i> . shag= <i>heart</i> .	teher= <i>red</i> . sefu= <i>to kill</i> .	Polynesian.—tsērā. Sansk.—asan. Slavonic.—kras= <i>red</i> . Chinese.—ts'ck= <i>red</i> . sūm= <i>heart</i> . Hunza.—as= <i>my heart</i> . Caucasian.—arki= <i>heart</i> . Berber.—secur= <i>red</i> . Etruscan.—vari= <i>red</i> . susū= <i>rein?</i> Thibet.—snyin. Latin.—sanguis.	Blood. heart. red. gore. life? kill? man. sacrifice?

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
kab. bardak. kannu (Fin.). ruukku (Fin.). paik= <i>food</i> (Lap.). beitak= <i>to cook</i> .	tabac. kaissim. dabonkô. gardu; gaku. kaear= <i>to bake</i> .	kaka. taconatl.† tzy. koto.* akkik= <i>kettle</i> . manka.* potum? Ilakhnay. iska= <i>kettle</i> . aq-ka-lua.* kankaka= <i>cup</i> . tlkâp; kâctia; sūti= <i>kettle</i> .		
arak. rakí. šyra. ruh. arpa. bira. arka= <i>water</i> . sñk= <i>flowing liquid</i> .	ariki= <i>spirits</i> . shegra= <i>beer</i> . tsut= <i>tipsy (sol)</i> .	acca= <i>maize beer</i> . huarapu= <i>to drink</i> . ca. aks; yaku= <i>water</i> . nāka= <i>to drink</i> .		
sar. mudda (Fin.). saggai. paik (Lap.). muna (Fin.). schläb= <i>bread</i> . ros= <i>rye</i> . sunu= <i>honey</i> . zuchüray. mooka= <i>flour</i> . mog= <i>egg</i> . urut; zud; manu= <i>egg</i> . sarnu; schulei= <i>egg</i> . mamel; seruu; maida= <i>milk</i> . gosh; is; zie; osch= <i>flesh</i> . shüüt; surut; zud= <i>milk</i> . läska= <i>flesh</i> (Fin.). schulei= <i>egg</i> . mnogo= <i>flesh</i> . melke= <i>milk</i> (Lap.).	sü. sa= <i>milk</i> . bada. schyno; machaor= <i>flesh</i> . tara= <i>corn</i> . atesu= <i>oats</i> . sara= <i>mouth</i> . sharai= <i>oats</i> .	ta-moo-a (Esq.). zaχi*= <i>corn</i> . muti*= <i>boiled maize</i> . ikwo*= <i>maize</i> . sara; * caru; * mays†= <i>maize</i> . mahiz; morra= <i>maize</i> . mamae†= <i>sugar-cane</i> . manig= <i>egg</i> (Esq.). mobu*= <i>grain</i> . sauan= <i>maize</i> . sti= <i>to eat</i> . atsi= <i>to eat</i> . ash-ki-mai= <i>flesh</i> . siji= <i>maize</i> . sapho†= <i>harvest</i> . chichtya= <i>milk</i> .		
tonz. tootz. zelan. soak. soq. sal. sho. ser. sak. saksi. tus. sir. soln. salte (Lap.). shoty. slat. šuale (Fin.). she. tush.	izat. dabashu. tzazzo= <i>snow</i> . shayan= <i>white</i> . soo= <i>white?</i>	istal.† iχtac. sachi.* sasac†= <i>white</i> . skuhosh. shen-ch. ah-wish. zak; † sasac†= <i>white</i> . oh-zet= <i>ice</i> .		
shaker. sukker. sima= <i>honey</i> (Fin.). sokeri (Fin.). soak= <i>salt</i> .	sikis. chik'oro. shikis.	suduk; mizqui†= <i>sweet</i> . skh'ilk= <i>ice</i> . mamak*= <i>sugar-cane</i> . sasac; sutes= <i>white</i> . skukosh= <i>salt</i> . sachi*= <i>salt</i> .		
ja; jêg= <i>ice</i> . bus. si. bet. jalg. jonk. jagna (Lap.). tik. tosh. tyg. sir. hõ. shaget. bootz. kaisse (Lap.). puss= <i>frost</i> . karr. soghuk= <i>cold</i> . jäe (Fin.). lym.	tzazzo. chasa. sussu. zhasu. shayan= <i>white</i> . izat= <i>salt</i> . musu. silie= <i>glass</i> . soo= <i>white?</i>	jah. yah. yas. zahs. ti. kwi's. shotto. sikkoo. kais. quecee. t'êk; spcū= <i>ice</i> . stúye= <i>cold</i> . yolu. toosha. oh-zel= <i>ice</i> . aq. rassu* kharsa= <i>ice</i> . skubosh= <i>salt</i> . es-tassa. yoodé. ajah. kün'skwii. zura; sasac†= <i>white</i> . shch-ch= <i>salt</i> . shimaa= <i>cold</i> . itztac†= <i>cold</i> . yudé.		
sziwu; sydan; ssiv= <i>heart</i> . syda (Fin.). ur-veres= <i>red</i> . kan. kem. weri; wers (Fin.). var. ki. känn. weer. kysel. weres= <i>man</i> . schim= <i>heart</i> . shüwen= <i>heart</i> (Fin.). shem= <i>heart</i> .	jah. tshu. sengin. kan. zardu= <i>red-haired</i> .	siquci; shah= <i>red</i> . hu. sch. qli† kik.† uah. uh. ti= <i>life</i> . ki-no. es-tah. sn= <i>life</i> . sih. tek; selkh; kux= <i>heart</i> . moskitsipap.		

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
bata. kulu. bu. uluk. akkan. peta. keka. laku. banko. eka. peka= <i>hand</i> . aka= <i>bent</i> . lo; ta; ka= <i>to go</i> .	du. dub. dug= <i>knee</i> . gal= <i>run</i> . dag= <i>leg</i> . bar? <i>=to go</i> . arik.	pet. xet. xa. sxš= <i>to run</i> . kep= <i>step</i> . xep= <i>to dance</i> . hap= <i>to run</i> .	Greek.— <i>ἵχρος. ποίς</i> . Latin.— <i>pedis</i> . Basque.—anka. oma. Celtic.—cik; ped; nk. Chinese.—kak; keh; pä'e. Amharic.—igger. kurah. Sclavie.—noga. Sanskrit.—pāda. (See elsewhere).	Foot. paw. leg. pad. ankle. shank. hock. knee? crooked. to go. tread. dance. kick. patter? run. hop?
loho. hukko. pā= <i>to give</i> . ukah. kako. koa. koi. nakoa. alo. peka. ekkaki. karu. eke= <i>No. 1</i> ; <i>hand</i> . ika= <i>finger</i> . (Arabic.—caa.)	gad. qat. t'ig. ti. id. ek. id. zida. tu. da. dib. du(g). sig= <i>to give</i> .	kat. ker= <i>to take</i> . kep't= <i>palm</i> . shep. kep.	Greek.— <i>χείρ. ῥάκτολος</i> = <i>finger</i> . Berber.—acherai. Mongol.—gar. Chinese.—chao= <i>fingers</i> . shou. Dravidian.—kāru= <i>leg</i> . kai. Caucasian.—kiti= <i>finger</i> . kukh. Latin.—manus. digitus. Sanskrit.—kara. kūk= <i>elbow</i> . Etruscan.—ov. "B." Italian.—diti= <i>finger</i> . Amharic.—id. Hebrew.—yad.	HAND. paw. pad. finger. fist. palm. No. 5. elbow? arm. No. 1. to give; take. palm. catch.
changa. nu. hangī. hongo. isue. nung. kindsa. pepa= <i>to blow</i> .	pei= <i>to breathe</i> . ni. pi. zu= <i>wind</i> . sim= <i>to breathe</i> .	anx. nai= <i>air</i> .	Greek.— <i>πῦρος. ζῶω</i> = <i>to breathe</i> . Amharic.—afinka. Chinese.—pei= <i>nose</i> ; <i>shell</i> . tan. Sanskrit.—ghrāna. Latin.—concha= <i>shell</i> . Caucasian.—hanka.	Nose. smell. ear? breathe. prominence. tongue? nostril.
kntu. dsi. okua.	shig= <i>to hear</i> . pi. gi. tan. gishug= <i>to hear</i> . müstüg.	anx. stn= <i>to hear</i> . mestcher.	Polynesian.—pei= <i>ear</i> ; <i>shell</i> . Celtic.—tūd. Amharic.—izue. Slavonic.—tebuty= <i>to hear</i> . ,, pola= <i>leaf</i> . kuro= <i>deaf</i> . Chinese.—ngi. er. pei= <i>shell</i> . din. Latin.—concha= <i>shell</i> . Greek.— <i>οὐς</i> . Sanskrit.—karna. ghosha.	EAR. to hear. eonk? lug. shell. tongue? navel?
tele. cle. dake. halla. telam. lime. milalo. telan. kalin= <i>leaf</i> .	eme. imí. kun= <i>tail</i> . dub= <i>leaf</i> .	nem. set= <i>tail</i> .	Greek.— <i>χείλος</i> = <i>lip</i> . ,, <i>φύλλον; πέταλον</i> = <i>leaf</i> . Latin.—lingua. folium= <i>leaf</i> . Etruscan.—cvi? "B." Berber.—ilis; elis. Russian.—golos= <i>head</i> . Amharic.—melas. (Celtic.—liab. Chinese.—tiéh= <i>lip</i> . t'im. t'ien. Latin.—palatum.	TONGUE. leaf. nose? palate. speak? phallus? tail? lip?
suku. seri. suk. suk. zau. asi. zuru. sitsi. eru.	sa. sò. sag= <i>head</i> . zig. tug. sük. ka= <i>face</i> . su. gush. zug= <i>wool</i> . su= <i>skin</i> .	setert? s'nu. zab= <i>beard</i> . sah. hinsti. Ishaau= <i>head</i> .	Sanskrit.—keça. çiras= <i>head</i> . Berber.—char. zaden. Malay.—skra. spu. Amharic.—tsecur. shar. Chinese.—sha. sak. Basque.—adaz. bizarra. Greek.— <i>ὀπίξ. κῶς</i> = <i>a fleece</i> .	HAIR. beard. whiskers. wool. fur. head? thatch? tress. shock?

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL † SOUTH.*
kok. kol. kur. kucha. kassa. lat. lab. ikuk. hoi. ô. keule=<i>leg</i>. ajak. pud. but. pyid. ajak. jal. pulang. laggyt. kassa. lâpa, juolka (Lap.). kaymick (Fin.). jalka (Fin.). tubuk=<i>knee</i>; <i>bent</i>. likke=<i>No. 10</i>. ño; ña; ñe.	khöl. kul. betka. bodal. kochar. guala. tacha=<i>shoes</i>. iskuhl=<i>I kick</i>. ka=<i>to dance</i>.	khloa. kolo. tolo. k'ôs. kuki. ugbel. chaka*=<i>bridge</i>. pui. pats. po.* pata.* keh. chanka.* looga. taku.* goca.* caki.* tsiko. ooch. kitok. noe.† gua.† killi=<i>arm</i>. sk'aqt. goùc=<i>thumb</i>.
kar. käsi (Fin.). ked. ket (Lap.). togan. ki. kul. kol. k'ôz. kasi. tok=<i>finger</i>. hoï. henar=<i>arm</i>. sylto. heg. el. kat. loi; lôk; min; mun=<i>finger</i>. kega=<i>No. 5</i>. kochu=<i>elbow</i>. lokhe=<i>No. 10</i>. yks. ehkëtsch (Lap.). šurt; pasnä=<i>finger</i>. akto; luca=<i>No. 1</i>. ujï.	gar. allaga. gara. ngul. ale=<i>thumb</i>. kuro=<i>finger</i>.	gora.* iku. ak. paco. ka.* ca=<i>finger</i>. eah.† kam. pi. da. akahi=<i>No. 1</i>. ghica=<i>No. 10</i>. motëis. puku=<i>No. 1</i>. katchicou. euu.† ara=<i>to give</i>. kenin=<i>arm</i>. caki.* lah. lloke.* pana.* kalikh.† kilh=<i>arm</i>. kô'kuc. tl'ëk=<i>finger</i>.
ang. paschy. sunsa. posa. pyr. pia. olgen. nenä (Fin.). nal. nyr. piija. pei=<i>wind</i>. njuone (Lap.).	kamar. ongata.	eana.* eenka.* gu.† pah. kinaga. zam.† pasu. pakshu=<i>head</i>. huchu; cam=<i>ear</i>. qhanet=<i>tongue</i>. uk. spsäks tanhlta.
kulak. ku. ko. kuma. kuo. pel. pil. kôrwa (Fin.). pelje (Lap.).	shui. cik. zen. ko. tzika. shikke.	she-nia. to-wrig. oco. gük. gyû. kôlan. huchu.* ceuka=<i>nose</i>. khällio; del*=<i>tongue</i>. uk=<i>nose</i>. ekh; aku=<i>tongue</i>. kun.
til. tel. dil. alûp. kalogan=<i>ear</i>. kamte. keel; keli (Fin.). kotah=<i>phallus</i>. kulli=<i>phallus</i>. lewel=<i>leaf</i>. nyelu. seka. kin=<i>tail</i>. lywat; legti (Fin.)=<i>leaf</i>. lopa=<i>leaf</i>. lipet.	kale. kelle. del. ilga. ale=<i>thumb</i>. illenga. kelen. ngal=<i>hand</i>.	tutela. tenilla.* bal. atlapullit=<i>leaf</i>. khollu.* tâtla. ekh. aku. del. uluc. tene. toun? nafel. tl'ôt.
bukka. ata. jorsi. teuge. eae. zaé. az. disch. parda (Fin.). tösch; skantja (Lap.)= <i>beard</i>. saz. thash. shag. sas. satch. shoka. baz=<i>head</i>. tukku; iușed; eer (Fin.). soi-maq=<i>skin</i>.	ushu. noshu. kutsu=<i>neck</i>.	chucca.* socco.* taesh. eutz. setz.† tusu.† soz.† oshu. si.† shuka. szega. suga. tatsh; pesh=<i>head</i>. iska=<i>head</i>. sâ'ia. gâ'us.

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDY.	ENGLISH.
bob. ko. boppe. mo. mu. mutu. kibogo. klogo. kôlho. to. isi. zika. gika.	zug. dug. gu. ta. tig. ige; ka= <i>face</i> . mu. du. zak. sag= <i>forehead</i> .	tep. lshaau. ta= <i>face</i> . âp. χi= <i>roof</i> . χet= <i>neck</i> . s'm= <i>hair</i> .	Basque.—burna. Latin.—collis= <i>hill</i> . caput. Assyrian.—zuktu= <i>top</i> . Celtic.—pen. baie. torr. Persian.—koh= <i>hill</i> . Arabic.—ras. Hebrew.—rosh. Etruscan.—zia= <i>face</i> . "B." " porix= <i>cap</i> ? "B." Malay.—mata. Chinese.—tàu. dū.	HEAD. forehead. face. neck. skull. mountain. top. hair. high?
tini. kan. time. son. kalu. pak. sosoen.	si. sig. kak= <i>horn</i> . gar= <i>to eat</i> . su.	tes. henti. karnat= <i>horn</i> . kes= <i>bone</i> . teste= <i>nail</i> .	Basque.—esur= <i>bone</i> . Sanskrit.—danta. ak= <i>to cut</i> . Latin.—cornu. os. dens. " unguis= <i>nail</i> . Celtic.—dant. Berber.—senn. Malay.—tulang. Amharic.—ters. sin. Polish.—orosh= <i>horn</i> . Polynesian.—tang. Chinese.—kak. tien. ch'i. si. kuh.	TOOTH. horn. tusk. fang tine. nails. beak. bone. ivory. hard. cut? tear? chew? saw? eat?
kana. da. ku. dsi. oda. ueli. kauma. dikanu. kapu= <i>navel</i> . eku; do= <i>door</i> . do= <i>to eat</i> . uchi. noko. daka. ketok. mu; sa= <i>to drink</i> .	gu. ku. ka. ku= <i>to eat</i> . khar= <i>hollow</i> . ka; gal= <i>door</i> . kan= <i>gate</i> . su= <i>lip</i> . du. gan= <i>circle</i> .	dapu= <i>mouth</i> . khen= <i>inside</i> . kenau= <i>womb</i> . kar= <i>interior</i> . qer= <i>circle</i> ; hole. ka= <i>to speak</i> . ket= <i>to eat</i> . ro (? ko)= <i>mouth</i> . χapa = <i>to eat</i> ; navel. qq; aman = <i>to swallow</i> .	Slavonic.—sak-yti= <i>to speak</i> . Caucasian.—kua= <i>valley</i> . Chinese.—k'an. k'iu= <i>hole</i> . ku. Dravidian.—kappu = <i>navel</i> . kuli = hole. kandi= <i>window</i> . Thibetan.—kor= <i>circle</i> . Basque.—chuloa= <i>hole</i> . Celtic.—cean. eum= <i>hole</i> . Greek.—κύκλος= <i>circle</i> . Sanskrit.—mukha. Assyrian.—pû. " kūpa= <i>hole</i> . Amharic.—shamuk. Etruscan.—zat? Lat.—cor= <i>heart</i> . German.—kehle= <i>throat</i> . Albanian.—çoce. Hebrew.—hôr= <i>hole</i> . khêk= <i>palate</i> .	MOUTH. hole. throat. round? lips. circle. door. valley. cave. gate. funnel. navel? womb? cunmus. life. food? to eat? chew? speak?
isu. diz. sooa. ri. liho. riso. odzu. li. liso. masa. ze. zu. diso. bashi. gicho. ile. foss. klusso. zu= <i>sun</i> . szanko. tsaguh. mshali = arrow. N. noukon. ne. uya. nea. num. manga.	sih. shi. lim. tin = <i>to see</i> . " [see. mad; mar = <i>to</i> ne. idî. silim. zin = <i>arrow</i> . enum. ma. mal. si = <i>light</i> . zal = <i>shining</i> . sin = <i>moon</i> . " = <i>arrow</i> . sig = <i>star</i> ; shoot nannah = <i>moon</i> 'god.' zin; za = <i>bright</i> zu = <i>light</i> ; sun.	mer = <i>eye</i> . mu = <i>to see</i> . nemmu = <i>to see</i> . shu = <i>light</i> . se-sep = <i>light</i> . haru = <i>day</i> . kal = <i>sky</i> . sel = <i>star</i> . ra (? = na) = <i>sun</i> . ka = <i>to see</i> . sshr, set = <i>arrow</i> .	Berber.—azal = <i>sky</i> . zeg. zer. Etruscan.—sa? "B." Basque.—tza = <i>day</i> . ukisi = <i>see</i> . Arabic.—s'ift? ayn. Amharic.—cin. semme = <i>sky</i> . Caucasian.—ayn. Sanskrit.—netra. " driç = <i>to see</i> . nayana. " svar; sku? = <i>sky</i> ; light. " ushas = <i>dawn</i> . sūrya = <i>sun</i> . Celtic.—sùil. ligad. Teutonic.—auge. Chinese.—mu. mok. zi. t'se. " shen; ssi = <i>to see</i> . Greek.—ὄψ. ὄσσε. ὀψα.	EYE. to see. sky. light. sun. moon. day. shine. dart. bright. window? shoot. arrow?

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
kolkä. koïgo. og. fö. takäi. kallo= <i>face</i> (Lap.) tau. puz. baz. pash. pank. syly. to. gur. go. bui. tü. yok. tagai. tslet. resz. peja (Fin.). kona= <i>face</i> . kürük= <i>hill</i> . pāa, peja (Fin.) kallo (Lap.); kona; na= <i>face</i> ; <i>forehead</i> . tsig. öik-e (Lap.); saz; thash= <i>hair</i> . so; tur; káglu= <i>throat</i> . ko= <i>high</i> .	mugo. dyll. kutsu; kolloi= <i>neck</i> . tologo. tologoi. usu= <i>hair</i> .	muchu= <i>neck</i> . ooge= <i>top</i> . biza. psh. tatsh. psho. ca. toro.† si. pakshu. ger.* gue.* kātsē. mótokau. pu.* mu.* iku. iska. kah. pto. pah. mata.*= <i>forehead</i> . oc.† acu † tusu †= <i>hair</i> . kāk. soz; soeco= <i>hair</i> . k'ul. mōōs. kēnek= <i>neck</i> .		
ten. tiwn. fig. tyme. tesh. tez. til. lu; le= <i>bone</i> . szarv= <i>horn</i> . schansch. kad= <i>nail</i> . luch= <i>bone</i> . hamhras. penk. luch= <i>bone</i> . ly= <i>bone</i> . täfte (Lap.)= <i>bone</i> . sarwi (Fin.) kar= <i>hard</i> ; <i>to cut</i> ; <i>stone</i> . pü. pin. saw. amde= <i>horn</i> .	icta. choro. schudu. yesu; gasun= <i>bone</i> . ghur= <i>ivory</i> . ure= <i>horn</i> . girani= <i>bone</i> .	tut. itsa. tzal. tanus. zool. yen. tzi.† puti. quiru.* kirau.* sanna.* zah.* taw. s'āk; cāo; garra= <i>bone</i> . qāk; sa; * nahei; * onictl †= <i>bone</i> . nasso= <i>bone</i> . tak-nec.		
kan. ko. an. kom. chor. gōu. no= <i>door</i> . ak= <i>valley</i> . du. xu. ku. huca. aak. kha. sü= <i>hole</i> . te-nm; sōn= <i>to eat</i> . khon. sū; sun (Fin.) sui. tun. su= <i>to speak</i> ; shim; zumukh (Fin.) tus. kurge. t'ut. szad? sma. agina; auga. kyna= <i>hollow tree</i> . pakāp, n= <i>gate</i> . awi= <i>door</i> . nks. lotka= <i>valley</i> . kāpoo= <i>gate</i> .	kha. ama. aman. amga. tala= <i>valley</i> (<i>dale</i>). sara. kuisu= <i>navel</i> . deheme; idaku= <i>to eat</i> . chæskar= <i>grave</i> ; <i>hole</i> . chohli= <i>throat</i> .	kanik. qai. yu. sana. huechu *= <i>ear</i> . sohu. so. im. mah'öi. au. em. ha. ta. ca.† hu. chi.† suni.* koh. ku. k'a. shum. vakka= <i>cumms</i> . simi.*sums. lakka.* kana.† eken= <i>to eat</i> . mikumi= <i>to eat</i> . naka= <i>to eat</i> . çö'sin.		
sei. tesh. des. göz. szem. saite= <i>arrow</i> (Lap.). zac= <i>bow</i> . shima. say. sime. ain. sin. silu; silmä; silm (Fin.) tjälme (Lap.) tieng. sehi. sju. schin. gotz. gus. hus. szem. dēsh. sseul. sin. siel= <i>sun</i> . shiuska. azal= <i>sky</i> . gör= <i>to see</i> . kasat. ketshe= <i>sun</i> .	esha. osha. yesa. yase. isal. lalat. myhi. tehier. shun= <i>sun</i> . horāru; kahna= <i>see</i> . sawa= <i>arrow</i> .	zu.* ishyik.* sah. setu. k'ks. situ.† hen. tsil. moōpspi. kase. schillu. sala. seila; sua= <i>sky</i> . sesa.† tesa.* asu. gassa.* za= <i>bow</i> . kussu. kesis= <i>fire</i> . schiwmm*= <i>sun</i> . sillo*= <i>star</i> . yasi= <i>moon</i> pusika.† lolup. ilah.† si= <i>colour</i> . ten; k'in= <i>to see</i> . zuike. tschinda. shenck. sin= <i>to see</i> . hunnah. tzuh= <i>arrow</i> .		
N. Sound. nogi= <i>white</i> . nendie. na; nai= <i>eye</i> ; sun; sky. nan= <i>sky</i> . [Sil is a Ugro-Altaic root, meaning to <i>pierce</i> , according to some philologists; but quite as likely, to dart, shine, rush or shoot.]	N. nidu. nudu. nade. nydeng. nän= <i>sky</i> . nieku= <i>window</i> . nara= <i>sun</i> .	N. nia.† naa.† hahte.† naita. myhh. nahui.* miri.* nani.* nee= <i>moon</i> . neia= <i>sun</i> . nē= <i>to see</i> . natos= <i>sun</i> .		

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
kama. uhmtō. mo. ke. koa. mano. ger. ira bara uas. emo. muntu. ningha. thomi. gour. garr. adma (Ethiop.). kupp. har. mouhee. ume. dem= <i>son</i> . ma= <i>son</i> . namo. mume. rume. okure.	na. ni. sag. gin. nin. nita. nu. mulu? mim. mita-dam= <i>spouse</i> . nis= <i>great</i> <i>man</i> ma; men= <i>I</i> . uku= <i>people</i> . nus? gish= <i>male</i> ; <i>tree</i> . dish= <i>No. 1</i> . enna. ag? gum. kii. tug. din.	arti. reru. tá; ka= <i>male</i> . hummu. hu. temmu. men. mē. nerau. nu= <i>they</i> . ret= <i>people</i> . annce.	Coptic.—ka. Chinese.—min. jin. nin. ,, ir= <i>boy</i> . ting. mau= <i>male</i> . Malay.—ek. Ainos.—aimn. Latin.—vir. homo. ,, manus= <i>hand</i> . Greek.— <i>χέρ</i> = <i>hand</i> . <i>ἄνθρωπος</i> . ,, <i>ἔθνος</i> = <i>people</i> . Etruscan.—enna? viz. ,, arth; arke= <i>husband</i> . Sanskrit.—jana. nara. man= <i>to think</i> . Berber.—guan= <i>people</i> . Basque.—koso; ari= <i>male</i> . ,, leme. gizon. Indo-Chinese.—mana. kami. Arabic.—tamar= <i>date-tree</i> . Hindi.—mānoos. admee.	MAN. people. kin. male. husband. son? boy? hand? father. I; me? woman? tree?
kēke; dsōn= <i>little</i> . kekēre= <i>little</i> . yu. den. dem. nam. mā. baruka. sana= <i>child</i> . kuko= <i>chicken</i> . zaka; neka= <i>brother</i> .	du. tar; tur= <i>son</i> ; <i>small</i> . du-mu. gina= <i>little</i> . shir= <i>little</i> . sis= <i>brother</i> . shar= <i>to shoot</i> . sag= <i>chief</i> ; <i>man</i> .	hen; nexen= <i>boy</i> . sa. arti= <i>man</i> . serau= <i>young</i> . net= <i>young</i> . seχ= <i>little</i> . achem= <i>branch</i> . tar= <i>tree</i> . sr= <i>little</i> . sems= <i>eldest</i> <i>son</i> . at'u= <i>youth</i> .	Etruscan.—clan; agail?= <i>boy</i> . ,, tu= <i>child</i> . marī= <i>youth</i> "B." ,, ctera= <i>child</i> . Celtic.—clan. sil. zen. luan. ,, beg= <i>small</i> . Sanskrit.—kriṣas; anuka= <i>small</i> . ,, sūnu. yama= <i>twin-brother</i> . Greek.— <i>ἰώος</i> . <i>παῖς</i> = <i>boy</i> . Latin.—filius. natus. Basque.—zu. yu. seme. guchi. Berber and Libyan.—zu. ag. uiene. ,, mis. khith. Japanese.—ko. Caucasian.—uas. Corean.—sēk. Chinese.—tsi. tsu. tik (old). ,, siao; yu= <i>little</i> . shu= <i>tree</i> . ,, kun= <i>brother</i> . Hebrew.—tsā'ir= <i>little</i> .	SOX. boy. child? brother? young? shoot. branch tree? kith. kin. man? chicken? little. small.
ndugu. nitta. neka. yaka. egbo= <i>elder</i> <i>brother</i> . buruka. sana= <i>boy</i> .	sissi. sis. urugal. suiki. tab. bar. uru. tug= <i>man</i> .	sen. nex. aghi= <i>tree</i> .	Basque.—anaya. Chinese.—ko. ti. sie= <i>little</i> . ,, kun; hiung= <i>elder B</i> . Amharic.—akhu. Corean.—chege. Kauschatkan.—gálky. Polynesian.—tuaka. Malay.—káká. táká. Sanskrit.—bhrātri. Basque.—see-is.	BROTHER. elder. younger. boy. child? son? kin.

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
mara. mordva. cuete. mēs; inegmine (Fin.). mencei. ena. ar. er ir. oke=<i>father</i>. kena. cena. adam? kiian. kium. him. sen. kart. kop. kish. kase. kodsha. komi. aika. mart. mi. mort. ninetz. maune=<i>phallus</i>. sak. fere. hutt. olma; mana (Lap.). guru. olma (Lap.). huiweri. miesi (Fin.). werēs. tschean; en; il=<i>people</i>. lize. tar=<i>son</i> (Fin.). rahwas=<i>people</i>. mes=<i>husband</i>. erlek. shet. kome. him=<i>male</i>. xui.	ere. are? kun. humun. ege=<i>father</i>. enen=<i>son</i>. ken=<i>son</i>. oeche=<i>father</i>. uing=<i>people</i>?	amo.* ermen. inini. enene. tama. guiana.* eari.* gre.* nare.* ka.† eune. che.* canai.* matei.* me.* jaze. hama. nenco. daur. cozca.* tlacatt.† hita.† henui.* dor.† leno. akun.† tiri.* een-ne-suk. nana. chechii.* chaca.* nin'au. sučka. iōot. k'a. nenco. urno.* urre.* luaka.* leno. mena*? taka. nin. miahs. hommo. ince. nea. inik. hoscma.* ma.* akun=<i>son</i>, boy. kosa=<i>husband</i>. ninnee. nrku*=<i>male</i>. manco=1st <i>Peruvian man</i>. huano.* aw=<i>people</i>. hahri†=<i>woman</i>. kau; muira=<i>tree</i>.
sakko. su. sak. suo. siunk. tsoro. tura (Turkish). dér. kistin. kis=<i>little</i>; son. kishi. num. ne. pup. kish=<i>man</i>. pois. tsóra. ai. poh. pā. pash. pagul. poia. pū. bu. pse. ogul. alge. neo. uli. oglu. pöiwa. dal. dyl. ul. jile. lan. fui. ar. tar (Fin.). siun. pëiwaz (Lap.). komi. ena. nuor (Fin.). pieni=<i>little</i> (Lap.). hena; hene; kishtin; ai=<i>little</i>. sa; sak; ok=<i>tree</i>. oulu=<i>boy</i>. tura=<i>son</i>; chief; child. neo. natui. mo. pa-bu. ma.	chuken. chu. okin=<i>daughter</i>. occai. bala. kö. enen. omolgoi. acha=<i>brother</i>. haga=<i>little</i>. bitzechan=<i>small</i>. ken.	ja. chichi.† chura. tama. aha.* chechii.* neka. eni. apato. nah. akun.† gwiss. gus. hua.† taka. pee-kee. tiri.* boök. pama. tzi.† ti.† nana. een-ne-suk. sksē. kei-meg. conetl†; moulike*=<i>boy</i>. hakē. pisi*; sie; cij; eenek=<i>little</i>. tama; huano*; euene; taka=<i>man</i>. canai*=<i>man</i>. saik=<i>boy</i>. kē'ek=<i>younger brother</i>. nokóa. tsa; khoka.* sahac; hu=<i>tree</i>. si'sa=<i>brother</i>. hua*=<i>brother</i>.
nin. jaja. hugom. alik. tugau? bisch. qardam. kigam. siun=<i>son</i>.	tegu. tyge. oka; okin=<i>sister</i>; brother. acha. tugan. du. dagoo.	haunin.* tah-cal. hakē. ni-is=<i>elder brother</i>. niskän=<i>younger brother</i>. teiceangh.* huanceque.* hua.* si'sa. kē'ek=<i>younger brother</i>. tata. ehichit; akunt=<i>son</i>. nse-suko. nieta. tegu=<i>daughter</i>. gūs. noka; chaca; akunt=<i>man</i>. taka.

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
tata. ba. baba. pa. emo = <i>man</i> . (See elsewhere.)	aga. aba. ai. ad. adda.	aft. at. tepa = <i>ancestor</i> .	Etruscan.—ac. “Br.” Hindi.—bāp. ayah = <i>nurse</i> . Basque.—aita. Berber.—baba. Greek.—τάτα. αττα. Celtic.—athair. Chinese.—ba. (See elsewhere.) Arabic.—abb. Sansk.—pitar. tata.	FATHER. male. man. husband. papa. dad.
anna. muttu. ame. na. nana = <i>mother</i> . meme. ya-ya. mama = <i>mother</i> . naa.	ema. umu. ímí. gime. rakki nene = <i>mother</i> . ama = <i>mother</i> . dam. nen. ana ; umma = <i>mother</i> .	χemem. mā-t = <i>mother</i> . hennu = <i>girl</i> . him't = <i>wife</i> .	Berber.—umma. Coptic.—shimi. Basque.—ama. Amharic.—umma. Etruscan.—acχα = <i>mother</i> . Papuan.—ama ; mamma = <i>mother</i> . Greek.—μηρ. Latin.—mater = <i>mother</i> . Sanskrit.—jamañi.	WOMAN } MOTHER. } wife. dam. dame. mama. lady.
moan. ame. nan = <i>brother</i> .	gin. dumu. sis = <i>sister</i> . tur = <i>small</i> .	hennu. mā-t = <i>mother</i> . sent = <i>sister</i> .	Etruscan.—etera = <i>child</i> . ,, nur ; tuser. “Br.” Chinese.—tsie = <i>sister</i> . nu = <i>sister</i> . ,, nu = <i>girl</i> . Sanskrit.—svasri. ,, nandanā = <i>daughter</i> . Dravidian.—anna ; akka = <i>sister</i> . Latin.—novus = <i>new</i> .	GIRL. maid. daughter. sister. young ? niece ?
eni. itta. ikko. eke. ngi = <i>I</i> . kako ; karu = <i>hand</i> .	id. dish. ngae = <i>I</i> . ek = <i>hand</i> .	ua. anuk = <i>I</i> .	Chinese.—yik. yit. Greek.—δάκτυλος = <i>finger</i> . Etruscan.—mach. Malay.—tik. Berber.—nek. Sanskrit.—ekah.	No. 1. finger. hand. l. me.
sida.	assa.	sas.	Indo-Chinese.—kichí. tusehi. Arabic.—sit. Coptic.—soon.	No. 6.
esa. edse. shupa.	sisna.	sfχ.	Berber.—seba. Arabic.—sab. Basque.—sazpi. Chinese.—sit ; zât ; tseh.	No. 7.
csó. sessa.				No. 9.
po. kako ; karu = <i>hand</i> .	kas = <i>hand</i> . ek ; id = <i>hand</i> .	sn. kat = <i>hand</i> . ker = <i>to take</i> .	Berber.—ka = <i>thou</i> . achera = <i>hand</i> . Sanskrit.—doe = <i>two</i> . ,, kara = <i>hand</i> . kūk = <i>elbow</i> . Basque.—biga. Latin.—te = <i>thee</i> . Caucasian.—tu. erku. Chinese.—chí = <i>finger</i> . Grik.—δάκτυλος = <i>finger</i> . χελ = <i>hand</i> .	No. 2. thou. hand. fingers.

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
babâ. aita. ypa. ab. amya. tata. atâi. uija. æke. abam. auma. mua. amæ. taat. ata. i-sü (Fin.). ättje (Lap.).	ege. oeche. pha. bâbai. ana. igre. abu. abaga= <i>grandfather</i> .	babi.* tayta. aya. ie. tamo. man. mää. ana.* ninnä= <i>my father</i> . haka*= <i>man</i> . baba. ooch. ah-pah muo. pai. api. ā'tah= <i>sun</i> ; <i>God</i> . maunon*= <i>ancestor</i> .		
mum. anke. anna. an. akha; misem= <i>wife</i> . agy= <i>mother</i> . mamo. ema. anā. naina (Fin.). waimo (Fin.). nishun (Lap.). kari. zin. omua (Fin.). emet (Lap.). eke= <i>mother</i> . ank (Ostiak). né. imi. am.	eke. alme. æke= <i>mother</i> . emé. amé. oeke= <i>mother</i> . oka= <i>daughter</i> ; <i>sister</i> ?	notokéman= <i>my wife</i> . anu.* nena.† mää. tan. ikwe. sun. anna. nantli.† nsu. ehéké. zeemo.* imāin. guarmo.* mome.* thene. āō. nā'e. tā'a. nana= <i>sister</i> . wee-ah. wee-an. eunha.* me; ami= <i>mother</i> .		
kiss. kish. leanka. agi. āa. ena. lean. nyl. dér. tura= <i>child</i> . ty-tar. cua. orcha? tytto= <i>daughter</i> . ina (female termination?). suser= <i>sister</i> . mta= <i>elder sister</i> . sak= <i>son</i> . tär. nuor= <i>young</i> . pun; neita= <i>daughter</i> . pikola. ukon.	non. oku. oka; okin= <i>daughter</i> .	anu*= <i>woman</i> . x-sa. akékoan. nika= <i>daughter</i> ; <i>girl</i> . nana*= <i>sister</i> . taski.* hua; gūs= <i>son</i> . ōkē= <i>sister</i> . sī-si= <i>sister</i> . tegu= <i>daughter</i> . tata= <i>brother</i> . owaka. nitānna= <i>my daughter</i> . nantli.†= <i>woman</i> . tacuna*= <i>sister</i> . nena.†= <i>woman</i> .		
bir. yks (Fin.). oker. it. akt (Lap.). juksi (Fin.). iktet. acto. khuta. iki. luca. ecki. aku. egy. kochu= <i>elbow</i> . yks= <i>hand</i> . parmak= <i>finger</i> . ket= <i>hand</i> .	negé. dschyk. bi= <i>I</i> . kar= <i>hand</i> . ege= <i>father</i> .	buku. puku. iku. paeka. huk.* tiēk. mats. āqkō. hinna. nak= <i>I</i> . nech.†= <i>me</i> . mai.* ak; ek= <i>hand</i> . qat= <i>I</i> . ghiea= <i>No. 10</i> =(2 <i>hands</i> ?).		
katt. kakwa. kut. hat. kot (Lap.). kúsi (Fin.).	sarga. kakwa? chorka. nukun.	takham. taki. sei. sih. sokta.* kautash.		
šéigbe. seiha. tse. het. tsetta. satta. sat. nadan. šeitzé (Fin.). kjeta. dzede (Lap.).	tolo. dhun.	siete.† teh. tutsheos. tsanu. shanu. kancis.* bissicka. ikitsikām.		
dokus. gessu. ydedsän (Fin.). togosh.	yésé. yisun. yegin. vaiksu.	yskun.* gō'euk. tssōi. pīkso.		
kaks (Fin.). ket. yike. ike. kik. te; ta= <i>thou</i> . kaksī (Fin.). kar; kasi; yks= <i>hand</i> (Fin.). kwekt (Lap.). kydy.	kar; gar= <i>hand</i> . ta= <i>thou</i> . nggala= <i>hand</i> .	yooko.† yskay. kak. kots. ako. ta.* zu. kir= <i>thou</i> . ka; ck; ak; da= <i>hand</i> . ea= <i>finger</i> . nātókām.		

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. (Principal and Cognate Terms.)
dian; toin= <i>day</i> . tshen. kanu= <i>sky</i> . hana= <i>day</i> . tsanna. tango= <i>sun</i> . arai. kosé. shah= <i>flame</i> . siku= <i>day</i> . sui= <i>sun</i> . daan. lana. keze. juko. tone= <i>fire</i> . nun= <i>eye</i> . min. semmé. tsanna; oru = <i>heavens</i> . jummé. ze= <i>eye</i> . tari; nongé= <i>sun</i> . tah= <i>fire</i> .	an. ana. nu= <i>heaven</i> . nim. na. ne= <i>fire, eye</i> . nun. ne= <i>fire</i> . zal= <i>sun</i> . nai= <i>sun</i> . tam= <i>day</i> . kun= <i>to shine</i> . kau= <i>sun</i> . sih= <i>eye</i> . zir= <i>light</i> . izi= <i>sun</i> . kili= <i>star</i> . ili= <i>high</i> . ellu= <i>bright</i> . tani= <i>day; sun</i> . ige; ne= <i>eye</i> . zal= <i>sun; bright</i> . zagh= <i>fire</i> . azag= <i>silver</i> . ku= <i>bright</i> . huzar= <i>sun</i> . shi= <i>light</i> . ad= <i>day</i> .	tu. kal. hah. men. tua= <i>morning</i> . tum= <i>sun</i> . haru= <i>day</i> . aāh= <i>morn</i> . ses= <i>day</i> . χi; hr= <i>high</i> . āχ; ka= <i>high</i> . aten= <i>sun?</i> sel= <i>star</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . nennu= <i>to see</i> . neph= <i>day</i> . rā= <i>sun</i> (? na). nu-t= <i>heaven</i> .	Etruscan.—Oimra= <i>sky-god</i> . “Br.” ,, aurora= <i>day</i> . ,, numen ?= <i>god</i> . ,, tina= <i>sky-god; day?</i> ,, thesan= <i>dawn; fire-god</i> . ,, usal= <i>sun</i> . atyr= <i>day</i> . ,, an= <i>heavens; god?</i> Basque.—escua. egun. sua= <i>fire</i> . Amharic.—issat. semme. Berber, etc.—tigot. ass. agemma. ,, anel= <i>day</i> . azal= <i>sun</i> . Dravidian.—tin= <i>day</i> . ,, akay. am= <i>sky</i> . Latin.—dies. nūbes= <i>cloud?</i> Greek.—αὐρῆ. ἡμέρα. ὀρθος= <i>dawn</i> . Slavonic.—den. daan. nebo. Persian.—atesh= <i>fire</i> . tāb= <i>day</i> . Zend.—hvara= <i>sun</i> . eire= <i>day</i> . ari. Sanskrit.—ushas. ,, ahan= <i>day</i> . nayana= <i>eye</i> . ,, dahana= <i>dawn</i> . ,, nabbas= <i>sky</i> . ,, hvare= <i>sun</i> . hari. dyu. ,, chandra= <i>moon</i> . Celtic.—twŷn. aserw. re= <i>moon?</i> ,, teine= <i>fire; sun</i> . tio. ,, ur= <i>sky</i> . huan= <i>sun</i> . Chinese.—t'ien= <i>sky; high</i> . tok. ,, shu; shen= <i>to shine</i> . ,, nih= <i>hot</i> . sa= <i>fire</i> . ,, hua; hi= <i>fire</i> . Polynesian.—kari= <i>day</i> . Hindi.—nak. teon. kas. Hebrew.—ēsh= <i>fire</i> . Armenian.—anag= <i>tin</i> .	SKY. DAY. light. eye. sun. white. dawn. high. god? bright. shining. fire? round? aurora?
— Arabic. tail= <i>day</i> . nār= <i>fire</i> . sama= <i>sky</i> .				
sure. isaka. dsua. kan. dsow. keze. shah= <i>flame</i> . su. zo. hun. mone= <i>moon</i> . tone= <i>fire</i> . tango= <i>sun</i> . asat. ze= <i>eye</i> . naaige. nonge. gonde= <i>moon</i> . tari. nun= <i>sky; day</i> . size= <i>smoke</i> . kose= <i>star</i> . sanu= <i>gold</i> .	zal. ut. u. huzar. utu. kun= <i>to shine</i> . zir; na= <i>light</i> . gu; na= <i>sky</i> . sin= <i>moon-god</i> . ku. su. sih; igi= <i>eye</i> . izi; zir= <i>fire</i> . shi= <i>light</i> . zal= <i>bright</i> . ne= <i>eye</i> . bil= <i>fire</i> .	rā (? nā). aten. tum? hashar= <i>fire</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . suax= <i>fire</i> . set= <i>to lighten, shoot</i> . skal= <i>sky</i> . sel; sui= <i>star</i> . teka= <i>fire</i> . sauu= <i>gold</i> .	Etruscan.—usil. ,, aisar= <i>god</i> . Amharic.—tsai. tscherka. asat= <i>fire</i> . Berber, etc.—axel= <i>day</i> . azal= <i>sun</i> . Chinese.—shu; shen= <i>shine</i> . ,, kho; nih= <i>hot</i> . yāt. jen. Basque.—iguski. ,, sua= <i>fire</i> . Celtic.—huan. sol. syr= <i>star</i> . ,, teine= <i>fire</i> . ,, re= <i>moon</i> . Zend.—huera. zarana= <i>gold</i> . Sanskrit.—sūrya. kastira= <i>tin</i> . ,, chandra= <i>moon</i> . Latin.—sol. Thibet.—yser= <i>gold</i> . Greek.—ἥλιος. Burmese.—nay. Arabic.—nār= <i>fire</i> . arisat. ,, kastir= <i>tin</i> . Armenian.—osgi= <i>gold</i> . Hebrew.—tzohar= <i>light</i> . shemesli.	SUN. fire. eye. moon. god? heat. day? light. shine. bright. gold. yellow? heat. hot. bake.

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
tangri. tan. tit. tu. tana. tarom=<i>heavens</i>. tale. tschel. torom=<i>god</i>. tul. tel. tschi. païwai; pana (Fin.); kun; kiun=<i>day</i>. hurura; diun; udun; ig=<i>day</i>. kul. k'atal. kain=<i>day</i>. chu. gun=<i>day-break</i>. kecuuk; gehuk. vira=<i>dawn</i>. shikai=<i>sky</i>. scheld=<i>day</i>. xenri. esh=<i>god of day</i>; <i>heavens</i>. alme. essys=<i>silver</i>. ruu; rei=<i>fire</i>. kuk. ketsche. cheg. ör. lun. kahan; tägti=<i>star</i> (Fin.). tawash (Fin.). jen=<i>god</i>. ten=<i>high</i>. kul=<i>to shine</i>. urach. aina=<i>spirit</i>. juma. seilu (Fin.)=<i>eye</i>. siel=<i>sun</i>. shi. sär; sari=<i>light</i>. soran=<i>shine</i>. in. nap. nuont. nue. nam. na. nai=<i>sun</i>. nogi=<i>white</i>. numma. nowa. nau. nomen. nene. in-jen. sar-ni=<i>white</i>. juma. meny. manen. saan=<i>fire</i>. asal. (sal=<i>shine</i>). (n=k=t=s)?	tengri. tiengri. tingere. küün=<i>day</i>. nangra. nengue. nän. nian. nendie=<i>eye</i>. nara=<i>sun</i>. hara=<i>star</i>. hurara=<i>day</i>. mangi. tel=<i>sun</i>. tan=<i>high</i>. öder=<i>day</i>; edür. — N.B.—Root Na=<i>eye</i> : sun; day; sky; fire, etc., common in Turanian, Asia, and America, means <i>light, sight</i>.	tanit; tahn=<i>day</i>. tina=<i>light</i>; <i>day</i>. taande. cāan=<i>sky, heavens</i>. tikhas. ten=<i>to see</i>. kow. kek. tek. k'in†=<i>to see</i>. sua. kuinyage; uru=<i>sky, day</i>. tashun. eeska. keschókewe. kon=<i>sun</i>. zon=<i>day</i>. hucion=<i>sun</i>. seila. suma. teshe. mahetze.† kesis; ish=<i>star</i>. gān=<i>sun</i>. shuy. nali=<i>sky</i>. naai=<i>sun</i>. nam*=<i>sky</i>. nakai; kecai*=<i>day</i>. naait=<i>sun</i>. nain; naa; nani=<i>eye</i>; <i>sky</i>. nas. tie; tak; tagg=<i>day</i>. u; nina=<i>fire</i>. nāmotāk. manoak=<i>sun</i>. cha†=<i>fire</i>. eeska. nē=<i>to see</i>. wahri; chaan;† keg-ik=<i>heavens</i>. punchau*=<i>sun</i>; <i>day</i> (Quichua). haan=<i>fire</i>. naika*=<i>fire</i>. zak†=<i>white</i>. son; tschol=<i>star</i>. quilla*=<i>moon</i>. toni;† inti=<i>sun</i>. (n=k=t=s)?
tshi. tsah=<i>fire</i>; <i>sun</i>. susi. kal? siel. xat. katj. egē. haya. kiun; kuja; tzel=<i>light</i>. kün. shun. siunk; suina (Lap.). si. kaiza. konash. shunda. ud. saan=<i>fire</i>. tyel. (sal=<i>shine</i>). tzi=<i>star</i>; <i>sun</i>. kase=<i>star</i>. schialla. zat. kar. kon. poiwa; paw (Fin.). kis=<i>fire</i>. sarni=<i>gold</i>. kosé=<i>iron</i>. koz=<i>star</i>. na=<i>light</i>; <i>sky</i>; <i>eye</i>. mondy. nai. nap. âi; hara=<i>moon</i>. (See Moon.)	kün. ud. chun. ed-ür=<i>day</i>. hun=<i>sun</i>; <i>moon</i>. hira=<i>yellow</i>. tel. tolo=<i>fire</i>. delesa. — (kun, in Accad.=<i>shine</i>.) (h=k=s) (d=t=s)	coné. khon. kion. kon. kin.†* taika.* tsa. tah. tzue. za. tat. coun; eun; khon=<i>fire</i>. haan=<i>fire</i>. kesis=<i>sun</i>; <i>moon</i>. kese. kishku. tze; ish=<i>star</i>. suâ. sakh. eachi.* haic.* hi. sunh. kayshoh. teshum=<i>sky</i>. toni.† inti.* suus.* schwin.* hashe. manoak. sah. hari.* nash. suma.* sohn. hashe. naai. nait. nah=<i>sky</i>. nait. naika*=<i>fire</i>. nee=<i>moon</i>. ā'ta. nat'usi. sin=<i>to see</i>. nina=<i>fire</i>. tschol=<i>star</i>. te=<i>fire</i>. seb=<i>snake</i>.

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. (Principal and Cognate Terms.)
shunde. kosc. tschen= <i>sun</i> . heium. kion. kiele= <i>sun</i> ; <i>moon</i> . shah= <i>flame</i> . sisi; azo; chisi = <i>smoke</i> . tari= <i>sun</i> .	sin. zal= <i>sun</i> . izi; bil= <i>fire</i> . kili. sih; igi= <i>eye</i> . ellu= <i>bright</i> . ili= <i>high</i> . sikun= <i>shine</i> . sagh= <i>fire</i> . ku= <i>bright</i> . giš-bar= <i>fire</i> . tishku= <i>Ishtar</i> .	sui. sel. sba. shu= <i>light</i> . set= <i>to lighten</i> . hathar= <i>fire</i> . teka= <i>fire</i> . sua χ = <i>fire</i> .	Etruscan.—Oct? “Br.” tiz= <i>lord</i> . ,, turan= <i>venus</i> . ,, usil; ausel= <i>sun</i> . Amharic.—tscherka = <i>fire</i> . ,, asat. tsai= <i>sun</i> . Berber, etc.—tisiri= <i>moon</i> . Basque.—izar. ekli= <i>fire</i> . ,, ziliar= <i>silver</i> . itri. atar. Hebrew.—tzohar. kōkōb. Ugro-Altaic.—essys; sija= <i>silver</i> . Polynesian.—betu. gille= <i>moon</i> . Celtic.—syr. Sanskrit.—tārā. kil= <i>white</i> . ,, rikshāh — <i>Arcturus</i> or Great Bear. Latin.—stella. urēre= <i>to burn</i> . Greek.—ἀστὴρ. Burmese.—kyeh. Assyrian.—kaspu= <i>silver</i> . Sanskrit.—kastīra= <i>tin</i> .	STAR. fire. sun. moon? light. shine.
karo. kiele. moeri. mone. manga; bal= <i>eye</i> . kiana. gonde. queli. telec= <i>fire</i> ; <i>sun</i> . massu= <i>fire</i> . assara. aouch. heium= <i>star</i> . mosa.	ai. idu= <i>mouth</i> ? aa = <i>moon-god</i> - dess. sin. u= <i>sun</i> . kan= <i>shine</i> . ellu= <i>bright</i> . ne= <i>eye</i> . zal= <i>sun</i> . gun= <i>bright</i> . kili= <i>star</i> . aku= <i>moon-god</i> ? ku= <i>sun</i> . utu. itu. nannah = <i>moon</i> - god. ili= <i>high</i> . bil= <i>fire</i> .	aāh. abet= <i>mouth</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . haru= <i>day</i> ; time. utā= <i>eye</i> . sel= <i>star</i> . ra= <i>sun</i> . sui= <i>star</i> .	Etruscan.—eku. tirs. tu? ,, avil= <i>year</i> . a χ u= <i>mother</i> . Sanskrit.—māsu. anala= <i>fire</i> . ,, mihira; hvare= <i>sun</i> . ,, kil= <i>white</i> . chandra. Chinese.—yueh. ,, li’ua; hi= <i>fire</i> . Berber—tisiri. ,, zillar= <i>silver</i> . Latin.—idus= <i>middle of month</i> . ,, luna. mensis= <i>month</i> . Greek.—ἡλιος= <i>sun</i> . ,, σελήνη, μῆν= <i>month</i> . Australian.—gille. Celtic.—gealach. rémios. anl= <i>fire</i> . ,, luan. mí. lloer. sol= <i>sun</i> . Dravidian.—milá. matki. Hebrew.—kese= <i>moon</i> . ,, el= <i>God</i> . halal= <i>shine</i> . Slavonic.—hayle= <i>sun</i> . messez. Assyrian.—ellu= <i>bright</i> . Arabic.—Allah= <i>God</i> . Latin.—stella= <i>star</i> . ,, urēre= <i>burn</i> .	MOON. month. sun. eye? fire. shine. mother? light.
N.B.—For the root <i>sar</i> , <i>ser</i> , <i>sir</i> , <i>sil</i> , signifying to shine, bright, light, in most branches of the Altaic family, see Schott's <i>Ueber der Altaische Sprachengeschlecht</i> , vol. i. p. 109, et seq. It may also signify to shoot; dart; rush.				

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
sari. si. kase. kos. koz. tzillag. tsah=<i>fire</i>. kenza (Fin.). kis=<i>fire</i>. yaldus. kisili. sou. zulus. kyonash. tysil. theltos. séttes. shudar. kies. saan=<i>fire</i>. tsi=<i>sun</i>. teshtys. täshite (Lap.) kaiza=<i>sun</i>. iri. kaka. techte. tögyt. siel=<i>sun</i>. esh=<i>god of day</i>. tägti (Fin.). silu=<i>eye</i> (Fin.). sära=<i>yellow</i>. kynsegei. iki. ilio. toles=<i>moon</i>. tuli (Fin.)=<i>fire</i>. kwel=<i>sun</i>.	singsu. usika. oshikta. hara. nara=<i>sun</i>. aisin=<i>gold</i>. zāra. shira=<i>yellow</i>. shun=<i>sun</i>. delessa=<i>sun</i>.	zan. siri.† egussa.* deeshu. kesis. kōsu. sillo.† schillu=<i>eye</i>. ish. tetsch=<i>fire</i>. tchictas. zun. son. casiri=<i>moon</i>. ish.† silla.* tze.† kesis=<i>sun, moon, star</i>. eari. taika.* tysel.* stan. yun. zoo=<i>moon</i>. zarin*=<i>planet Venus</i>. schlum. chichi=<i>fire</i>. tagg=<i>day</i>. eekah. eoné. illa.* tahs=<i>sun</i>. kákātosi. quilla*=<i>moon</i>. kōsen. killa*=<i>moon</i>. tsul=<i>moon</i>. tschol.
tyles. toles. tilsye. tyini. tschel=<i>sun</i>. tael. tilis. tel. kotel. kû; kuu (Fin.). kün=<i>sun</i>. sui. chep. kuli. ahi. kandoma (Fin.). ui. ay. âi. kaya=<i>sun</i>. ilio. kyü. hold. khep. kaka=<i>star</i>. ike. siel=<i>sun</i>. sil=<i>day</i>. irri. ule=<i>fire</i>. silu=<i>eye</i>. haya=<i>sun</i>. ala=<i>great</i>. tuli (Fin.)=<i>fire</i>. kwel=<i>sun</i>. ira. ere. shui. hara. kase=<i>star</i>. tui. tzui. mah. mana (Lap.). nai=<i>sun</i>. mondy=<i>sun</i>. mene. meuy; manen=<i>sky</i>. kudai. kölita. zili=<i>fire</i>. sal; kal (root?). (k=t=s)?	zara. saran. nara. hara=<i>star; moon</i>. muran. gall=<i>fire</i>. ud. sarah=<i>mouth</i>. tolo=<i>fire</i>. nyndē=<i>eye</i>. ghel, gal=<i>hot</i>. delessa=<i>sun</i>. nendie=<i>eye</i>.	tulu. quela.* killa.* quilla.* sillo*=<i>star</i>. yace?* eekah=<i>star</i>. kakka. pagsi.* sah. uli. chie.† aguei. ailhai. spēlos. nōsi. haan=<i>fire</i>. kayshoh. illa*=<i>star</i>. tshane. siri†=<i>star</i>. kolma. kapui. soo. kewari.* tsul. bari. māsa.* nūma. ari. haie; hi=<i>sun</i>. hari=<i>sun</i>. nga=<i>star</i>. hello=<i>fire</i>. illu=<i>fire</i>. mna*=<i>fire</i>. quilla*=<i>month</i>. iseri=<i>fire</i>. casiri. sakas=<i>hot</i>. kon; tzi; sah=<i>sun</i>. auhe.

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. (Principal and Cognate Terms.)
kase= <i>sun</i> . kose= <i>star</i> ; <i>light</i> . kese= <i>day</i> . sic. su. itso. aka. tah. tia. kara= <i>moon</i> . oko. mosa. shah= <i>flame</i> . kaka. kasu. kiele= <i>sun</i> . tari; tone= <i>sun</i> . Arabic= <i>nār</i> .	sagh. gug. giš-bar. gi. gir. gar. izi. gush = <i>bright</i> . su; mu = <i>to</i> <i>burn</i> . zal-zal = <i>to</i> <i>burn</i> . zal= <i>sun</i> . bil. su= <i>burn</i> . kili; si= <i>star</i> . sakar= <i>bright</i> . tishku = <i>Ishtar</i> . ku= <i>sun</i> . ellu= <i>bright</i> .	teka. shet. χet. hashar. shu= <i>light</i> . set= <i>to lighten</i> . rek. set= <i>to dart</i> ; <i>shoot</i> . utet= <i>to burn</i> . rā= <i>sun</i> . sel= <i>star</i> . suax.	Etruscan.— <i>Θesan</i> = <i>fire</i> ; <i>goddess</i> . „ set= <i>Θes</i> . “Br.” „ vel= <i>lightning</i> . „ tiz= <i>lord</i> ? Celtic.—tes. teine. Sanskrit.—ghar; dah= <i>to burn</i> . „ sūrya= <i>sun</i> . agnis. Latin.—calor. urco. Greek.—πῦρ. τό. φλόξ= <i>to blaze</i> . Lithuanian.—swiestiks= <i>god of fire</i> . Hebrew.—ēsh. Chinese.—pao. shō. ho. „ zuk= <i>bright</i> . bak. kau. Basque, etc.—gar. iz. su. „ ckki. zikki. izar= <i>star</i> . Berber, etc.—tachart. tahist. ehaal. Amharic.—esatch. issat. „ sat. tsai= <i>sun</i> .	FIRE. sun. star. moon. blaze. burn. hot. heat. god? light. bright. lightning. flame. smoke? summer. scorch. spark. bake.
mongo; lo= <i>river</i> . ma. sua. afi. ako. na. ni. nyanja= <i>lake</i> . kilanka= <i>lake</i> . ame. mētsi. dsi. maza. ety-u= <i>sea</i> . mema. menya. nya. di. wahan. meya. ima. lu. uke. menzi. tta. ru-wa. ngun. Arabic.—mah. me. „ bahr. wadi.	a. ab. ab-zu= <i>sea</i> . aga. ugu. uni. i. me. nu. sheg= <i>rain</i> . sur; sim = <i>rain</i> . kas; kisi = <i>urine</i> . hid= <i>river</i> .?	mu. mā. mer. mas. uti. uka. at= <i>dew</i> . uat-ur = <i>sea</i> = <i>the great-</i> <i>green</i> . seχt= <i>flood</i> . χenna= <i>lake</i> . she= <i>lake</i> . seth= <i>well</i> . bār= <i>well</i> . āa. ssh. pex. heq= <i>drink</i> .	Etruscan.—ara. epa. “Br.” Assyrian.—mū. Berber.—aman. Basque.—ur. nharka. Slavonic.—voda. Chinese.—shui. hih. „ hai= <i>sea</i> . ka= <i>river</i> . „ yi= <i>wet</i> . Japanese.—umi= <i>sea</i> . Nepaul.—kawa. koma. „ asic; yowa= <i>river</i> . Sanskrit.—udaka. vāri. „ pā= <i>to drink</i> . „ nira. mira= <i>sea</i> . Greek.—ῥῆψ. θάλασσα= <i>sea</i> . „ ποτομός= <i>river</i> . „ λίμνη= <i>lake</i> . „ ποτόν= <i>drink</i> . Latin.—bibō= <i>drink</i> . aqua. „ mare= <i>sea</i> . French.—eau. Celtic.—uirge. esk. man. mor. „ súgh. ach. dwr, etc.	WATER. sea. river. wet. humid. dew. rain. flood. to flow. well. lake. canal. marsh. to soak? wet. drink? wash.
(See elsewhere.)				

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
tuck. tüz. tut. tat. ut. tū. tel. tuli (Fin.). tul. tus. tehti=<i>star</i>. gus; taga=<i>summer</i>, siu. tha. hat. ule. at. ot. küj. ātesch. zili. zil. siu. kayá=<i>sun</i>. silaka; saly=<i>lightning</i>. sou=<i>star</i>. keite=<i>to bake</i> (Fin.). kurt=<i>warm</i>. kaken=<i>star</i>. tol; tollo (Lap.). kase=<i>star</i>. sutes=<i>roasted</i>. euster=<i>hearth-fire</i>. esh=<i>god of day</i>. nai=<i>sun</i>. ruu. rei. zudehaak=<i>hot</i>. rikki=<i>heat</i> (Fin.). sev-mek; kam=<i>to love</i>. ehimcheck=<i>lightning</i>. bok. khott. uot.	tuo. togo. muiga. ghar. nazu. gal. ghel. tolo. tua. chalun. silm=<i>lightning</i>. ud=<i>sun</i>. kacar=<i>to bake</i>.	knok. koh. tah. kera. k'an. khun. kesis. koso. hot? u.* kan; kished=<i>heat</i>. kak.† cha.† tupak.* tuus.* naika. tēik. toni†=<i>sun</i>. tschuco.† tasha.* te. aika.† agnei=<i>moon</i>. hēk'ala. istū. sillo.*=<i>star</i>. hello. tona†=<i>to burn</i>. tleti.† tata.† suns.*=<i>sun</i>. su. quela.*=<i>moon</i>. nina.* nec.* nia.* coze=<i>god</i>. ish†=<i>chief</i>. ussi. use. pir.*=<i>solar heat</i>. zu=<i>shining</i>. tulu†=<i>moon</i>. shokoda. nagi=<i>day</i>. sakas=<i>hot</i>. tetsh. kōas=<i>hot</i>.		
to. tu. tom. su. sūk=<i>flowing</i>. ar. ai. arke. wa. mari. zoo. sug. sor=<i>rain</i>. ool. essö=<i>rain</i>. tätse (Fin.). as=<i>river</i>. [kynu; wiro=<i>river</i>; veden (Fin.).] dok. ul. kul. ky. bu. mu. mo. met. mut. meri; mora=<i>sea</i>. shes. sat. tsum. bibe. bi. pi. vida. vod. viz. as=<i>river</i>. wu; wesi (Fin.). wut. pisem. nir. ja. gol. bāhr'?=<i>sea</i>. uhl. jo; uhor; ulu=<i>river</i>. uhor=<i>rain</i>. jog; jeno=<i>river</i> (Fin.). appé=<i>sea</i>. ja; jeg=<i>ice</i>. ur; tygysch=<i>sea</i>. kusi=<i>to make water</i>. [meri; mar; saro=<i>sea</i>. Fin.] nurr=<i>sea</i>. tschaga=<i>river</i>. shesh; shat = <i>river</i>. wigma = <i>rain</i> (Fin.).	muka. utia. nai. mu. ushu. ousoun. tsu. u. sui. gol=<i>river</i>. minah. dalai=<i>sea</i>. lamu=<i>sea</i>. boro; kare=<i>rain</i>.	to.* tomi.* tza. yaku.* a.† aah.* uru.* ahti.† aka. aha. du.* hu.* ma. dzu. atl.† ko.* ye.† aza. ki. kō. aks. ko.* wap. kēca. ogké. aba. wah. mem. momi. nee. uni.* mayu=<i>river</i>. waca. bab. allauk; imak=<i>sea</i> (Esq.). bat. sa.* sie.* sii. tu. tsash. po. kik. uhu.* piok.* peez.* pā. tsha. ecia.† hy. vaat=<i>sea</i>. puyu; tia=<i>rain</i>. jah=<i>ice</i>. kahak. cahak = <i>boat</i>; water. kaiak = <i>boat</i>. (Esq.). uitku*=<i>canal</i>.		

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. (Principal and Cognate Terms.)
hou. hou.	uku= <i>king</i> .	asar ?= <i>good</i> .	Etruscan.—Oum. an. usil= <i>sun</i> .	God.
kaka.	anu= <i>sky-god</i> .	hashar= <i>fire</i> .	„ tiz= <i>lord</i> . tar= <i>chief</i> .	fire.
sibu. zoo.	lu-gal= <i>king</i> ; great man.	nuter= <i>strong</i> .	„ aizar= <i>god</i> . tina= <i>sky-god</i> .	high.
heium= <i>sun</i> .	uü= <i>sun</i> .	ahu; hua= <i>god</i> .	„ kaua= <i>idol</i> . tarθ= <i>king</i> .	great.
kanu.	aku= <i>moon-god</i> .	ur; aχ= <i>great</i> .	„ turan= <i>son of heaven</i> .	spirit.
kuru.	kun= <i>bright</i> .	āχa= <i>high</i> .	Latin.—Cæsar. deus. dux.	chief; ruler.
tamara.	giš-bar= <i>fire</i> .	ashna= <i>great</i> .	„ numen ? rex= <i>king</i> .	king; lord.
nom.	su; ku= <i>sun</i> .	asten. χati.	Greek.—Θεός. μέγας= <i>great</i> .	sun.
oba.	izi= <i>fire</i> .	rā; tum ?= <i>sun</i> .	Basque.—zinkoa. aeu= <i>strong</i> .	fire ?
kun= <i>chief</i> .	gun= <i>to shine</i> .	ateu= <i>sun</i> .	Hittite.—tur= <i>hill</i> ? tarku= <i>chief</i> .	strong.
kura= <i>great</i> .	utu= <i>sun</i> .	seti ?	„ shash-khir= <i>“regent of the</i>	divine one.
zuzu; eyo= <i>good</i> .	aka= <i>great</i> .	χa; teka= <i>shining</i> .	Hebrew.—ēsh= <i>fire</i> . [hills.]	snake ?
sa; ze= <i>snake</i> .	kur= <i>strong</i> .	Osir(is).	„ ob= <i>magic</i> . Javh ?	sky ?
	ausar ?	shu= <i>bright</i> .	Chinese—t'ien= <i>high</i> ; sky.	strong.
	hu= <i>glorious</i> .	t'a; uta= <i>sky</i> .	„ kung; kon= <i>king</i> . zé= <i>snake</i> .	snake ?
	tsirra= <i>snake</i> ?	t'a; hu= <i>man</i> .	„ kan= <i>bright</i> . tsai= <i>to rule</i> .	snake ?
		teka= <i>fire</i> .	„ kok= <i>great</i> . su= <i>king</i> . chu.	snake ?
		χu= <i>good</i> .	Slavonic.—tzar. bog= <i>good</i> .	snake ?
		muχ= <i>god</i> .	Phrygian.—saba. Japanese.—kami.	snake ?
		Meués= <i>1st king</i> .	Assyrian.—sar; sarru= <i>king</i> .	snake ?
		sep= <i>snake</i> .	„ siru= <i>snake</i> .	snake ?
			Celtic.—an= <i>noble</i> . Persian.—shah.	snake ?
			„ huan= <i>sun</i> . tes= <i>fire</i> . eun.	snake ?
			Ind.—raj= <i>prince</i> . Arabic.—shaikh.	snake ?
			Sanskrit.—pati= <i>lord</i> . rājā= <i>prince</i> .	snake ?
			„ su; arja= <i>good</i> .	snake ?
			„ ucca= <i>great</i> . çira= <i>snake</i> .	snake ?
			Amharic.—zer. tsai= <i>sun</i> .	snake ?
sukari; uka= <i>knife</i> .	kha. gha.	beseq. sek.	Berber.—seggem. takuta= <i>sword</i> .	To CUT.
dah; tak; kot;	tar. kud.	akes } = <i>axe</i> .	Dravidian.—katti= <i>knife</i> .	knife. stone.
taku= <i>stone</i> .	shag.	bksu }	Thibet.—saki. Burmese.—kah.	axe. arrow.
achu; tari; tot= <i>stone</i> .	taq= <i>stone</i> .	tektu; tu= <i>stone</i> .	Latin.—seco. saxum= <i>stone</i> .	hiscet. dagger.
qhau. gho. ké. ket.		ska= <i>plough</i> .	Hindi.—kātūā.	dig. hack.
ōkūta= <i>stone</i> .			Sanskrit.—eukh= <i>break</i> . tear.	bite.
ckek= <i>arrow</i> .			„ ak= <i>cut</i> . pierce.	
			Celtic.—dach= <i>stone</i> . gutach. taki.	
			Greek.—κοπή. πῶχος= <i>weapon</i> .	
	kir. sar= <i>write</i> .	ska= <i>to write</i> .	Japanese.—na= <i>name</i> .	To SPEAK.
	nam. ma.	na= <i>to write</i> .	Sanskrit.—na= <i>voice</i> .	write. name.
			Turanian root.—sar= <i>to scratch</i> ?	
			Latin.—nomen. Tamil.—nāmen.	
da. pa= <i>hand</i> .	ba. gar.	mā. ket.	Chinese.—pa. da. kih.	To GIVE.
		teh= <i>hand</i> .	Sanskrit.—dadādi. kara= <i>hand</i> .	hand.
ta. da. ka. mn.	giu. go ?	pet= <i>foot</i> .	Chinese.—pao. ki. k'u. tik.	To GO.
	va. du. gā.	ska= <i>walk</i> .	Sanskrit.—car. nū. pad. ga.	foot.
			Tamil.—tā. kodu.	
keba= <i>hand</i> .	lad. lag. tab ?	khep= <i>hand</i> .	Latin.—capere.	To TAKE.
ta= <i>take</i> .	dib. jub= <i>hand</i> .	shap= <i>to take</i> .	Celtic.—gabhl.	keep. hand.
			Greek.—καπῆ. χεῖρ= <i>hand</i> .	grab.
ku= <i>mouth</i> .	ku= <i>mouth</i> ;	ro= <i>mouth</i> .	Chinese.—ch'ih. hoh. sok.	To DRINK.
so= <i>drink</i> .	to eat.	sau= <i>drink</i> .	Berber.—sou. Caucasian.—sua.	water. sup.
		aku= <i>cup</i> .		mouth.
kawe= <i>war</i> .	kur= <i>enemy</i> .	χeru= <i>enemy</i> .	French.—guerre.	WAR.
ku= <i>die</i> .	gha= <i>to destroy</i> .	χa= <i>corpse</i> .	Greek.—καρ= <i>soldier</i> .	blood. kill.
		χr= <i>weapon</i> .	(See elsewhere.)	soldier.

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
Tari. ter=<i>high</i> (Lap.). Torum. djar=<i>lord</i>. kun=<i>moon-goddess</i> (Lap.). [jumala; Tara (Fin.). pācha=<i>ruler</i>. mana=<i>sky-god</i> (Fin.). jahu. manu=<i>god of fate</i>. (Fin.). jen. in. pācā; dying; ut; uke=<i>great</i>. padeshah=<i>czar</i>. patshai. asa. jo. esch=<i>god of day</i>. beg. hörwä (Fin.); ut=<i>good</i>. ala. tschūsar=<i>czar</i>. isten? ghiz=<i>greatest</i>. sumans? Juma-la=<i>thunder-place</i>. kaiza; khun; nai=<i>sun</i>. in-mer. na. a. nom. mumi. nop. aghag. khon; tsah=<i>sun</i>; <i>fire</i>. aghā=<i>lord</i>. ko=<i>high</i>. ur. jo; hi=<i>good</i>. kywa=<i>good</i> (Fin.).	man=<i>king</i>. namun. burchan. cheu=<i>great</i>. cjin. esan. tajri. aman. tangri=<i>sky</i>. kh'aan; khan=<i>prince</i>; king. kha-kan=<i>great king</i>. hane; han=<i>idol</i>. tue=<i>fire</i>. ud=<i>sun</i>. hurura; tan=<i>day</i>; light. [Chinese.—kan= bright.]	cha. ā'ta. teotl.† da=<i>great</i>. sibu.† capac*=<i>king</i>. tavai=<i>great</i>. bah-a-wuh=<i>great spirit</i>. tuh-a-pec. manitou; monido=<i>great spirit</i>. ogimali=<i>chief</i>. ogha†=<i>good</i>. huot. tepacho=<i>ruler</i>. ish†=<i>chief</i>; <i>fire</i>. karan*=<i>prince</i>. hené=<i>sun</i>. haylli.* tu. hucy=<i>great</i>. tsa=<i>sun</i>; <i>power</i>. hun. toni.† hunab-ku.* yu=<i>sky</i>. ū=<i>fire</i>. kon;* heucé=<i>sun</i>. khun=<i>fire</i>. kuan*=<i>great</i>. temain. pacha-kamak.* caçique?=<i>chief</i>. niou. nam*=<i>sky</i>. ano. ai=<i>good</i>. shamaun=<i>medicine man</i>. nam*=<i>eye</i>. tani†=<i>day</i>. chāan*=<i>sky</i>; <i>heavens</i>. coze. tnus; tah=<i>fire</i>. osāista; seb=<i>snake</i>. zibo.† haccha;* pacha*=<i>great</i>.		
kesmek. madad. ko; ta=<i>stone</i>. tuka=<i>axe</i>. beechak=<i>knife</i>. kar; kopt; socha=<i>to plough</i>. eke. oek=<i>arrow</i>. kyet=<i>bow</i>.	otol. saki. etka=<i>I cut</i>. kagahl=<i>I cut</i>.	cuta.† kaka.* kut. kuh. tiqa; kak; te; okot'oki=<i>stone</i>. kaht=<i>arrow</i>. tzeika=<i>bow</i>. qhai†=<i>knife</i>. kat.† kat.† kor.*		
nim=<i>name</i>. (sar=<i>to scratch</i>). sanon. san (Fin.). kir-un. siirni=<i>words</i>. hir=<i>ery</i>.	on=<i>call</i>.	sana=<i>name</i>. ni. nini.* verit=<i>speech</i>.		
vermkk. ajak. ta-et. ket=<i>hand</i> (Fin.). wai. tuka. maen.	ja. da. ka.	da. ku.* kia. kot.*		
kat (Fin.). kar. kã. tük.	irrene=<i>I go</i>. ka=<i>I dance</i>.	kã. ko. pa. ma. kar* (root). kat. tappôt.		
kap (Fin.). kotem. wyen. jacat. wejcm. zebt. kahul-et?	gaimi.	chipani.* ha. ka.† chab. kapuni.* kat=<i>to follow</i>.		
sunat. ko=<i>mouth</i>. asokh. su=<i>water</i>. suk=<i>flowing</i>.	oo. osson.	too-o. chia.† so=<i>mouth</i>.		
kurmo. gérra=<i>soldier</i>. war=<i>blood</i>. taro (Lâp.).=<i>soldier</i>.	cooha.	gawi. kari.†		

AFRICAN.	ACCADIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH. (Principal and Cognate Terms.)
pu= <i>yes</i> . ngi= <i>I</i> .	du. ngaë= <i>I am</i> . mcn. ku= <i>to put</i> . gin.	pu. un. anuk= <i>No. 1</i> . anχ= <i>life</i> . ua= <i>No. 1</i> .	Hindi.—hônā. Malay. ku= <i>I</i> . ana. Chinese.—ngo= <i>I</i> . yu. Hebrew.—anoki= <i>I</i> . Polynesian.—van= <i>I</i> . ana= <i>have</i> . Sanskrit.—bhū. an= <i>breath</i> . " asmi= <i>I am</i> . anika= <i>face</i> . Latin.—unus= <i>one</i> . ego= <i>I</i> . Greek.— <i>ἐγώ</i> ; <i>μία</i> ; <i>ἐγώ</i> = <i>No. 1</i> . <i>εἶμι</i> . Dravidian.—ondu= <i>No. 1</i> . Celtic.—aon= <i>No. 1</i> . biann. Japanese.—chin= <i>I</i> .	To BE. it is. have? I am. exist. mc. I. No. 1?
me. mi. na. ngi. monhee= <i>man</i> .	ngai. a ma. mah. ni. men. gin. id= <i>No. 1</i> . minni= <i>we</i> .	anuk. un= <i>to be</i> . ua= <i>No. 1</i> .	Etruscan.—ma. mi. " max= <i>No. 1</i> =(? <i>finger</i> .) Dravidian.—ennai. nan. Sanskrit.—mc. aham. Berber, etc.—ma. nek. Arabic.—anā. Indo-Chinese.—mo= <i>hand</i> ; <i>No. 1</i> . Corean.—hanna= <i>No. 1</i> . Chinese.—ngo. i= <i>No. 1</i> .	<i>Pronouns, etc.</i> I. ME. No. 1. man. finger. hand? to be? mine.
ku. ngo. [Arabic.—ant.]	ku. za. tu. zu. tum. ni= <i>I</i> .	tu. nkt. sen= <i>No. 2</i> .	Burmese.—min. Hebrew.—kā. Malay.—du= <i>No. 2</i> . Chinese.—uhr= <i>No. 2</i> . t'a. Japanese.—tup. tupi. Basque.—zú. Latin.—tu. Sanskrit.—doc= <i>No. 2</i> . Greek.— <i>σὺ</i> . Berber.—ka.	ΤΟΥ. you. thee. thine. No. 2. four.
ka. uc. u. ki= <i>it</i> . ngu.	bi. ba. nü. ni. ene.	sui. nen= <i>they</i> .	Basque.—na. o'. Hebrew.—hū. Bengali.—o. Hindi.—woh. Polynesian.—oia. na. kina. Japanese.—are. ano. Sanskrit.—ta. ha.	HE. she. it. him. No. 3?
hen. ene. tere.	en. nin. ut. can. ni. na. bi.	nima. uti. nai? ter. te.	Fiji.—era. di. vai. Etruscan.—ecn. Japanese.—are. to. kano. Latin.—quis. hic. quando? Greek.— <i>ἐκείνος</i> . ὅς. Thibetan.—gan'. de. Chinese.—ti. di. che. te. " pi. ho. ga. to.	ΤΗΣ. ΤΙΝΑΤ. who? which. when? then, etc.
	an. bi. li. ta. ci. enna. ki.	her. bah. hà. an. χer.	Thibetan.—kar. Hindi.—kē= <i>of</i> . Dravidian.—tu. adu. Latin.—ad. in. Chinese.—su. si. chi. Polynesian.—ka. li. Greek.— <i>οἱ</i> . <i>ἐν</i> . <i>καὶ</i> . <i>ἀπὸ</i> . <i>ἐν</i> .	<i>Adverbs, etc.</i> for. at. in. to. from. by. of. here. where? when?

UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
uan; un= <i>it is</i> . du= <i>yes!</i> olmäck. van. on. en; ben; mina= <i>I</i> . ang= <i>nose (breath)</i> . ol-en (Fin.). ylem.	bulu. bu. baina. negé= <i>No. 1. mone.</i>	du.* iau; cani= <i>I am</i> . as.* liabi. onca*= <i>to be; I am</i> . noka;* ano= <i>I</i> .		
ma. im. mia; mina (Fin.). am. men. ben. mon (Lap.). en. mio; min;= <i>we</i> . en= <i>people</i> . han (Fin.). akt; yks= <i>No. 1.</i>	a. bi. si. nad. bida= <i>we</i> .	ni.† nech†= <i>me. ai. me</i> . nan. ah-an. nen. di.† nee. yen. nak. mena; enene= <i>man</i> .		
sie. sen. te. ney. tan. ten. an. ty. ta. myn. staka. kaks; ket= <i>No. 2.</i> sina (Fin.).	ta. shi. tsehi. tsi. na. mi. i. bi. bai. t'a.	zu. ki. ta. wah. gui. ti.† nap. kam.* ni. ne. nau. kir. yin. dāa. shen. negé. nūc. sō'ua.		
o. ol. kim. bi. he. he; han (Fin.). sa. sē. ang. tin= <i>she</i> .	t'ere. t'a. ekoni= <i>him</i> . ere= <i>man</i> .	kin. hin. hau. hi. na. hu. hē (kam= <i>thou</i>). yut. pehre; y†= <i>his</i> . ta= <i>No. 1.</i>		
kan. ken. kun. kih. kanda. ni. dan. na. nama. az. ez. tama. tuo (Fin.). kacha. kim. kachu.	heu? eni. eri. tére. heji?	huen. na. at. una. tu. kai. ou. ea. gya. niti. 'omāk. amu. nan. mana. quen. hu.* quin. küshi. kwa. ti.		
kih. dā. le. dan. den. ūs. sā (Lap.); ka; te= <i>in</i> .	de. dor. la. ase. atsehi. ende= <i>here</i> . chi. cha?	ti. teh. hinnah. tin. zo. chi.† caye. gar.*		

SOME ANALOGIES BETWEEN ASIATIC, TURANIAN, AND ANCIENT EGYPTIAN.

ENGLISH.	EGYPTIAN.	EAST TARTAR, MONGOL, ETC.	UGRO-ALTAIC AND WEST TARTAR ?
<i>Stone.</i> rock. hard. to <i>Cut.</i> <i>Axe</i> , etc.	āar. tu. hāt= <i>hard</i> . teχtu. tekhēs; sekḥ; āku= <i>cut</i> . sa-hu. χaqui. sāt= <i>stone</i> . bksu. sek. set= <i>arrow</i> .	kata= <i>hard</i> . etka. saki. tshuka.	ker. kit. kao. ta. — eke. seh. sahso. tuka. socha= <i>plough-share</i> .
<i>Arrow.</i> —	set. sat= <i>stone</i> . sau= <i>to cut</i> . sati= <i>goddess of the arrow</i> . pet.	sawa. — kyet.	aksjo= <i>axe</i> (Lap.). saite (Lap.). zaa.
<i>Bow.</i> —	—	—	—
<i>Land.</i> house ? field. earth. circle.	mah. ta. kar. kai. tu= <i>rock</i> ; <i>hill</i> . qer= <i>circle</i> . tet= <i>earth</i> .	karr= <i>town</i> . — —	ma. kher. ker. kar. da. —
<i>House.</i> hut. cover. village.	hā. āt. bāat. hu. katr. am= <i>tent</i> . as= <i>room</i> .	karr= <i>town</i> . — —	hat. haz. hu. huomo. kar. —
<i>Boat.</i> —	kaka. kaa ? ba= <i>tree</i> .	—	kayik. aghag= <i>tree</i> .
<i>Tree.</i> high. —	χet. χi. ācha= <i>high</i> . āχuu ?= <i>hua</i> = <i>cane</i> . achem= <i>branch</i> .	cheu= <i>high</i> . iki= <i>high</i> . —	ak. aghag. aḥe. chu. yu. pu. agha= <i>great</i> ; <i>tall</i> .
<i>Mountain.</i> — high. top. — great. peak. — head. god, etc.	tu; qa; kai= <i>high</i> . ācha= <i>high</i> . χe= <i>tree</i> ; <i>high</i> . men. asar= <i>god</i> . tep= <i>head</i> . ma= <i>shoulder</i> . χu= <i>good</i> . hua. god. ur= <i>great</i> . ācha= <i>high</i> .	ike; cheu= <i>high</i> . — kha= <i>great</i> . cheu= <i>great</i> . ura. — iki; yeke= <i>great</i> .	tau. ta. kai. ké. pāea= <i>great</i> . ake= <i>great</i> . kar. hegy. mattas. tzar ? mar. magh= <i>high</i> . tu. tar. — rep. tepe. tep= <i>head</i> . he.
<i>Death.</i> war. to die. kill. corpse. bury.	mad. mai. mātes. χeru= <i>enemy</i> . mut. mer. ték. āha= <i>war</i> . ak= <i>tomb</i> . χa= <i>corpse</i> .	kechor= <i>tomb</i> . — haika= <i>bad</i> (Fin.). ala= <i>to kill</i> .	m'evt. margh. mara. — helak. maua. gérra= <i>soldier</i> .
<i>Night.</i> bad. dark. evil. pain.	kek. χa= <i>evil</i> . ak= <i>tomb</i> . at'a= <i>evil</i> . —	ekel= <i>night</i> . keclor= <i>tomb</i> . yrto= <i>dirty</i> ; <i>bad</i> .	kara= <i>bad</i> . at. fekete= <i>dark</i> . —
<i>To take</i> (hand). <i>To give</i> (hand).	χep. tet. tot= <i>hand</i> . tutu. tu. χet. ma.	ka. —	kotem. ket= <i>hand</i> . tuku. ta-et. heq= <i>hand</i> . min= <i>hand</i> . }
<i>Hand</i> , No. 2. paw. take.	ker. tot. haq. kep. tet= <i>No. 5</i> ? huea= <i>No. 1</i> .	gar. —	kar. ked. kat. heq. ta-et= <i>give</i> .
<i>Head.</i> top. high.	tu. kai= <i>high</i> . tep. —	— —	to. tau= <i>hill</i> ; <i>high</i> ; <i>head</i> . ko= <i>high</i> . tep. tepe= <i>hill</i> .

POSSIBLE ANALOGIES BETWEEN ASIATIC, TURANIAN, AND ANCIENT EGYPTIAN.

ENGLISH.	EGYPTIAN.	EAST TARTAR AND MONGOL.	UGRO-ALTAIC AND WEST TARTAR?
<i>Foot</i> . pad. go. run.	pet. tebt. uart= <i>run</i> . kep= <i>step</i> . ken-ken= <i>dance</i> .	betka. kochar. ka= <i>to dance</i> .	kok. pud. but.
<i>Tooth</i> , etc. —	tes. henti. kamat= <i>horn</i> .	gasun= <i>bone</i> . —	ten. tes. tesh. tang. —
<i>Blood</i> (red).	senf. teshar= <i>red</i> .	sengi; tusu	ssiv. sem. (Latin: sanguis).
<i>Hair</i> , etc. —	s'nu. su. hinsti sti; sah= <i>head-gear</i> .	usu. —	saz. sash. tosch.
<i>Mouth</i> , etc. — hole; round.	qer= <i>circle</i> . kar= <i>inside</i> ? aman= <i>to swallow</i> . dapu; chapu= <i>navel</i> ; eat?	kha. — ama.	kha. — ku. kapu= <i>door</i> .
<i>Eye</i> . see. sun. light. sky. shine.	nu. mer. xa= <i>shine</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . ra; sa?= <i>sun</i> . nennu= <i>to see</i> . hru= <i>day</i> .	nyndie= <i>eye</i> . esha. shun= <i>sun</i> . tan= <i>light</i> . kahna= <i>I see</i> . yese.	sei. sehi. seilu. nan= <i>sky</i> . shu= <i>shine</i> . na= <i>sky</i> .
<i>Light</i> , etc. sun. moon. star. sky. eye. heavens. shoot? dart? aurora. fire, etc. — — — — — —	haru; hah= <i>day</i> . her= <i>to see</i> . men. tu; kal= <i>sky</i> . aten= <i>sun</i> . sel= <i>star</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . sin. san= <i>shine</i> . ra= <i>sun</i> . ahi= <i>moon</i> . xa= <i>shine</i> . tua= <i>morning</i> . nu= <i>eye</i> . nennu= <i>to see</i> . set= <i>to lighten</i> . sun; sshr= <i>arrow (shoot)</i> . xet; teka; shet= <i>fire</i> . rek; suax; uut= <i>fire</i> . — — — — —	harāra= <i>to see</i> . harārāt= <i>heat</i> . hara= <i>star</i> . nara= <i>sun</i> . esha; yese= <i>eye</i> . silin= <i>lightning</i> . shun= <i>sun</i> . isal; nendie= <i>eye</i> . nān; num= <i>sky</i> . nangra; tangra= <i>sky</i> . — — — — —	hurūra= <i>day (aurora?)</i> . (ahah, Sanskrit). tan; tu= <i>day</i> . tangri= <i>sky</i> . nai; siel= <i>sun</i> . es= <i>heavens</i> . esh= <i>god of day</i> . na; asal= <i>sky</i> ; bright (azure). sol; sil= <i>to shine</i> . seilu= <i>eye</i> . saly= <i>lightning</i> . chu= <i>dawn</i> . tschi. shu= <i>light</i> . kaka; tisil= <i>star</i> . aāh= <i>moon</i> . kak; teka= <i>fire</i> . numma; nan= <i>sky</i> ; light. num; neue= <i>sky</i> . su; tuck; rak= <i>fire</i> .
<i>Gold</i> .	sani? (san= <i>to shine</i>).	salé= <i>iron</i> .	sarne.
<i>Camel</i> .	kamāar.	kom= <i>goat</i> .	karmes= <i>cow</i> .
<i>Life</i> . car. — — — —	ānkh. — — — —	onka= <i>sheep</i> . — — — —	amga=m; = <i>mouth</i> . jank= <i>navel</i> . ki= <i>life</i> . kanaka= <i>men</i> . ceengi= <i>nose</i> . an= <i>man</i> . anka= <i>mother</i> . tang= <i>tooth</i> ; fung.
<i>Dog</i> . cur.	uher. hor. fu (? f=k).	uher= <i>ox</i> . kou; ky.	ued. koira (Fin.). koy. cher. yo?

ANALOGIES BETWEEN ASIATIC, TURANIAN AND ANCIENT EGYPTIAN.

ENGLISH.	EGYPTIAN.	EAST TARTAR, MONGOL, ETC.	UGRO-ALTAIC AND WEST TARTAR ?
To be.	un. pu.	bu.	un= <i>it is</i> .
to Drink.	sau. ro= <i>mouth</i> . sura.	osson. sui= <i>water</i> .	su= <i>water</i> . ko= <i>mouth</i> . asokh.
—	aku= <i>cup</i> . hek. uka= <i>water</i> .	—	arke= <i>water</i> .
Water.	mu. uat-ur= <i>sea</i> . ssh.	muku. mu.	mu. mo. met.
sea.	bār ; seth= <i>well</i> . mā.	utia. sui.	wut. ur. bâhr= <i>sea</i> ? artu.
—	alu= <i>river</i> . χenna= <i>lake</i> .	—	ul.
wet.	mcr. atur= <i>river</i> .	ushu. utia.	whor. shes. meri= <i>sea</i> .
—	uka. at= <i>dew</i> . she= <i>lake</i> .	sui. dalai= <i>sea</i> .	sat. wat. mari.
Wine, Beer, etc.	χu. sarp. haqt.	—	arpa. rak. ruh.
Brother.	neχ.	acha.	saka= <i>son</i> .
Girl.	hennu.	—	anna= <i>woman</i> .
Son.	sen. sa.	—	su. siun.
Man.	reru. hummu. unti.	ere.	ar. ena. kom ? ennete.
—	menh= <i>young man</i> . nen= <i>they</i> .	man= <i>king</i> .	tar= <i>son</i> (Fin.).
—	t'a ; ka= <i>male</i> .	kö= <i>son</i> .	mama. nin= <i>brother</i> .
Pronouns.	nti. ter.	tere. ene.	ni.
Adverbs.	an. cher. hā.	dan. ka. da.	la. chi.
Thou.	tu.	ta.	te. su. sen.
No. 2. Hand ?	sen= <i>No. 1. they</i> .	sen= <i>No. 1</i> .	—
behind.	bah.	bah (Chinese).	—
I. me.	anuk. an.	ngo (Chinese).	han.

ESTHONIAN AND AMERICAN WORD-COMPARISONS.

ENGLISH.	LAP.	FIN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
Stone, etc.	kedke.	kewi.	ketla.	caa.† kotai.	ki= <i>earth</i> .
House, etc.	goatté. wieso.	kyla.	calli.† uta.	kat.	ghoti.†
Enclosure, field, land.	aker.	ma.	aca.* cancho;	zaca†= <i>garden</i> .	
Boat, tree, canoe.	pu= <i>tree</i> .	pu. kando= <i>tree trunk</i> .	mah= <i>land</i> .	quennua.* k'an= <i>tree</i> .	huo.*
Mountain.	—	magas. meto.	kanu= <i>fish</i> .	machi= <i>great</i> .	
Head; top.	oike.	pää.	onge= <i>top</i> .	iku. pali.	
Great; good.	—	kywa= <i>good</i> .	kuan.		
Axe.	akshjo	—	ca-sa-que.		
Death.	—	kuol. kulm= <i>cold</i> .	thel. du.		
Fish.	—	katta. hal. quele.	challua.* pala.		
Bird (chicken).	—	kukoi= <i>hen</i> .	kukai. kuku.		
Cow. ox.	—	harcha.	aucha.*= <i>tapir</i> .		
Cup. can.	—	kannu.	hantaka.		
Food.	—	mudda. muna. osch.	mti*= <i>boiled maize</i> .	manig= <i>egg</i> .	
			ash-ki-moi= <i>flesh</i> .		
Snow; ice.	—	jäe.	jäh.		
Heart; blood.	—	syda.	sih= <i>blood</i> .		
Foot.	läpa.	—	pata.*		
Hand. paw.	kät. käsi.	—	ka.* pats= <i>hand</i> .	k'osh= <i>foot</i> .	
Eye. see.	—	seilu.	seila= <i>sky; eye</i> .		
Nose.	—	nenä.	cana.*		
Hair.	—	inshed. tukku.	tatsh= <i>head</i> .	chucca.* iska= <i>head</i> .	
Tooth.	—	saw.	zah.*		
Bone.	täkte.	s'äk.	qäk= <i>tooth</i> .		
Mouth.	su= <i>to speak</i> .	shun. shun.	shum. so.		
Man.	mana.	innimene. miesi.	enene. man= <i>father</i> .		
Sun.	suina.	ega.	cekah= <i>star</i> .	ega. aika= <i>fire</i> .	
			suuh. suâ.		
Star.	tashti.	tägti.	egussa. deeshu. tak. tagg= <i>day</i> .		
Moon.	mano.	kuu.	mamoak. mäsä.† kon= <i>sun</i> .		
Fire.	—	räkki= <i>hot</i> .	kak. koh. aika. sakh= <i>sun</i> .		
Sky. day. eye.	—	seilu. taiwash= <i>day</i> .	seila= <i>sky; eye</i> .	tahn= <i>day</i> .	hashe.
		pana= <i>day</i> .			
Water, etc. }	appé= <i>sea</i> .	tätse. veden.	tsha. wap. pä. waai. väat= <i>sea</i> .		
— }	kynu= <i>river</i> .	—			
River. sea. }	wiro= <i>river</i> .	mär= <i>sea</i> .	aba. jäh. tsash. mayh= <i>river</i> .		

COMPARISONS OF BASQUE WITH N. W. TURANIAN AND EGYPTIAN.

ENGLISH.	FIN.	LAP.	UGRO-ALTAIC.	BASQUE.	EGYPTIAN.
Dog (cur).	koira	—	koy	ora	uher.
Stone.	—	—	karo	arria	āar.
Arrow.	—	saite	{ sahs= <i>stone</i> . suka= <i>knife</i> . zaa= <i>bow</i> . sogam= <i>arrow</i> .	{ sageta	{ set. sāt= <i>stone</i> . sahu= <i>stone</i> ?
Axe.	—	aksjo	—	{ asta= <i>stone</i> häizkora	{ bksu.
Cow (ox).	harcha	—	ökor	orch= <i>ox</i>	
Sheep. goat.	kauris= <i>goat</i>	—		achurria= <i>lamb</i>	kaāri= <i>goat</i> .
Deer.	peura	—		beya= <i>cow</i>	
Great; high.	—	—	agge	acu= <i>strong</i>	aχa.
Night. bad.	gi	—	{ kara= <i>bad</i> . bekkeka= <i>black</i> .	{ gau; balcha= <i>night</i> . char= <i>bad</i>	{ kek. krh.
Thunder.	diermes	—	tschari	turmoi	
Fish.	—	—	—	arrai	bari.
Hair.	paz	—	saz. baz= <i>head</i> .	adaz	sah.
Eye (see).	—	—	kus. ketshe= <i>sun</i>	akus= <i>to see</i>	shu= <i>light</i> .
Tooth.	sarwi	suinā= <i>sun</i>	saw	esur= <i>bone</i>	sahu= <i>to cut</i> .
Son. }	—	—	su. sinu	see-is= <i>brother</i>	sa. serau= <i>young</i> .
Brother. }	—	—	sak= <i>son</i>	sucun= <i>brother</i>	sen. seχ= <i>little</i> .
Father.	—	—	aitäi	aita	at.
Woman. mother.	omua	—	ema	ama	mā-t.
Fire. }	—	räkki= <i>heat</i>	{ χat. kiz	{ sikki. ekhi-iz. izeki	{ teka. suax. χet. set= <i>to lighten</i> . rek. teka= <i>fire</i> .
Star. }	tägti	—	{ kiz. tuck. esh. azul= <i>sky</i> . siel= sun. sal= <i>shine</i>	{ iza. ekhi= <i>fire</i>	{
Sun; silver. }	silu= <i>eye</i>	silma= <i>eye</i>	{	zillar	sel= <i>star</i> }
Water. }	tätse	wiro= <i>river</i>	ur= <i>rain</i>	{ uri= <i>rain</i> . ur. uharka	uat-ur= <i>sea</i> .
— }	—	—	ühör= <i>rain</i>	{ itsaso. = <i>crria</i> = river	
God.	—	—	jen	jainco.	uri. uka.

SOME TURANIAN AFFINITIES BETWEEN DRAVIDIAN, AMERICAN,
AND UGRO-ALTAIC.

ENGLISH.	UGRO-ALTAIC.	DRAVIDIAN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
Stone, etc.	khul. ko. sah.	kallu. kal. (kodali= <i>axe</i> .)	kat. silla.* thalli†= <i>earth</i> . sah.		
House	kholla. tura. kalle.	halle. era.	calli.† era.* ha. kah. cal.†		
Village	har. al. mat.	mott. ur= <i>village</i> .			
Land, earth	ma. mat.	pura. tarai (Lat.= <i>terra</i> .)	gar.† mah. milli.† amet.		
Field.	kyra.	mata. malam.	gar.		
Boat, etc.	hajo.	padagu.	kajak. pah-a. peku= <i>tree</i> .		
Tree, etc.	pu. kandu.	pura. pu= <i>flower</i> . kodu.	kira. hu.† muira.*		
Dog.	kaik.	kaduke= <i>jackal</i> .	keikue. kukka. huchete.		
Snake.	manza.	naga.	nan-gar.		
Bow; arrow.	zaa. saiti. sahs= <i>stone</i> .	sar= <i>arrow</i> .	za†= <i>bow</i> . sahpe= <i>arrow</i> .		
Beer, etc.	arak. raki. vodka?	uruk. ehurukka.	acca.*= <i>maize beer</i> .		
Sugar, sweet.	sukker.	sakkare.	sachi= <i>salt</i> . sudak= <i>sweet</i> . sak= <i>white</i> .		
Honey.	sima.	sima. hima.	ma-mak= <i>sugar-cane</i> .		
Son.	ma.	makan. mayo.	ma.* nah. manco.*; matei.*= <i>man</i> .		
Head, etc.	kolkai. baz. oike. psh.	talai. kodi= <i>top</i> .	psho. chola. kukka. oe.		
Tooth, etc.	pu. til.	kuli. päl.	pi. gu.† kallu.*= <i>beak</i> . tullu. tza.		
Hand, paw.	kar. ki.	ka.	ka. pa. ca†= <i>finger</i> . pa= <i>to take</i> .		
Foot, pad, heel	puđ. jalka. kul.	pada. kallu.	pu.* po.* pā= <i>to go</i> . pata.*		
Hair.	eac.	kaco.	euea.* ehueea.*		
Tongue, leaf.	keli. dil.	eli.	kalla.* del.*		
Eye, day.	tana; kon= <i>day</i> .	kan= <i>eye</i> . dina= <i>day</i> .	kane; kannah= <i>eye</i> . kan.		
sun.	kan= <i>sun</i> .	tana= <i>sun</i> .	kon= <i>sun</i> . tani= <i>day</i> . tina= <i>light</i> .		
Sun, shine.	su.	surga (Sanskrit surya).	zun. zu. sakh.		
Fire, hot.	tu. tat. akh.	tu. te. ti. ago. agni?	tata.* tee. ahu. su. aika.†		
Sky, day.	kon. kun. tan.	kan= <i>eye</i> . bana.	tina= <i>light</i> . kannah= <i>eye</i> .		
light.	tangra. tana.	dina. din.	tana; tan= <i>day</i> . kon= <i>sun</i> .		
Water.	ar. pi. tona.	aru= <i>river</i> . pā.	a.† pā. tona= <i>river</i> . na.		
Sea, etc.	nurr= <i>sea</i> .	nir. niru. tannir.	neah. tu. uru.* ki.		
Wind.	clurn.	karru.	—		
Bear.	karhu.	kiradu.	—		
Gate, door.*	käpoo. pakapu.	kappu= <i>navel</i> .	—		
Pot, cup.	kab.	koppai.	—		
Bad, dark.	kara. kecötu. kūrak.	ketta. karuppu.	kaak. kaka.		
To give (hand)	ta-et. kar= <i>hand</i> .	tā. ka= <i>hand</i> .	ka; pa= <i>hand</i> .		
He.	han. he.	wan.	hin. y.		
Thou.	ney.	ni.	ni. ne. nan.		
I, me.	ma. man.	nan.	nen. ma. man.		
Goat.	kauris.	kora= <i>horse</i> . knrisnari.	ccaura.*= <i>sheep</i> .		
To take					
(hand).	kap.	pattu.	ka. pa. chab. kapuni.*		
?(Keep (hand))	kar= <i>hand</i> .	ka= <i>hand</i> .	ka; pa= <i>hand</i> .		

Edkins says that the Dravidian or aboriginal Hindostan languages in syntax strongly resemble the Tartar and Japanese. It has lately by some German scholars been found to be nearly allied to the Ugro-Altaic and Turanian family. A considerable number of affinities seem likewise to occur as between the Dravidian and American, possibly through the N. E. Asiatic Turanian.

Interchangeable Dravidian letters are probably, (h. y. v. k. p. st); (g. y. j. k.); (k. y. h. t. s.); (v. w. b.); (m. n. j.); (s. t.).

ACCORDANCES BETWEEN SEMITIC AND TURANIAN, ETC.

ENGLISH.	HEBREW.	ARABIC (Amharic. "A.")	ASSYRIAN.	UGRO-ALTAIC.	EAST TARTAR, MONGOL, ETC.
Stone; rock.	tsûr.	sakhrâh.	—	tsachac. kach. sahso.	tsakur.
Cut. hack.	gâzar.	dak. "A."	katû.	kusi. laz.	saki.
razor?	sakkin.	sikkin.	kakku= <i>weapon</i> .	suka. kach= <i>stone</i> .	suka (Lat. secare.)
axe; knife, etc.					
Enclosure.	khâzar.	zara= <i>farm</i> .	mâtu= <i>country</i> .	ma= <i>land</i> .	—
	kor= <i>circle</i> ?		ginû. kar= <i>circle</i> .	haza= <i>house</i> .	
field. garden.	gan.	carria= <i>farm</i> .	girru= <i>road</i> .	kar. har.	gar= <i>house</i> .
			kirû= <i>field</i> .		
house.	gal= <i>heap of stones</i> .	bait. dâr.	ekallu= <i>palace</i> .	hat. haza.	ail= <i>town</i> .
town, etc.	bira= <i>castle</i> .	dâr= <i>house</i> .	alu.	kholla. kylu. karo= <i>house</i> .	karr. gar.
Mountain.	hôr. harr.	tel.	—	bor. kar. pil.	—
God.	jah. cl.	—	—	jahn. jen.	—
Great; high.	—	—	paklu.	ke. paca.	kha.
back; strong.	—	—	arku= <i>back</i> .	arko= <i>great</i> .	acu= <i>strong</i> .
Tree. high.	—	—	kanû.	kanû. ano.	shen. (Ugric.; sh=k?).
				kûna= <i>boat</i> .	
Death, etc.	qâtal= <i>kill</i> .	—	matu.	margh. mara.	—
	mâheth= <i>death</i> .	—			
Bad; dark	—	—	âku.	keka.	eche. ekel.
(Light).					
Eye; and see,	râah. ayn.	ayn.	ellu= <i>bright</i> .	kwel= <i>sun</i> .	—
etc.	—	shamak. "A."	—	gyu (Caucasian).	—
Sun. sky.	schemesh.	shamak. sama.	—	shema; szem= <i>eye</i> .	horârû= <i>to see</i> .
	shâm.	—	—		shum= <i>sun</i> .
Shine; fire.	êsh= <i>fire</i> .	shahr= <i>moon</i> .	nûru= <i>light</i> .	nawê= <i>white</i> .	nudu= <i>eye</i> .
		nar= <i>fire</i> .		num= <i>sky</i> .	nara= <i>sun</i> .
				es= <i>fire</i> .	
Head, etc.	rosh.	r'as.	rêshu. kakkâdu.	pash. resz. koigo.	kutsu= <i>neck</i> .
Hair, etc.	se'ar.	sha.	—	cer. zac.	noshu.
Tongue, etc.	'âleh= <i>leaf</i> .	—	kâlu= <i>speech</i> .	keli.	kale. ala= <i>thumb</i> .
Foot, etc.	berekh= <i>knee</i> .	kurah. "A."	shûku= <i>leg</i> .	kasse. kur.	bedka.
			karsul= <i>ankle</i> .	kucha.	—
Food.	mân.	mat.	zîru= <i>seed</i> .	mak= <i>salt</i> .	—
Seed; grain,	shêher= <i>food</i> .	shêru= <i>flesh</i> .		shûut. serum= <i>milk</i> .	sharai= <i>oats</i> .
etc.				kab?	gardu.
Pot (shard).	kad. kas.	—	karpatu.	—	garshu= <i>feather</i> .
Wing (fly).	—	—	parâshu= <i>to fly</i> .	sakko= <i>son</i> .	asika= <i>young</i> .
Small.	tsâ'ir.	saghir.	tsakhru. isu.	hena= <i>little</i> .	siun= <i>son</i> (Ugric.)
Son.	ben.	—	zêru= <i>child</i> .	sak; ma= <i>son</i> .	—
Man.	adam?	—	mâru.	kosi= <i>sun</i> .	—
Moon, etc.	kese.	—	ellu= <i>bright</i> .	ilio= <i>moon</i> .	—
				kisili. si.	singsu.
Star, etc.	shâm= <i>sky</i> .	—	siu= <i>moon</i> .	sûan= <i>fire</i> .	(nian).
Day (sky).	—	kan. "A."	—	tan. khon= <i>sun</i> .	—
				num= <i>sky</i> .	—
Fish (snake).	nun.	(zanda. "A.")	nunu.	nanza.	—
Fire.	êsh.	—	—	ais. es. esh.	—
Water.	—	—	mê. mû.	mu.	—
Dog.	keleb.	—	—	kêlb?	—

ACCORDANCES BETWEEN HEBREW, THIBETAN AND AMERICAN.

J. EDKINS. R. P. GREG.*

ENGLISH.	HEBREW.	THIBETAN.	AMERICAN.
Sun, etc. Sky; day.	shemesh (esh*=fire). shäm. tzütz.	snamba=light; shine. tserba=light; shine. shā= lord.	skemai. ishmen. tza=sun. zun=fire.
Star (fire).	tzba; sar* (sâraf; * êsh*).	tzaba=heat. zlabā*=moon. qzer=ray of light.	zo=sky; eye. tash. ish=sun.
Light. shine. Eye (see). God, etc.	tzohar.* man. ayn. Jah. rabb*=great.	sa; ri; sahmeh; mi=fire. ayn (Caucasian). spyau. rje; jobo.	tsu=sun. mna=fire. — yah=wind. cha=god. yu=sky. tou-jah=chief. quallo=good. illui= chief.
ditto.	El (elli=bright. Assy.)	lla.*	khollo=hill. alli=good. lla=sky. killa=moon.
ditto.	(Allah.—Arabic).	llama=priest.	—
Man (red). Son, etc. Father (male). Mother (woman). Image; idol. Tongue, etc.	adam (adóm). ben (Arabic abu). zakar.* ab. aba. am. mo.* em.* äui*=man. snu. skih. lâshon.	hama* (ûmar). bu=child; son. (yak*). yab. pa. ma. (ano; * amü*).* sku. P'ce. P'zags.*	dame. tama. hua. dina. apa. appa. baba. ami. anama. — —
Enclosure, etc.	kor*=circle. gan=garden.	kor=circle; eup. gur*=house. mkar*=fort. gorri*=stone.	gar=land. cancha= garden. chara=skin; cover. cari=house. ka=mouth. nek. keka. (sdiğ=sin). mahi=knife. —
Bad; dark. Arrow. Bow.	ra'g.* mas. kidon.* kesheth.	nag.* nig.* mda. nida.* schidan*=spear. yzu.	—
Fish.	nun.*	nya.*	kanu. num.
Food, etc.	zun (siz=breast of milk).	zas.	zaxi=corn. sum.
House.	beth (Arabic bait*).	barr (Siamese).	hit. baan.
Stone (cut).	sakkin*=knife; cut.	zaccar*=flint stone.	shekt; itz=knife. sah=cut.
ditto. To breathe.	sia. tzûr. nâsham.*	suw. tsul.* sna.*	seh. tsai. sawa. cenka=noise.
Head.	rosh.	bash.*	—
Tooth (horn).	shen. (keren*).	sa. kor.*	sah. sanna. yen.
Hand.	yad.*	lag.*	—
I.	nî.	na.*	nek. ni.
Thou.	kâ.*	k'yed.*	ki. ta. kir.
He.	hi.*	di.*	i. ch-ih. hau.

SOME SPECIAL ARYAN EQUIVALENTS AS WITH AMERICAN.

(See Page 120, also Part II.)

ENGLISH.	ARYAN.	AMERICAN.
House.	oka. oikos. khara. hns. ur. bal.	oea. uta. cal. calli. eeara= <i>skin</i> . in. cani.
town. stone.	deba. car. eot. khāna tot= <i>field</i> . cutis= <i>skin</i> . hut. tigh. gal. tap.	koga. kukk. hu. deba= <i>village</i> . acare. tot= <i>stone</i> . era. tah.
covering, etc.	καλια= <i>nest</i> . caillon= <i>flint</i> . inn.	huasi; kotaī; cari= <i>house</i> . hit. kah. ata.
stone, rock. cut.	cilā. sah = <i>cut</i> , sav. çak= <i>round</i> ; strong.	silla. tsai. kah. kat. seh. kuh. tee. eaa.
earth, land.	kat= <i>cut</i> . khāk : terra= <i>earth</i> . ku.	tee; tot= <i>stone</i> . gar= <i>land</i> . thalli= <i>earth</i> .
cut. stone.	torr. tot= <i>field</i> . qar. zhair. gora.	carratn= <i>stone</i> . gar= <i>land</i> . cancha= <i>garden</i> .
enclosure, etc.	garth. karten. gardh. inne. arta.	hu= <i>house</i> . kaka= <i>stone</i> . in= <i>house</i> .
garden. house?	aker. eorte. carré= <i>square</i> . caer.	zaca†= <i>garden</i> .
field. circle.	χωρα= <i>country</i> .	era= <i>house</i> . mak. muynk= <i>circle</i> .
court.	upa= <i>ploughed land</i> . γη= <i>earth</i> .	temēq= <i>earth</i> . gar= <i>earth</i> .
circle. stone?	kv= <i>land</i> .	
Tree, etc.	querens. gaccha. dāru. boka.	eahak. kan. hi. cahak. koik= <i>wood</i> .
cane.	karra. dzar. pitus= <i>pine</i> , oak, etc.	haeccha. sachā. pika. kah. tze. khoka.
Axe. spear.	churikā. secare. tah. hecht.	chuki= <i>spear</i> . shekt. taque; ta; kak= <i>stone</i> .
knife. cut. hack.	tweca. ακωv. kutt. ak. αἰνυγ.	kakswa. kuk. pesh. hashag. akyek.
stone. sharp.	thiak= <i>shovel</i> . anku= <i>goad</i> .	akka= <i>bow</i> . kaka; cuta= <i>to cut</i> . ukhe.
arrow, etc.	aka= <i>point</i> . saeth. ishu. ios. shoot.	shui= <i>bird</i> . sape. tzah. ahso. sia. us.
Mountain.	kūta. tor. ορεις. pen. tau? koh. kakud= <i>peak</i> .	khuta= <i>good</i> . kakka= <i>great</i> . oreu-tee. pan. mochi= <i>big</i> . makta= <i>strong</i> . mach : vach= great. ku; ikah= <i>head</i> . kukka= <i>top</i> .
head. great. much.	ukka= <i>great</i> . māha; collis= <i>hill</i> .	toro= <i>head</i> . ucca= <i>high</i> . khollo= <i>hill</i> ; strong.
many. high.	μεγας. hoch= <i>high</i> . koh; kuh= <i>hill</i> . akpa= <i>top</i> .	haccha= <i>great</i> ; ku= <i>rock</i> . manaho= <i>great</i> .
Blood. red, etc.	sirt. scherme. sūrk. siol. coch. zred= <i>heart</i> .	sutsa. zeh. kik. sekroon. estli. zabhuar.
Wind.	va= <i>to breathe</i> . an. vesas. ayy. chwa	vahere. ano= <i>sky</i> . vateca. huairi= <i>spirit</i> . wayra.
God. great. good.	tio. diu. καλως; ev= <i>good</i> . czar. bogu. duhes= <i>pirit</i> .	teo. tu. du. hue. tshie= <i>sun</i> . quallo= <i>good</i> . ogha. tewa= <i>good</i> . tsi= <i>power</i> . ku.
Bird. fly.	pat. pakshin. vaka. penna. ios= arrow.	pat= <i>wing</i> . huira. pæna. pen. nassee.
feather, etc.	ure. kaka. orak. pteatza. vögel.	shui. huaka= <i>hawk</i> . pisku. tsit. vok.
Snake.	azhder. çesha. sarpa. nadr.	oshcista. shardee. see-see-ah. sebh.
Ship.	curachen. canoe. kahn. cahute. kaku= <i>fish</i> .	skakah. caoua; eagne= <i>fish</i> . khoka; kan= tree. kajak.
Death; kill, etc.	naç. mri. maka. kâle. necare. marna. mort. mat. dhûla.	mâlki= <i>corpse</i> . mak'a. mcea. nekani. mara. mutu. dū. mukha.
Night. black, bad, etc.	naktā. kale. çyama. noctis. oreus. κακος. αχος= <i>pain</i> . dew= <i>devil</i> . ατη= <i>hurt</i> . mrāk.	chamaka. zama. ukku= <i>wicked</i> . kaak= <i>bad</i> . kak. nek= <i>sick</i> . vakra. ati. tuk.

SOME SPECIAL ARYAN EQUIVALENTS AS WITH AMERICAN.

ENGLISH.	ARYAN.	AMERICAN.
Food. flesh.	mar= <i>to grind?</i> sescmé. anusha, sasza, shir, semen= <i>seed</i> , sara= <i>cream</i> ; <i>to sow</i> ; <i>seed</i> , οἶνον. mayse, magh, ζεα, ζωπος, μαζα.	maze-morra, stisi= <i>to eat</i> , shoman= <i>flesh</i> , mahiz, sara, mati, sohan, manig.
Seed. Egg. Eat.		magne, sanku, sum, souk, tzoma.
Fish, etc.	χθους, muchh, kaku, hai, ayo, canoe= <i>boat</i> , keiye, ukku= <i>snake</i> .	iku-uk= <i>snake</i> , michun, cagna, hai, yee; ican, pagne, kanu, kekon.
Pot, etc.	udaka= <i>water</i> , puta= <i>cavity</i> , ασκος, patra, pan, pota, aqua= <i>water</i> , σакκος= <i>bag</i> , cuach, λικος, manika.	kuyka, puti= <i>box</i> , koto, akkik, ak= <i>water</i> , manka, pā= <i>water</i> , uiche.
Salt (shining). Snow (white).	çuci, sara? tushāra,= <i>ice</i> , sel, shakkar, sufed= <i>white</i> , ice, zarkar, shimāa, skan= <i>shine</i> , tsium.	sachi, zak; zura= <i>white</i> , shukose= <i>salt</i> , suduk= <i>sweet</i> , oh-zel, kisini; keis= <i>ice</i> .
Spirits; beer.	sack, whisky, udaka aqua= <i>water</i> raki, arak, ικμος, sura, uisk, cau.	acca= <i>maize beer</i> , ak= <i>water</i> , wash, essauh, mas= <i>to drink</i> , sora= <i>spirit</i> .
Sky, day. (light, etc.)	sūrya, tag, tio, dina, azure, amin, konda, nak, teine= <i>fire</i> .	skie, zura= <i>white</i> , tani; tagg= <i>day</i> , dino, nik= <i>eye</i> , zuna, dzu, tahu, ue, nich, nakou, ano, tu, kin.
Sun, eye.	sūrya, nait, son, sunus, nate.	zura= <i>white</i> , suna, sa, nait= <i>eye</i> , zun.
Moon.	chandra, māsa= <i>mouth</i> , ile, kano, mī, māh, mesye, miesyae, σεληνη, ηλιος= <i>sun</i> , messez, cann, sitārah, fārā, syr, stella, seren.	khangra= <i>sun</i> , masa, manaok, illu, maitaca, mets, khan= <i>fire</i> , k'un, quilla, khan= <i>fire</i> , silla= <i>star</i> , mata= <i>eye</i> , sah, siri, zarin, ari= <i>moon</i> , citalli, taosi, serrika.
Fire, etc.	ignis, dah, okon, shah= <i>heat</i> , teine, urere= <i>to burn</i> , nara, krak, āzer, agni.	iguach, tah, oko, sa= <i>sun</i> , dino= <i>day</i> , into, ururi, aguai= <i>moon</i> , nari= <i>sun</i> , tsa, kak, tona= <i>sun</i> .
Water.	aber, ndaka, orchc, ap, ab, dsyr, sec, dzow, eas, lo, cau.	aba, ak, uhu, uke ui, uash, mem, mayu, amu, humu, miki.
River, sea.	wa, vāp, vā, vāpa, aqua, axc,	wa, na, mem, yaku, li, cia.
Splash, wash.	ambu, am, mira, humidus,	
Lake, etc.	pā= <i>to drink</i> , varsha, mor, mare, mor, morge, uisk.	pā, tsha, maya, tsash, essauh.
Animals.	lamb, eur, paca= <i>goat</i> , porcus= <i>pig</i> , kuh= <i>cow</i> , hog, camel, kaora, bakri= <i>goat</i> , canis= <i>dog</i> , kuwr= <i>dog</i> , pcens= <i>cattle</i> ; <i>sheep</i> , khar= <i>ass</i> , simha= <i>lion</i> , tiger?	llama, cher= <i>dog</i> , cannu, kuin= <i>dog</i> , icharme= <i>goat</i> , hoctu= <i>boar</i> , kamēla= <i>deer</i> , ccaura= <i>sheep</i> , paca= <i>goat</i> , kha= <i>buffalo cow</i> , kura= <i>lion</i> , auchu= <i>tapir</i> , tike= <i>puma</i> , chinka= <i>lion</i> .
Man.	hor, homo, nara, manu, dyn, aryp, ari, dome, maon, nea, innai= <i>me</i> , nyi, kin.	k'hommo, mena, nani, habri, hama, annin, uare, dohme, uni, dini, nah= <i>son</i> , inno, inin, gari, nare, cunc, dame.
Woman.	ma, γυνή, cunnus, kin, jena? nang, dama, geni= <i>to beget</i> , chayna, koinne, mamma, māt, nani.	huamina, cunia, china, nana, kona, gharui, dome= <i>mother</i> , marui, mania, naa, mā.
Mother.		

SPECIAL ARYAN EQUIVALENTS AS WITH AMERICAN.

ENGLISH.	ARYAN.	AMERICAN.
Son, boy. —	sūnu. sziun. puer. zoe. pisr. ua. nau= <i>new</i> . natus. nea= <i>man</i> .	sune= <i>man</i> . cin. su. tsi. sie. paser. nah. izu. hua. munk= <i>young</i> . psi= <i>small</i> .
Small.	tsā'ir. kuchh. zick. kriça.	sie. tsa. natsi; chichi; wai= <i>son</i> .
Sister, etc. girl.	nandā. svastri. nāpmi. naing= <i>woman</i> . siur. ni; nie= <i>daughter</i> . sestra= <i>sister</i> . natus= <i>son</i> .	nisis. nana. nitemi. sīsī. x-sa. nasuim. nika. taski. sū'tiq.
Foot; paw. hock. to go; kick.	pāda. cik. spag. no gā. uk. cos. anele. pāi. hock. ri.	pat. pai. po. ri; kar= <i>to go</i> . podo. eaki. uoc. tao. k'os. canka. pi.
Hand, etc. — —	kara. χειρ. pancha. mag. reka. manus. pāni. παρῃ. lapa= <i>palm</i> . tanka. (quinque= <i>No. 5</i>).	ka. gora= <i>to give</i> . paco. pana. cab. muh. matua. maki. llapa. iku. canka= <i>leg</i> . onca. goea. cha.
Ear, etc.	concha= <i>shell</i> . gōsh. karna. ogh. ounkn. cean= <i>mouth</i> .	kas. cani= <i>tongue</i> ; nose. cenka= <i>nose</i> . ekh. gūk. cenn.
Nose, etc.	cuincan. nak. scent= <i>smell</i> . kuca; queue; puccha= <i>tail</i> .	cani. cenka. cu= <i>tongue</i> . uk. puchu; kuchuch= <i>tail</i>
Tongue, etc. —	tail? lingua. eanam. cel= <i>mouth</i> . kehle= <i>throat</i> . κεχλος= <i>lip</i> . lingam.	linga. del. ulue. ghane.
Leaf.	dal= <i>leaf</i> . φελλον= <i>leaf</i> . gula= <i>throat</i> .	cana= <i>nose</i> . gye'lem. ecallu.
Mouth, etc. hole, cave, etc. —	mukha. πvξ. bucca: eeg. ghar= <i>cave</i> . kūpa= <i>hole</i> . chin= <i>to drink</i> . man. man= <i>to eat</i> . curu= <i>hollow</i> .	cu. muchu= <i>neck</i> . hol. ea. k'a. koptra= <i>cave</i> . ukku= <i>hollow</i> . mankana= <i>to eat</i> . qara= <i>to feed</i> . ku. chi.
Head, etc. — —	kakud= <i>peak</i> . ακρα= <i>top</i> . κupa. torr= <i>mountain</i> . baghar. baie. cara. tab. kach= <i>hair</i> . koh= <i>hill</i> .	ikah. coha? kah. koh. kakha= <i>top</i> . ta. ppekei. toro. tepe. pekhe. pok. ku.
Hair, etc. —	keça. kuca. kshupa= <i>bush</i> . thatch? sioch. zub. cuti. cherstee. mu. κες. 0ptξ.	euca. tzitz. tatesh= <i>head</i> . mu. zub. tash. cutz. xta. socca.
Tooth, etc. — —	tine. fang. danta. ak= <i>to cut</i> . nail. vakra= <i>curved</i> . shakh= <i>horn</i> . bee. zahn. cornu. tusk. nokha= <i>nail</i> .	t'ong. kirau. tanus. eang. nahe. aca. huakru. pakh. kehaka. qāk. s'āk. tsi. kak= <i>stone</i> . zah.
Eye, etc. to see. —	nāyana. kan. netra. amin. nek= <i>sky</i> . nictare= <i>to wink</i> . akshi. su. οσσε. occhio. iksh= <i>to see</i> . avil. ar.	kannah. nik. nicote. nakay. na. ishyck. ossa. iin. il. kian. ura= <i>day</i> . aino.
To take. carry. To give.	capere. grab. ghab. kuv= <i>to carry</i> . dā. rā. kara= <i>hand</i> .	chab. ka. chue. tacani= <i>hand</i> . gora= <i>give</i> . da. ko. ka. ura. daha= <i>hand</i> . ch'a= <i>hand</i> .
To cut. —	saw. hack. kat. sah= <i>stone</i> . khāk= <i>earth</i> . acute. ak.	cuta. cata. shekt= <i>knife</i> . kaki. sōwč. iki. kat; seh= <i>stone</i> . huakru= <i>tooth</i> .
Personal Pronouns.	1. me. ek. ego. thou. σv. thee. you. he. i. ea= <i>she</i> . η.	ek= <i>No. 1</i> . ni. me. i= <i>he</i> . noka. zu. ti. uh. hau. i. hee. ea= <i>she</i> .

A PHILOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

ACCORDANCES.

(PART IV.)

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Lithuanian.—tchaka=<i>branch</i>. Sanskrit.—gaccha. Syriac.—kaisā. Norse.—askh=<i>ash</i>. Japanese.—ki. Arabic.—sidr. Celtic.—dru. ghar. scrach. Ugro-Altaic.—oka. agash. aḡc. Assyrian.—ctšū; isu. German.—ast=<i>branch</i>. Chinese.—shu. Accadian.—gish. Hebrew.—shikmāh=<i>syeanore</i>. êts=<i>high</i>. African.—kia. oki. eku. ati. etsi. „ kasgar. koye. kite. tia. ki. N.B.—Amharic includes Ethiopian and Tigré.	χet. asr. taku. aqh. āχa=<i>high</i>.	TREE. twig. wood. ash. branch. sun? life? stone? cane. oak. high.
Sanskrit.—cakra=<i>circle</i>. Zend.—arta. Assyrian.—matum=ugurru. kakkaru. eklu. „ ginû=<i>garden</i>. kirû=<i>field</i>. Arabic.—carria=<i>farm</i>. kaghak=<i>town</i>. Hebrew.—gan. French.—carré=<i>square</i>. Etruscan.—ma=<i>land</i>. Amharic.—arar=<i>round</i>. agar=<i>country</i>. meder=<i>land</i>. Coptic.—kar. aht. Ugro-Altaic.—kyra. cher. zend. arta. aker. karto. ache. Persian.—châk. Celtic.—caer=<i>stone-circle</i>. Han. gardh=<i>garden</i>. „ lur. maes=<i>field</i>. dabhoch=<i>farm</i>. carn=<i>heap of stones</i>. Accadian.—gana. Greek.—αἶπος. African.—mugund. munda. kira. oko. deba. varo. baki.	χanta. āar=<i>land</i>. set. qer=<i>circle</i>.	ENCLOSURE. farm. land. field. garden. earth. stone. place. yard. house. square. round. circle. enclosure. wall? country.
Maori.—kuteko=<i>duck</i>. Assyrian.—pishu? issûru. parâshu=<i>to fly</i>. Malay.—pezi=<i>bird</i>. Fin.—kuk=<i>dore</i>. Slavonic.—ptak. Lithuanian.—pauksztis. Etruscan.—cus? Sanskrit.—pat=<i>to fly</i>. pakshin. Celtic.—piotd; poused. Mongol.—pata. garssu=<i>feather</i>. Lap.—tjurok=<i>to fly</i>. African.—pidi. te. pesc. paku.	pai=<i>to fly</i>. pateχ=<i>to fly</i>. shu=<i>feather</i>. ta=<i>bird</i>.	BIRD. to fly. fowl. pigeon. wind? wing. feather. arrow?

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.† E.=East of S.A.	SOUTH.*
tasetta; tizzein= <i>palm</i> .	zurkai.	khe. khie. quet.		yahak. hi.* haccha.*	
azgar.	arrechua.	dzig. dzeh. [dzar. "A."]		koniche.*= <i>sugar-cane</i> . tsa.	
tasta.	habe.	sesh. cheshi. che.		tza. hacha.* gazo.* kagg.†	
taginart.		he. adz.		tikasket= <i>cane</i> .	
(h=h).		she. ost= <i>branch</i> .		soochis. ceaspi.* sa-hie.	
Namitic.		(Armenian <i>gh</i> =Arabic <i>l</i>).		khoka.* pisku. kah.† kan.	
				kee-yu. suca. paca.	
				salne? shaak. can.	
				kar.*	
				quauh* (Quichua).	
akkai.	gan. erria.	chaki. tula. chur.		gare.* cancha. gar.†	
amurt.	marra= <i>boundary</i> .	sze. tshedo. tshi.		deba. dega.	
tiguart= <i>field</i> .	muga= <i>boundary</i> .	mitza= <i>earth</i> ; <i>land</i> .		amet.* mah.	
amatza.	erria= <i>tower</i> .	miza. mishi.		muyuk= <i>circle</i> . cari †= <i>house</i> .	
arti. ayaw.	buratza= <i>garden</i> .	kalaki= <i>state</i> ; <i>kingdom</i> .		muya*= <i>garden</i> . oca.	
tamourt = <i>country</i> .	landa.	gukh. yatta.		kak; paki= <i>stone</i> .	
	kamboa.	daba.		zaca †= <i>garden</i> .	
akham= <i>house</i> .	lur. lurra.	segh. kerko. bak.		era*= <i>house</i> . aaqui.* (E.).	
tegum= <i>house</i> .	ingurna= <i>circle</i> .	tar= <i>high</i> . shen= <i>village</i> .		cani= <i>house</i> . ata= <i>house</i> .	
doomit.	erria= <i>village</i> .	kamar= <i>round</i> . garmi= <i>circle</i> .		dimi= <i>house</i> .	
	eehi= <i>house</i> .	gauar= <i>a province</i> .		khekh; kiki= <i>house</i> .	
		erkir= <i>the earth</i> .		perca*; ghoti*= <i>wall</i> .	
		kar= <i>stone</i> . "A."			
		dzir= <i>circle</i> . "A."			
thir.	chori.	tzu. taube= <i>dove</i> .		pichu. picksi.	
akthith.	pizti.	busi= <i>to fly</i> .		quera.* huera.*	
taozzets= <i>goose</i> .	egastia.	kattey. kocho= <i>dove</i> .		pisku.* oeri.*	
abrak= <i>duck</i> .		kori= <i>hawk</i> . kotu= <i>hen</i> .		pat-pâ. pahura.*	
pattu= <i>pigeon</i> .		thrchoun. "A."		uaku*= <i>heron</i> . raska*= <i>wing</i> .	
		primweli. mepel.		tzah= <i>arrow</i> .	
		neki= <i>to fly</i> .			

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Celtic.—bal; clachan=<i>village</i>. tighean. caban=<i>hut</i>. „ carn=<i>heap of stones</i>. Latin.—vicius. domus. Greek.—oikos. Chinese.—kek=<i>skin</i>. uk. Phœnician.—cartha=<i>city</i>. Arabic.—dâr=<i>house</i>. kal'ah=<i>town</i>. Phrygian.—deba=<i>town</i>. Dravidian.—ur=<i>village</i>. Etruscan.—cœre=<i>town</i>? ez=<i>house</i>. Assyrian —sûku=<i>street</i>. eklu=<i>field</i>. „ karu=<i>fortress</i>. garru=<i>road</i>. Latin.—domus. Cambodian.—daba=<i>town</i>. Persian.—khan. Sanskrit.—oka. Celtic.—tyr=<i>tower</i>; land. dabbach; kar=<i>house</i>. „ tre. tigh. tÿ. Slavonic.—kode=<i>land</i>; earth. Accadian.—gal. uru=<i>town</i>. African.—da. deba. aar. ilu; ulu=<i>village</i>. ura. daka.	ât. katr=<i>town</i>. ari. āar=<i>stone</i>. qer=<i>circle</i>.	HOUSE. stone. field. area. yard. home. door. cabin. hut. town. enclosure. eot. chamber. skin. } cover. }
Albanian.—qoop. de=<i>earth</i>. Latin.—saxum. Arabic.—katu=<i>to cut</i>. tzakra. sikkin=<i>knife</i>. Lap.—aksjo=<i>axe</i>. Fin.—kuwi. Celtic.—al. carn. caer=<i>stone circle</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—is. tah=<i>axe</i>. Old Zend.—etaare? sur=<i>strong</i>. Amharic.—dak. daha. tor=<i>spear</i>. Hebrew.—gal=<i>heap of stones</i>. Assyrian.—katû=<i>to cut</i>. abnu. Accadian.—gal=<i>house</i>. khar. kud=<i>cut</i>. African.—taku. kou. okuta. sia. qhan=<i>to cut</i>. „ eket; se=<i>arrow</i>. kutu. ku; esi. „ sakini=<i>knife</i>.	āar. zeqer=<i>to cut</i>. sât. bksu=<i>axe</i>. ati=<i>to cut</i>.	STONE. rock. earth. saw. cut. flint. crag. tree?
Sanskrit.—nau. udaka=<i>water</i>. Arabic.—felûkak. Celtic.—bark? vak. euraehan. Latin.—vela=<i>sail</i>. Dutch.—calute. Ugro-Altaic.—kap. kireb. Slavonic.—karawi. African.—kokua. koye=<i>tree</i>. acha. „ urate. kanowa. bewata.	baka. kaka. nâi=<i>wind</i>.	BOAT. ship. water-house. canoe. raft. barque. sail? fish? keel? (=water-boat). tree. log.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	IBERIAN OR BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN.	
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
			E. = East of S.A.	
tegum.	eche.	toun= <i>house</i> . "A."	kah. kukh. kei.	
akham.	uri; erria= <i>village</i> .	sakli. sachh.	llakka*= <i>village</i> .	
tagahamt.		chouka= <i>skin; clothes</i> . "A."	ngu.* pehre.* khekh.	
	etch.	kaghak. chokhi.	ghoti.† perca*= <i>wall</i> .	
tigameen (pl.).		ula. ola= <i>town</i> .	uta.* huari. kanka.	
ghour. gher.	torrea; erria= <i>tower</i> .	down. daba= <i>town</i> .	taba*= <i>town</i> .	
adonar= <i>village</i> .	errea= <i>village</i> .	kaba= <i>stone</i> . mehr.	era.* llackta= <i>village</i> .	
doomit= <i>land</i> .	[ata= <i>door</i> .]	kera. kau= <i>village</i> .	dimi. otoch.† coca.*	
ikhkamen.	arria= <i>stone</i> .	hark= <i>roof</i> . "A."	deba*= <i>village</i> . (E.).	
chaime= <i>tent</i> .	tegi= <i>residence</i> .	asif. byz. kah= <i>stone</i> .	coochat. oca.* cani.	
arri= <i>stone</i> .		kerki.= <i>bark; rind</i> .	cal†= <i>house</i> . gara= <i>land</i> .	
akkai= <i>earth</i> .		tar= <i>high</i> . deh= <i>village</i> .	karpa*= <i>tent</i> . ank.	
tahnyat= <i>cover- ing</i> .		gal= <i>stone</i> .	chahk; kak= <i>stone</i> .	
		kamar= <i>round</i> .	car† hoh. acrare.	
		sheni= <i>village</i> .	kiki. dum. tumme.*	
		gomi= <i>family</i> .	niki. kjiemm.	
		eti= <i>land</i> .		
		kera; khar= <i>stone</i> .		
		kani= <i>skin</i> .		
		ierkir= <i>house</i> . "A."		
		dun. "A."		
izzu.	arria.	kera. kau. dor.	hoezu. itza. itz.*	
izra= <i>rocks</i> .	aitz.	tarria. kuar. dur.	carratu.* (S.E.). rada*= <i>earth</i> . (E.).	
ardgarh.	torrea= <i>tower</i> .	kaba. teb. tshi.	tsai. caa.† tze.	
ekedi.	art. asta.	kwa. izo.	chipa.*	
arri.	harri.	kua. kah.	kuh. te. sah. kwh.	
khetsen }= <i>to cir- sekhtsen }cumcise</i> .	lur= <i>earth</i> .	tshin. thi.	tebon* (Carib.).	
		kar. "A." gal.	kotai. sawa. essee.†	
		misa= <i>earth</i> .	cal†= <i>house</i> . akal.†	
		sze. qher. itso.	gar= <i>land</i> . istl.†	
		erkir= <i>earth</i> .	tebon. kat. kak.*	
		shen= <i>land; stone</i> .	era*= <i>house</i> . itak.*	
		zhair= <i>rock; hill</i> . "A."		
adgar. tagugan.				
aytzu.				
tanant.	botea.	t'argi.	tappa.* yahak= <i>tree</i> .	
akarkon.	laucha.	kaf.	piraga.* (N.E.).	
kela= <i>sail</i> .	ontzia.	karwi.	canoua*= <i>water-house; tree-house?</i>	
sefme.	chalupa?	nauak; kour. "A."	cahak. igara.*	
toraft.	barka.		khoka= <i>tree</i> .	
			acalli† (<i>water-house</i>).	
			a. ak. oh. yaku.	} = <i>water</i> .
			ni. hu. aka. ki. ko.	
			kah; kan= <i>tree</i> .	

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Arabic.—kaus. Latin.—arcus. Assyrian.—kashtu= <i>arrow</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—zaa. African.—nesh= <i>arrow</i> .		Bow. arrow. to bend.
Thibet.—yzu. Accadian.—kashtu. Amharic.—sayf= <i>sword</i> . Chinese.—shet= <i>shoot</i> . Celtic.—saeth. Greek.—ios. οἶστος. (<i>oios</i> = <i>son</i>). Sanskrit.—ishu. Latin.—sagitta. African.—esi= <i>knife</i> , se. san. lebasi= <i>arrow</i> ; sio= <i>sword</i> . ,, sara. tsoh.	sesu= <i>bow</i> . set. sshr. sāt= <i>stone</i> .	Arrow. bow. stone. to shoot. bird? lance. offspring. bow-stone.
Amharic.—kwdār. Lap.—aksjo. Mantshu.—suea= <i>axe</i> . Arabic.—sikkin= <i>knife</i> . French.—hâche. Sanskrit.—ak= <i>to cut</i> . asi= <i>sword</i> . Accadian.—tak= <i>stone</i> . shah= <i>shoot</i> . Assyrian.—kakku. katû= <i>to cut</i> . kashtu. Latin.—ascia. sectum= <i>cut</i> . saxum. Celtic.—tweca. dâgr. dach= <i>stone</i> . African.—ake. azio. tigeran. ndsa. sok. deka. as= <i>axe</i> . ,, katsara= <i>spear</i> . sio= <i>sword</i> . ,, sukari= <i>knife</i> . auchan= <i>knife</i> . ,, ziqzen= <i>to cut</i> . sappé= <i>knife</i> .	bksu. hesq= <i>to cut</i> . tektu= <i>stone</i> . sek. sāt= <i>stone</i> . χaqu= <i>to cut</i> . sshr= <i>arrow</i> .	AXE. knife. hatchet. spear. stoue. to cut. dagger. saw.
Chinese.—kek. Ugro-Altaic.—gi. kara= <i>bad</i> . bakkeka= <i>black</i> . Coptic.—krh. eushé. Assyrian.—tabachu. akû= <i>wicked</i> . ,, bi'shu= <i>bad</i> . sâmû. Italian.—sera= <i>evening</i> . Celtic.—cé. ciar. dorch= <i>black</i> . French.—soir. Sanskrit.—çyāma= <i>black</i> . African.—oru. okun= <i>night</i> . tuku. zu. ,, eso; situn= <i>devil</i> .	krh. χemi= <i>bad</i> .	NIGHT. black. dark. bad. evil? devil? shade.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
kous. eknu.	aztayu. —	muswilde. "A." ujed.	za.† tzeika.* süi.†
amezrag. aytzu= <i>stone</i> . izzh= <i>stone</i> . susu= <i>bird</i> .	iztoa. gezia. asta= <i>rock, stone</i> . saycta. aitz= <i>stone</i> .	isari. bzey sze= <i>stone</i> . zhair= <i>stone</i> . "A."	pes. us. za.†= <i>bow</i> . casiri.* se-a-pa= <i>axe</i> . tzah. iss-shah. itz*= <i>stone knife</i> .
tadgenouts. takuba= <i>sword</i> . aizkora= <i>axe</i> . azgar= <i>spear</i> . puda= <i>axe</i> . asgar= <i>tree</i> . tachacourt= <i>axe</i> . fellek= <i>to cut</i> . athagan= <i>sword</i> . mekas= <i>scissors</i> . takuka= <i>sword</i> . segzem= <i>to cut</i> . egzem= <i>to cut</i> . khetzem } = <i>to</i> seklitsen } <i>circumcise</i> .	aiztoa= <i>knife</i> . iztoa= <i>arrow</i> . haizkora. samin= <i>sharp</i> .	haschti. tsao= <i>knife</i> . jecchj; chami= <i>knife</i> . sch= <i>knife</i> . thiak "A." = <i>shovel</i> . sa= <i>sword</i> . gar= <i>rock</i> . "A." zuli= <i>axe</i> . sze; shen= <i>stone</i> . isari= <i>arrow</i> . katzin. "A." dabar. "A."	itz†= <i>flint knife</i> . tzah= <i>arrow</i> . za† = <i>bow</i> . ah-so. se-a-pa= <i>axe</i> . ayri.* tekhe= <i>knife</i> . sah= <i>stone</i> . tukh= <i>knife</i> . tsai= <i>stone</i> . itak; sawa; taque= <i>stone</i> . cuta†= <i>to cut</i> . kak= <i>stone</i> . cac-sa-que= <i>axe</i> .
ith. idh. dori= <i>bad</i> . tebrekt= <i>black</i> . ikme= <i>it hurts</i> . (= <i>bad me</i>).	balcha. gau. char= <i>bad</i> .	shurdo. sari. ceyci. uci. ghame. leet. key-shey. surdo. gisher. ("A.") seri. seaw= <i>black</i> . "A." jeg= <i>bad</i> .	yami.* sui.† tau= <i>black</i> . se-swek. kache. akahha.† za.* ati= <i>bad</i> . kaka= <i>bad</i> . tah. yacy.* huizai.* kaak. oca.†= <i>black</i> . aya*= <i>pain</i> . chamacha*= <i>black</i> .

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Phœnician.—melek=<i>king</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—har. agha. ar=<i>many</i>. Amharic.—amlāk. Sanskrit.—ucca=<i>high</i>. mahā. Assyrian.—mādu. rabû. arkhu=<i>back</i>. Accadian.—mahg. aka. Greek.—μεγας. Hebrew.—rabb. Celtic.—mor. orda=<i>high</i>. mad=<i>good</i>. hor. rak. hir=<i>high</i>. African.—baka. oke=<i>mountain</i>.	āḫa. mnḫ. ur.	GREAT. strong=<i>high</i>. hill. much. many. good? God?
Assyrian.—bel. ilu. sharru=<i>king</i>. êlû=<i>great</i>; <i>high</i>. Accadian.—ana. Chinese.—jīn=<i>spirit</i>; <i>man</i>. Arabic.—Allah. Hebrew.—rabb=<i>great</i>. Phœnician.—melek=<i>king</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—Jomala. agha=<i>great</i>. ala. jēn. Celtic.—righ; rak=<i>great</i>; <i>God</i>. aon=<i>good</i>. ol=<i>high</i>. „ cun=<i>lord</i>. Etruscan.—An. Amharic.—Jazer. zer. esger. alla? bago=<i>good</i>. „ amlāk=<i>great</i>. Slavonic.—Perrun. czar=<i>king</i>. African.—oba. oluru. akay=<i>chief</i>. kank. hou.	hua. aha. āḫa=<i>great</i>.	God. great. good. king. ruler. strong.
Ugro-Altaic.—kur. agha=<i>great</i>. dagh. tau. „ syra. kar. tar. agra=<i>sunmit</i>. Sanskrit.—giri. Zend.—hara. Accadian.—kur. tag=<i>rock</i>. Assyrian.—mādu=<i>great</i>. tillu. arku=<i>back</i>. Celtic.—man. maen. ol=<i>high</i>. dag=<i>good</i>, <i>great</i>. „ tyr. torr. tur. Hebrew.—hôr. harr. Amharic.—tarārā. talak=<i>great</i>. Lap.—ware. Indian.—koh. Latin.—altus=<i>high</i>. mons. Coptic.—tu. African.—oke. ora. boro. goro. baka.	mnḫ=<i>great</i>. āḫa=<i>high</i>. men. āar=<i>rock</i>. qa.	MOUNTAIN. rock; hill. great; high. back. strong. stone. head. neck. horn. tope.
Celtic.—cuach. baehla. Latin.—tassa. poculum. Sanskrit.—kalasa. African.—ako. doko. koko. saku. ize. kika.	akana. kellu. aqt. hek=<i>to drink</i>.	Pot. cup. can. jug. earthenware. crock. beaker. vase.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN "A."	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
mek= <i>great</i> . alai= <i>high</i> . rab. maqār. ikooḥa. s't= <i>strong</i> .	aeu= <i>strong</i> . handi. andia. on= <i>good</i> . larria. ar= <i>many</i> . men= <i>power</i> .	atto. dagh= <i>hill</i> . bari= <i>good</i> . "A." tak. didi. māghla= <i>high</i> . bar= <i>mountain</i> . "A." atta= <i>high</i> . bartyxr= <i>high</i> . tar= <i>high</i> .	aach= <i>much</i> . oreu.* haeche.* da.† cha= <i>strong</i> . hitka= <i>high</i> . ogha= <i>god</i> . atun. mieck*= <i>much</i> . naachi= <i>much</i> . manaho.† noh.* aach= <i>much</i> . hatun.* ukku.* oki= <i>god</i> .		
alai= <i>high</i> . uhou= <i>good</i> . rab= <i>great</i> . rough. guellid. m'koorn. amgher= <i>ruler</i> . ikhoo ha= <i>great</i> .	unque. jaīnco. jincoa. ona= <i>good</i> . an= <i>strong</i> .	maghla= <i>high</i> . ashtwad. "A." kysser. saal. zalla. g'merti. bari= <i>good</i> . "A." kargi= <i>good</i> . ieru="the strong one." yalla= <i>sky</i> ? astowadz= <i>god</i> . "A." ter= <i>lord</i> . "A." dal. atta= <i>great</i> . jomu. jen.	ano= <i>sky</i> ? god. cose. machi= <i>much</i> . hucy= <i>great</i> . tsa= <i>great</i> . qualli= <i>good</i> . khuta†= <i>good</i> . sillo*= <i>star</i> . ku= <i>rock</i> . qualli†= <i>good</i> . haeche*= <i>great</i> . ogha. kon= <i>good</i> ; sun. kuan. ajar.* ayar*= <i>chief</i> . caçique= <i>chief</i> . Purruna-minari*= <i>god</i> . ish= <i>chief</i> . ogha. oki.		
mek= <i>great</i> . urar. ahar. tighilt. izzu. alai= <i>high</i> . azron. alai. athraar. tadak.	aeu= <i>strong</i> . arri= <i>stone</i> . mendi. torrea= <i>tower</i> . asta= <i>rock</i> .	māghla= <i>high</i> . atto= <i>great</i> . mta. zhair. "A." atta= <i>high</i> . dor= <i>stone</i> . pil. tar. kua. tag? khar= <i>stone</i> . tagherz. tukt. tau. baris. "A." kar; kur= <i>hill</i> ; rock. ljearn. "A." dar. "A." dagh. gori. nithi. rka= <i>horn</i> .	ahhi. or.* oreu.* da.† tee. chahta. aach= <i>great</i> . quauhtla.* atun= <i>great</i> . sah= <i>stone</i> . kuh= <i>stone</i> . te= <i>stone</i> . ku= <i>rock</i> . tepe= <i>rock</i> ; stone. mieck= <i>much</i> . tete.* kaac. tuk= <i>rock</i> . toak= <i>high</i> . pata.* hitka= <i>high</i> . tavi= <i>great</i> . ukku*= <i>high</i> ; great. haeche*= <i>great</i> .		
akensch. aeoukal. axin. bukul.	helze. bat. kikera. uaharka= <i>a re- ceptacle for water</i> .	tàs.	tzsy. huakkura.* tecomatl.† kaka.* enak; aka= <i>water</i> .		

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Coptic.—tēu. Sanskrit.—vāyu. am ? वायु= <i>to speak</i> . Celtic.—avel. aog. gwyn. Chinese.—ki= <i>life</i> ; <i>spirit</i> . Kurile.—keeru. Ugro-Altaic.—charru. mēse. Assyrian.—shāru.	ka= <i>soul</i> . meh. mai. ānχ= <i>life</i> .	WIND. air. breath. spirit; life. ghost.
Accadian.—māt= <i>bad</i> . mud= <i>blood</i> . Arabic.—mant. māt. Sanskrit.—mri ? maka= <i>sacrifice</i> . kāla. Assyrian.—mūtu. Etruscan.—cul= <i>death-spirit</i> . Lycian.—guar. Celtic.—most. maw. abhail. Latin.—mors. Amharic.—mot. Lithuanian.—mirti. Slavonic.—mrĕh. African.—m-mut. mota.	mem. mt. mer. chemi= <i>bad</i> .	DEATH. tomb. corpse. kill; die. to bury. bad.
Amharic.—tshawoo. Slavonic.—soly. French.—miel. Ugro-Altaic.—sich. Sanskrit.—skan= <i>to shine</i> . Latin.—sal. saccharum= <i>sugar</i> . African.—etsa.		SALT. white. } shining. } sugar ? } saccharine. }
Etruscan.—so ? Assyrian.—sarpa= <i>white</i> . Slavonic.—sniegas. Greck.—χαρ. Sanskrit.—sara ? Celtic.—llyr= <i>ice</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—sur= <i>ice</i> . tuit. bus. African.—etsa. nsalo= <i>salt</i> .	shu= <i>shining</i> .	SNOW. ice; hail. salt ? white. } shining. }
Assyrian.—sumku. sharku= <i>ichor</i> . Indo-Chinese.—htseihn. swe. zeit. Amharic.—dam= <i>blood</i> . yakalā= <i>red</i> . Arabic.—qulab. Kurd.—sareh. Slavonic.—scherno. serdtzay= <i>heart</i> . werri. Celtic.—gwar. siol. kalun= <i>heart</i> . Accadian.—shag= <i>heart</i> . zi= <i>life</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—sziwu= <i>heart</i> . chim. werem= <i>red</i> . African.—yelo. dsi. dseli. esi.	teler= <i>red</i> .	BLOOD. red. heart.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
athou. atu. amer= <i>life</i> . aïeh= <i>life</i> .	hatsa= <i>breath</i> . aizia. aïz.	moch. gun. kari. grank; ke= <i>life</i> . hog'm. "A."	where. iki. yam. vahere. vateca.* toklu. sah. she. ik.† yah. yoli= <i>life</i> . (unk= <i>house</i> .)
mouts. immct= <i>he died</i> . azekka= <i>tomb</i> . mimct?	il. erio. obi= <i>tomb</i> . ilhun= <i>twilight</i> .	mah. "A." chand. mokluli. chana. thal-el= <i>to bury</i> . dew= <i>devil</i> . "A."	memil. malki*= <i>mummy</i> . mou. mutu.† ougul. mictlan.† mulu†= <i>dead</i> . du. kloma= <i>to kill</i> . tlaca†= <i>war</i> . mea. mulu. mara*= <i>to kill</i> . miqui.† meme. nakani= <i>to kill</i> . huanu*= <i>to die</i> . mui= <i>poison</i> .
tesint. mehl. soucher= <i>sugar</i> .	gatz.	zam. zôgho. shoogoo. shug.	shukesh. sheh-ch. tipi. sachi.* skuhosh. oh-zel= <i>ice</i> . iztal.† iztac; shotto= <i>white</i> . shmaa= <i>snow</i> . suduk= <i>sweet</i> . zak†= <i>white</i> .
zanu. tesint= <i>salt</i> .	lei= <i>ice</i> .	tziun. "A." ziwa= <i>cold</i> . t'owli. se. law. teri. kis. sär= <i>ice</i> . schorak= <i>white</i> .	sikkoo. kkasa.* kais. zahs. kharsa. koyal. toosha. rassu.* yolu. shotto; zak†= <i>white</i> .
dzeggayh= <i>red</i> . idammen. axel. elun. zequr= <i>red</i> .	odola.	sis'chli. sherd. bi. nrki= <i>heart</i> . ariun. ("A.") zirt= <i>heart</i> . "A." hin. kleh. sar. schita; syrch= <i>red</i> .	zahhuar.* yahwa.* (Quichua.) cuallo.* xylitz.† ech. estah= <i>heart</i> . sutsa= <i>red</i> . estli.* zeh. ziltz.* rylitz.† qhi.† tshal= <i>red</i> . hah= <i>heart</i> .

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Celtic.—pysq. Assyrian.—nûnu. Hebrew.—nun. Ugro-Altaic.—tyg. Accadian.—gha. Arabic.—sanak. Greek.—χθvs. Slavonic.—znwik. ryba. Amharic.—assâ. African.—somba. assur. sie. cya. zemi. suwa.	samen. nar. bari. auav.	FISH. char? herring?
Lithuanian.—shuns. Amharic.—wosha. Celtic.—çu. ky. huad. Sanskrit.—kukkura=çyan. African.—kērē. kura. hara. su-ku.	Ugro-Altaic.—koy. Slavonic.—pesia. psit. nher. au. shat. ka=deer.	DOG OR CUR. hound. jackal? jaguar?
CAMEL, ETC. Koriae.—gama=horse. Thibet.—rama=wild goat. „ ruamo=female camel. Coptic.—jamoul. Egyptian.—kamāar. „ t'am=lion. Libyan.—alom. Caucasian.—kan=cow. „ lomi=lion. Amharic.—laam=cow. Assyrian.—gammalu. „ dam=pig. Arabic.—dalul. Hebrew.—gāmāl. „ hā-môr=she-ass. Mongol.—temo. Japanese.—kuma=bear. Georgian.—aklemi=camel. South American.—llama. Central „ phane=horse? Ugro-Altaic.—ēmā=cow. Mantshu.—kom=goat. African.—kom=leopard. „ kama=lion. lalom. „ lemene=sheep. „ gombe=cow.	Greek.—χοιπος. sus. Latin.—poreus. Persian.—takah. guras. Polynesian.—puaka. Celtic.—muc. nircean. güis. African.—ogoro. Sanskrit.—aja. Latin.—hircus. Greek.—αιξ. ka=ox. Celtic.—poc. pocan=he-goat. Egyptian.—anxu. Dravidian.—pacu=cow. Mongol.—akse. African.—aku. ba. Accadian.—lu. Ugro-Altaic.—kar. osch. Malay.—lembu=cattle. Celtic.—choi. caor. uan. Amharic.—laam=cow. African.—lemene=sheep. „ ona=sheep. kara=dog. Sanskrit.—gó. ukshan. Persian.—quarch? Celtic.—vioch. bugh. bo. „ tarw=bull. Ugro-Altaic.—osch. „ chjaria (Fin.). Amharic.—la. para. Coptic.—bahsi. Accadian.—dara=stag. African.—esu. la. „ okoi. tura=bull.	kaari=goat. GOAT. deer. buck. SHEEP. buck? ram. lamb. Cow. bull; ox. buffalo. calf.
Accadian.—lu=generic term for animal? Assyrian.—sisu. kur. Arabic.—ayir=ass. Turkish.—ât. ismi. Persian.—asper. az=goat. (See elsewhere, p. 123.)	Hebrew.—sus. Lithuanian.—azvra. Amharic.—feras. achya=ass. African.—so-sa. la; lo=cow.	scs? us=swift. HORSE. ass. donkey.
Japanese.—taoullac=hare.		HARE. rabbit.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
semm.	arran. arrai. arraya.	gar. awar. tewsi. tshua. tsugu. "A."	gua.* hona.* (SE.) heran.* hua. kay.* ican. heika.		
täidit. akjouin. aïdi. takjoun.	potsoa. ora. or. zakur. (arari= <i>ram</i> .)	khar. kyen. goglori. pöhu. zaghli. schou. "A." gül= <i>wolf</i> . "A."	aucha.* ahurara.* auara= <i>tapir</i> . jagonara.* yahuar.* zahrecti. skari. shonk. shakha. kakha. hiyu. cher. yaware.* shonka. ya-ha= <i>wolf</i> . keikue.* zahhuar= <i>blood</i> ; <i>savage animal</i> .		
ilif. ilfan. alkonk = <i>young</i> <i>pig</i> .	urde. cherria. (jaca= <i>monkey</i> .)	bruti. buchon. g'ori. cham. boton. choz. "A."	kuchi.* hocto.* puku= <i>dog</i> . yuk= <i>hog</i> . pecchari.*		
tayhat. axôlaq.	auntza. aker= <i>he-goat</i> .	tsetkli. t'cha. iremi= <i>stag</i> ; <i>buck</i> . touri?	paca.*aucha.* ytuchi.* huaca.*—tarnea*= <i>buck</i> .		
tickhsi. onlli. ana. ikerri, akra = <i>ram</i> .	chikhiro. lo. ardia. ardi. achurria= <i>lamb</i> . ahari= <i>ram</i> .	ochkhar. "A." aru. "A." garn= <i>lamb</i> . "A." tzkwari. maki. "A."? heene.	ccaura.* raccu.* uan.* taruca.* <i>wild sheep</i> ; <i>buck</i> . llama.*= <i>lama</i> .		
azquar= <i>bull</i> . tafounest. esek= <i>calf</i> . alom= <i>camel</i> .	oroch= <i>ox</i> . idia. usurgho. beya= <i>cow</i> . zerena= <i>bull</i> .	aklemi= <i>camel</i> . kuro= <i>calf</i> . osch. garn= <i>lamb</i> . "A." khari. puri. ought= <i>camel</i> . "A." ezn= <i>ox</i> . "A." jesh. kov. "A." auroch? gegew= <i>cattle</i> . "A."	kha= <i>buffalo cow</i> . movshati= <i>buffalo</i> . llama= <i>lama</i> .		
aoudion. ais. agmah. asis. amlekkek= <i>ass</i> . azad= <i>ass</i> .	zâldiâ. astoa= <i>ass</i> .	tshu. la. tzi. "A." zcheni. gau. schu. gari; esh= <i>ass</i> . koto. guri.	kuss. nau. phane.*		
aoutal. (oulli= <i>sheep</i>).	erbia.		to-a-tu-end. tuvu. tochl.* vo.		

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Japanese.—kuma=<i>bear</i>. Latin.—ursa=<i>bear</i>. Celtic.—arth=<i>bear</i>. Greek.—<i>apktos</i>=<i>bear</i>. Hebrew.—tânnin? African.—adsa=<i>dog</i>. kama=<i>lion</i>. kom=<i>leopard</i>.	labu. tam.	LION. BEAR. WOLF. FOX.
Persian.—azder. Assyrian.—sirû. Greek.—<i>ôphis</i>. African.—zabe. zewe. sa. osi. kali.	sep.	SNAKE. adder, asp. fish?
Persian.—miesh=<i>flesh</i>. sehmasht=<i>milk</i>. Latin.—siligo=<i>rye</i>. Assyrian.—shêru. zirû=<i>seed</i>. seum; amaru=<i>wheat</i>; eorn. ,, ittu=<i>wheat</i>. seethe=<i>to cook</i>. shêrû=<i>flesh</i>. ,, shishu=<i>milk</i>. Hebrew.—mannah? deshê=<i>grass</i>. Celtic.—leaz=<i>maize</i>? segal=<i>rye</i>. min. maa=<i>food</i>; meal. Amharic.—mckebe=<i>food</i>. sendea=<i>wheat</i>. Accadian.—zi. she. usu. Polynesian.—māa=<i>food</i>. Arabic.—zara=<i>maize</i>? ruz=<i>rice</i>. shair=<i>barley</i>. maka? Greek.—<i>apros</i>=<i>bread</i>. <i>oapξ</i>=<i>flesh</i>. Chinese.—mi=<i>rice</i>. Lithuanian.—maŷse=<i>bread</i>. African.—sikawa; sinkal=<i>oats</i>. sauyo. si. sa. gussa. ,, masa. zuai=<i>maize</i>. marmi. oka. maniac. ,, osésé=<i>flesh</i>. mi=<i>milk</i>.	māku. ak=<i>bread</i>. sekt. sha. sa. χer. shames. snu. māku. seht. seus. uahit=<i>wheat</i>.	FOOD. maize. seseme. corn, millet. milk; flesh. egg; bread. to eat. wheat. mouth? rice. cake. seed, grain. leaf.
Greek.—<i>καλος</i>. <i>πυλη</i>=<i>gate</i>. Latin.—lueca. Celtic.—gaeta=<i>gate</i>. eeg. cean. ,, kil=<i>enclosure</i>. cyl; euru=<i>hollow</i>. Sanskrit.—mukha. kûpa=<i>hole</i>. Accadian.—ka. ku. Ugro-Altaic.—ku. khakan. karu=<i>to eat</i>. Coptic.—hōlk=<i>curved</i>. Amharic.—shamak. alu? Dravidian.—kappu=<i>navel</i>. Turkish.—kapou=<i>gate</i>. African.—mokomo. ku. eku. kapu=<i>navel</i>. ,, ko. shu. mosuk; ena. ubor=<i>door</i>. kana. dsi. da.	ken. qer=<i>hole</i>? inside. ka=<i>to speak</i> χapa=<i>cat</i>; navel.	MOUTH. lip. to eat. circle. valley, hole. door; gate?
Assyrian.—êlitu=<i>prominence</i>. kalu=<i>to speak</i>. French.—manger=<i>to eat</i>. Tungus.—mua. Latin.—collum=<i>neck</i>. lingua. German.—hals=<i>throat</i>. Accadian.—eme. Turkish.—dil. Arabic.—lisân. g'uisel=<i>snake</i>. Amharic.—melas. E. Tartar.—ilengu. pel=<i>ear</i>. Celtic.—liab. Thibetan.—sbruil=<i>snake</i>. African.—enu=<i>mouth</i>. tele. bele. ele. nene. ,, ulime. telam. hallu.	nes.	TONGUE. throat? ear. snake? leaf?
Lithuanian.—barzdâ. Chinese.—sha. Accadian.—sag=<i>head</i>. sig. Amharic.—tsecur. shar. Ugro-Altaic.—saz. sharp. Assyrian.—shârtu. rêshi=<i>head</i>. saknu=<i>beard</i>. African.—kumsi. sitsi. asi. ziro. suki. neuch. sak. zau.	sah. Isbaan. š'm. setert.	HAIR. wool, head. tress, beard. top.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND "ARMENIAN."	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
izem. oughchen. akab= <i>fox</i> .	leoya. aztza. otsoa.	ariaj. lomi. ars. datui. (arch. "A.") mgeli. gheli. (kail. "A.")			llama= <i>lama</i> . puma.* euitlamiztli†= <i>leopard</i> . matto. mouk. mecrapa. tumme. chula= <i>fox</i> .
azrem.	suge.	gweli. (ots. "A.") tewsi= <i>fish</i> .			quetzali†= <i>serpent-temple</i> . sebh. shahdee.
senger. senusen = <i>millet</i> . zerkoun= <i>oat</i> . isan. zquer= <i>flesh-meat</i> . timzin. cous. temasin= <i>barley</i> . ctteh= <i>to eat</i> . amar= <i>threshing-</i> <i>floor</i> . emendi= <i>wheat</i> .	marmia= <i>bread</i> . bili= <i>corn</i> . oguiç= <i>bread</i> . esnea= <i>milk</i> . artoa= <i>bread</i> . gazta= <i>cheese</i> .	marmin= <i>flesh</i> . swili; syl= <i>maize</i> . chorzi= <i>flesh</i> . pu. misch= <i>flesh</i> . "A." mau= <i>bread</i> . marzwali= <i>seed</i> . mikel. mak. mirre= <i>milk</i> . tshakna tshcib hatz. "A." } <i>bread</i> . sez= <i>grass</i> ; <i>herbage</i> . matzoni= <i>milk</i> . tzou= <i>egg</i> . "A."			mali; manka= <i>maize</i> . supia= <i>egg</i> . siji; mahiz= <i>maize</i> . maina* (Carib). ptehomi= <i>bread</i> . sagua= <i>leaf</i> . ashkunai= <i>flesh</i> . muzquit†= <i>cocoa-nut</i> . mamak= <i>sugar-cane</i> . sanku*= <i>maize-pudding</i> . stsi= <i>to eat</i> . thukma.† tzoma= <i>to bake</i> . sara= <i>maize</i> .
izi. imi. ikizli= <i>vaquia</i> . takna= <i>anus</i> . taghouzi. eguzi= <i>hole</i> .	aboa. chilkua= <i>navel</i> . ata= <i>gate</i> . chuloa= <i>hole</i> . ahol. zulou= <i>hole</i> .	kui= <i>valley</i> . shey. dzeh. haku schsche. kaal. kol. kawar= <i>circle</i> . "A." koko. cibi= <i>navel</i> . kul= <i>throat</i> . "A." mukam. t'awi= <i>throat</i> .			rakka*= <i>womb</i> ; <i>hole</i> . suni.* shum. so. ea.* sun. pupu= <i>navel</i> . tek*= <i>to eat</i> . okkoti*= <i>anus</i> . chi.† huteçu*= <i>hole</i> . yu= <i>mouth</i> . moopeç= <i>nose</i> . nacaz†= <i>ear</i> . hol= <i>hole</i> . kama.† lakka.* shemmak.* viç. gozti†= <i>door</i> . simi.*
iles. clis. imi= <i>mouth</i> .	mingaña.	mushull. nen. lezou. "A." dulla. (Dacian). gweli= <i>snake</i> . ena. mot. queli= <i>throat</i> . maat. nina.			khollu.* bal. ekh. nunu.* nenat. ipile. ulue. atla. palli†= <i>leaf</i> . leç†= <i>leaf</i> . del. pena. qhane.† tenilla.†
char. zaden. ikhf.	khuma. adaz. bizarra= <i>beard</i> . ille.	her. ("A." shara.) suz. shatz. morusk= <i>head</i> . shha= <i>head</i> . tōma. sar= <i>top</i> . shazey. ser; kah; isa= <i>head</i> .			kaskus iska= <i>head</i> . soz.† tusu.† skhatso= <i>head</i> . taesh. suga. cuca. socca.* cob. tzotz.* kah= <i>head</i> . ikah= <i>head</i> . si.† tatsh= <i>head</i> .

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Latin.—nasus= <i>nose</i> . Fin.—korwa. Assyrian.—uznu. Turkish.—dil= <i>tongue</i> . Australian.—kure. Celtic.—tûd. Sanskrit.—karna. Amharic.—izue? African.—ocua. hana.	ânχ.	EAR. nose? conk (nose). lug.
Etruscan.—zia? “B.” Sanskrit.—çiras. Ugro-Altaic.—ked. Celtic.—kloigean. stiur. pen. baic. baghar. Amharic.—ras= <i>top</i> . Arabic.—ra’s. Assyrian.—kakkâdu. shâdu= <i>neck</i> . rêshu. African.—ori. ka. gika. klogo. ire. kala. to. isi. ku.	ta= <i>face</i> . χi= <i>roof</i> . Ishaau. sah= <i>hair</i> . tep. tata. kai.	HEAD. face. top. neck? hair. high. poll. skull.
Lithuanian.—akis. Arabic.—ayn. eu. noor= <i>light</i> . Etruscan.—sa. “B.” Assyrian.—ênu. sig. nâru= <i>light</i> . Hebrew.—ayn. Ugro-Altaic.—sci. kus. Chinese.—zi. di. nye? Burmese.—nah= <i>ear</i> . Sanskrit.—achshi. iksh. nayana. netra. Celtic.—s’uil. African.—ze. diz. liso. nya. ili. an. ku. yi. nun. „ nite. anku. nuku.	mer. nennu= <i>to see</i> . shu= <i>light</i> .	EYE. light. to see. sky? ken; scan.
Ugro-Altaic.—pia. posa. Amharic.—afinka. Accadian.—pi. Arabic.—adan. Coptic.—sha. Celtic.—srôn. African.—hangi. changa. kindsa.	ânχ= <i>ear</i> . ka= <i>breath</i> . fent.	NOSE. pug? conk. peak. ear?
Assyrian.—sikkalû= <i>beak</i> . akâlu= <i>to eat</i> . karnu= <i>horn</i> . „ dannu= <i>hard</i> . Amharic, etc.—ters. sin. azent. Latin.—dens; dentis. French.—ongle= <i>nail</i> . Arabic.—rea’q= <i>horn</i> . sin. Celtic.—ghabal; adharc; piacal= <i>bone</i> . dant. dyns. Ugro-Altaic.—tang. saw. sior. tez. Sanskrit.—vakra= <i>curved</i> . danta. ak= <i>to cut</i> ; bite. African.—pak. son. diso. oko. sosen. esi. ekki. aku. „ kang. soku; aku; oso= <i>bone</i> .	tes. kes= <i>bone</i> .	TOOTH. fang. teeth. tine. bine. beak; horn. tusk. ivory. to peck? hard? curved. tear; bite.

LYBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.* E. = East of S.A.
imej. atrik. (pl.) ieni= <i>mouth</i> . ukkega.	belarria. chilkua= <i>navel</i> .	taku. mah. quri. hanka. cen. an. quiri. khuz. ounkn. "A." akanchik. "A."	iniri. gu.† okak= <i>tongue</i> . atowecgie. nami.* taco= <i>nose</i> . nacaz.† nacat. taurike.* (S.E.). ucho. enahiri.* to-wrig. ekh= <i>tongue</i> .
ikkif. char= <i>hair</i> . azron. izzu = <i>hill</i> .	burua.	thawi. shka. kah. zhair= <i>hill</i> ; <i>rock</i> . "A." shio. za. ser. chuscha. t'awi. tala. topti. glankh. "A." isa. korte. tare. zuz= <i>hair</i> .	thie-si. kakha= <i>peak</i> . subuk.* siacan. sah. psho. pakshn. ikah. huha* (E.). poke. pah. skhatso. toro.† yacae.* chola. atsi.* pau. tatsh. iska. pto. ashaggee. ija.* taesh= <i>hair</i> . euca= <i>hair</i> . acu.† ca= <i>hair</i> . tepe= <i>rock</i> ; <i>hill</i> .
titih. (?= <i>sit</i> .) baba. zig. } zer. } = <i>to see</i> . thil. } ouali. }	begi. beguia. tza= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . ukisi= <i>to see</i> . akus= <i>to see</i> .	mih. nce. cem. neh. "A." tsaste. asü. t'wali. kummu. beer. ya. akn. atchk. "A." ane.	naa.† nage. nau. sesa.* sin= <i>to see</i> . nakay. ne.* pusiki. nge.* ila.† shllu. uill. ol. tesa. tzic. hunnah. into.* sikoho * mata.* (E.). kassee. kannah. ghual.* sah. asu. seila= <i>sky</i> . skissuga. zak.† zhig= <i>sky</i> .
auzaren } =tankaren? } taghandjourt. }	sudurra.	akanchk= <i>ear</i> . "A." kith. "A." ouch. "A." peek. pch. une. fuuz. findse. sumsuh. sahwi.	cenka.* henka.* uk. taco.* (tacu= <i>foot</i>). peua;* ekh= <i>tongue</i> .
akarmoun= <i>beak</i> . ieh= <i>horn</i> . onglan. ignes= <i>tusk</i> . senn. igsi= <i>bone</i> .	{ esur= <i>bone</i> . ezurra= <i>bone</i> . takon= <i>claw</i> . moko= <i>beak</i> . kas; adar= <i>horn</i> . hortza= <i>tooth</i> .	rka= <i>bone</i> ; <i>horn</i> . likka= <i>bone</i> . zvali= <i>bone</i> . kibiri. dzei. zib. dwali= <i>bone</i> . sibi. pitz. dendag. siw. atamn. "A." eghehiur= <i>horn</i> .	huakra*= <i>bone</i> . maquar. pakhi; ouna= <i>bone</i> . saca.* dza.* (E.). tzi.† sanna.* (S.E.). tulla= <i>bone</i> . kehaka.* garra.* clesa. iearé.* (E.). nacha*= <i>comb</i> . tanus.* tong. itsa. ha-okah.

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Greek.—$\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$. Etruscan.—$\text{ma}\chi$=<i>finger</i>. Slavonic.—<i>reka</i>. Chinese.—<i>di</i>; <i>chi</i>=<i>finger</i>. Assyrian.—<i>idu</i>. <i>qātu</i>. <i>ek</i>=<i>finger</i>. <i>makharu</i>=<i>to seize</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—<i>katal</i>. <i>kal</i>. <i>ki</i>. Accadian.—<i>da</i>. <i>ti</i>. <i>gu</i>. Malay.—<i>kaki</i>=<i>foot</i>. Celtic.—<i>brak</i>=<i>arm</i>. Amharic, etc.—<i>id</i>. <i>edsh</i>. Mongol.—<i>gar</i>. African.—<i>ma</i>; <i>mok</i>=<i>palm</i>. <i>lika</i>=<i>palm</i>. <i>keka</i>=<i>foot</i>. ,, <i>koko</i>=<i>hand</i>. <i>ekkaki</i>. <i>koa</i>. <i>peka</i>. <i>ika</i>=<i>finger</i>. Sanskrit.—<i>kara</i>. <i>angula</i>=<i>finger</i>. <i>dik</i>=<i>point</i>.	<i>ker</i>=<i>to carry</i>. <i>ket</i>=<i>paw</i>. <i>χebt</i>. <i>tot</i>.	HAND. <i>paw</i>. <i>palm</i>. <i>to give</i>; <i>take</i>. <i>fist</i>. <i>fingers</i>. <i>to point</i>. <i>arm</i>. <i>foot</i>. 1; 5 and 10?
Sanskrit.—<i>pada</i>. Malay.—<i>kaki</i>. Slavonic.—<i>nogā</i>. <i>tanka</i>=<i>hand</i>. Assyrian.—<i>alāku</i>=<i>to go</i>. <i>shēpu</i>=<i>foot</i>. Hebrew.—<i>berech</i>=<i>knee</i>. Amharic, etc.—<i>igger</i>. <i>kurah</i>. Celtic.—<i>eik</i>. <i>ped</i>. <i>uk</i>. <i>kos</i>=<i>leg</i>. Persian.—<i>lacht</i>=<i>leg</i>. African.—<i>keka</i>. <i>laku</i>. <i>maguru</i>. <i>keka</i>. <i>lika</i>=<i>palm</i>.	<i>pet</i>. <i>χet</i>. <i>tot</i>; <i>kat</i>=<i>hand</i>.	FOOT. <i>anle</i>? <i>leg</i>. <i>toes</i>. <i>shin</i>. <i>paw</i>? <i>shank</i>. <i>to kick</i>; <i>walk</i>. <i>to go</i>. <i>run</i>. <i>pad</i>. <i>hand</i>? 5. 10.
Hebrew.—<i>tsohar</i>=<i>light</i>. <i>ēsh</i>=<i>fire</i>. <i>ayn</i>=<i>eye</i>. Amharic.—<i>semmi</i>. <i>asat</i>=<i>fire</i>. Etruscan.—“<i>Br</i>.” <i>tina</i>. <i>zeus</i>=<i>sky-god</i>? ,, <i>thesan</i>=<i>fire-god</i>; <i>aurora</i>? <i>usil</i>=<i>sun</i>. ,, <i>turan</i>=<i>heavens</i>? <i>aytr</i>=<i>day</i>? Accadian.—<i>za</i>=<i>bright</i>. <i>zikara</i>. <i>zu</i>. <i>an</i>=<i>sky</i>. <i>azag</i>=<i>bright</i>. Assyrian.—<i>shamū</i>. <i>āru</i>=<i>shine</i>. Turkish.—<i>kun</i>. <i>kjun</i>=<i>day</i>. Chinese.—<i>tien</i>=<i>sky</i>. Mongol.—<i>tangra</i>. Sanskrit.—<i>ahan</i>=<i>day</i>. <i>svar</i>. <i>agni</i>=<i>fire</i>. <i>dina</i>. Celtic.—<i>twizn</i>. <i>aserw</i>. <i>deiz</i>. Slavonic.—<i>den</i>. <i>dziera</i>. <i>daan</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—<i>scheld</i>. <i>diälle</i>. <i>tengri</i>. <i>azal</i>=<i>sky</i>. <i>es</i>. African.—<i>sana</i>. <i>tsanno</i>. <i>zu</i>=<i>sun</i>. <i>tail</i>=<i>day</i>. <i>aso</i>. <i>kesc</i>. ,, <i>ika</i>=<i>fire</i>. <i>kunu</i>. <i>tzanna</i>. <i>zoo</i>=<i>god</i>. ,, <i>genaa</i>=<i>sun</i>. <i>iru</i>. <i>semme</i>.	<i>ses</i>=<i>day</i>. <i>haru</i>=<i>day</i>. <i>agh</i>=<i>fire</i>. <i>teka</i>=<i>fire</i>. <i>shu</i>=<i>light</i>.	SKY. DAY. <i>light</i>. <i>shine</i>. <i>dawn</i>. <i>heavens</i>. <i>sun</i>? <i>high</i>. <i>fire</i>?
Arabic.—<i>harq</i>=<i>fire</i>. Assyrian.—<i>kakkabu</i>=<i>star</i>; <i>fire</i>? Accadian.—<i>zagh</i>=<i>fire</i>. Fin.—<i>mato</i>=<i>warm</i>.	<i>rek</i>=<i>fire</i>. <i>agh</i>=<i>fire</i>. <i>teka</i>; <i>suax</i>=<i>fire</i>.	LOVE. <i>life</i>? <i>to burn</i>. <i>join</i>? <i>cross</i>; <i>tie</i>? <i>fire</i>.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.* E. = East of S.A.
afous. achera=10. idonkal= <i>palm</i> . ighill= <i>arm</i> . ikmex= <i>thumb</i> .	escua. atz= <i>finger</i> .	matn. "A."= <i>finger</i> . pe. ki. palk= <i>finger</i> . koda. kheu. che. ca. gheb= <i>to take</i> . kach. oyg. ia. kiti= <i>finger</i> . kheh. tat= <i>palm</i> . tzern. "A." thath. "A." kukh. kwer.	iku. eun.* muhu.* kuki= <i>foot</i> . maitl.† maki.* maeo.† cab.† kollata†= <i>fist</i> . keh= <i>foot</i> . nacu= <i>finger</i> . ca†= <i>finger</i> . maco.† paco.* hloka.* kahous. tachlli † po*= <i>foot</i> ; <i>hand</i> . keh= <i>foot</i> .
athar. achera=10.	anka. zanka. oïna. takon= <i>claw</i> .	tklake. tle. p'echi. kok. pog. thath. "A." shepeh. kakh. perhi? wot. "A." otu; otz. "A."	pat.* caki.* keh. kuki. ghiea=10. chanka= <i>leg</i> ; <i>shank</i> . po* (E.). goca*= <i>leg</i> . tacu.* looga. taca= <i>nose</i> . acan.† chaqui.* pi.* tsiko. idapata.* sakhi.
tigotan= <i>heavens</i> . agenna. guina. igna. ass. tigot. afa. axel; as= <i>day</i> . tignat= <i>sky</i> . itzirrik= <i>shining</i> . sseru. safas.	eguna= <i>day</i> . argi= <i>bright</i> . bezain; zuri= <i>white</i> . zilla= <i>silver</i> . zeru= <i>sky</i> . goiza= <i>morning</i> . juicoa= <i>God</i> .	akn= <i>eye</i> . "A." tza. zo. zob. sar. teshin. za= <i>heavens</i> ; <i>sky</i> . sur. zata. kina. d'gé; ga= <i>day</i> . chu. tsash. girkin. ashman. div; or= <i>day</i> . "A." hur= <i>fire</i> . tshzal. gun= <i>day</i> . anag= <i>tin</i> . arw= <i>heavens</i> . djuan. dini.	zima. ano. zom. zo.* coun= <i>fire</i> . geshu= <i>sun</i> . taxah.† tze= <i>star</i> . sesa*= <i>eye</i> . tani.† cini.* tash. uru.* kizho= <i>fire</i> . tikhas. tina= <i>light</i> . tahn= <i>day</i> . huenu.* ara.* tashun. yu.* chaen. siela. tsele= <i>sky</i> . sua. eeska. nakhai tagg. quih= <i>day</i> . zura*= <i>white</i> . sillo†= <i>star</i> . egussa*= <i>star</i> .
achk. regh= <i>to burn</i> . eke; ezid= <i>cook</i> .	ekhi= <i>fire</i> . onetsi. maitatu.	krak= <i>fire</i> . "A." zezkh= <i>fire</i> . kam= <i>love</i> . khach= <i>cross</i> ; <i>tie</i> . matli= <i>warm</i> .	annkke= <i>father</i> . onca= <i>to be</i> . nkhu. kan. naquem. anak*= <i>father</i> . takuni.*= <i>to join</i> . saka*= <i>hot</i> . taika†= <i>fire</i> . tlacotla†= <i>I live</i> . mep= <i>fire</i> . mahote. kamani*= <i>love</i> ; <i>power</i> .

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Persian.—tab. Koriak.—eikhi=<i>fire</i>. Hebrew.—kese=<i>moon</i>. êsh=<i>fire</i>. Celtic.—sol. tio. hail. teine; sêul=<i>fire</i>. Arabie.—arisat. kasdir=<i>tin</i>. Amharic.—tsai. asat=<i>fire</i>. Accadian.—azag=<i>bright</i>; <i>silver</i>. „ zal. tu. za=<i>bright</i>. zu=<i>gold</i>. Chinese.—bak=<i>bake</i>. tsao=<i>blaze</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—azal=<i>sky</i>. teka=<i>fire</i>. iz=<i>fire</i>. „ ega=<i>star</i>. tsi=<i>sun</i>. Mongol.—usika=<i>star</i>. Assyrian.—ishâtu=<i>fire</i>. arkhu=<i>moon</i>. Etruscan.—usil. eku=<i>moon</i>. Sanskrit.—kastira=<i>tin</i>. African.—kezo. su. zo. usana. zoo. iki=<i>fire</i>.	suaχ=<i>fire</i>. teka=<i>fire</i>. mâ=<i>to see</i>. hashar; agh=<i>fire</i>. sau=<i>gold</i>.	SUN. star. moon. fire. eye. day. god? light. shining.
Indo-Chinese.—sar. Celtic.—syr. zead. seren. Latin.—stella. Arabie.—nâr=<i>fire</i>. kasdir=<i>tin</i>. Etruscan.—Oct. set=<i>fire</i>. usil=<i>sun</i>. Assyrian.—ishâtu=<i>fire</i>. tsarpu=<i>silver</i>. Accadian.—za=<i>bright</i>. zig. sir=<i>light</i>. Phœnician.—zerah=<i>sun</i>. Greek.—αστηρ. Fin.—silmä. Sanskrit.—tārā. sūrya=<i>sun</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—suta. tysel. zāra. yildidz. kase. Mongol, etc.—usika. Hebrew.—êsh=<i>fire</i>. Persian.—sitārah. African.—zo=<i>sun</i>. su. siri=<i>smoke</i>.	shu=<i>light</i>. sui=<i>star</i>. shet=<i>fire</i>. hashar=<i>fire</i>.	STAR. fire. sun. moon? light. shining.
Australian—gille. Assyrian.—ellu=<i>bright</i>. arkhu. Ethiopic and Amharic.—tsherka. alsa. Japanese.—zuki. Ugro-Altaic.—mano. ilio. āce. Arabie.—âlàaw ?=<i>fire</i>. hilâl; shahr. Greek.—σελήνη. Celtic.—mos. eig. loer. Slavonic.—messež. Persian.—māh. Latin.—argentum=<i>silver</i>. Sanskrit.—māsa=<i>month</i>. Etruscan.—eku; tivs=<i>moon</i>. aχu=<i>mother</i>. African.—moeri. quelî. ma=<i>fire</i>. muesi. mazi. ali=<i>eye</i>.	aāh. shu=<i>light</i>. mâ=<i>to see</i>. teka=<i>fire</i>.	MOON. sun. fire. light. silver? month. mother? eye?

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.* E. = East of S.A.
azal. } tafoght. } tufet. itsurik = <i>shining</i> . tigot = <i>day</i> . aχel = <i>day</i> . ousal = <i>iron</i> .	iguski. ekhi. (ikuski = <i>to see</i>). izeki = <i>fire</i> . iz ; sua = <i>fire</i> . izio = <i>to lighten</i> . ziki = <i>fire</i> . begi = <i>eye</i> .	aref. "A." marra. mze. oker = <i>gold</i> . khor. baak. barkh. bukh = <i>to cook</i> . ardinis. berik = <i>eye</i> . teigha. subukia = <i>light</i> . ashman ; djeh = <i>day</i> . masah = <i>moon</i> . kyssa = <i>god</i> .	uehe.* (E.). utsi. (E.) ish = <i>fire</i> . ceska = <i>sky</i> . gash.† kistiti.* (E.) hoisu.* kesis = <i>fire</i> . za. teo † = <i>god</i> . eachi* (Carib.). quassi (S.E.). taika. egussa* = <i>star</i> (E.). masa ; bari = <i>moon</i> . iakai. haika = <i>fire</i> . cacique* = <i>chief</i> . nakkai = <i>day</i> . arassu.* tina = <i>light</i> . sakas = <i>hot</i> . kakha = <i>moon</i> . ishe. eachi* (Carib.). uashi* (E.).
itri. atar. ari. tisiri = <i>moon</i> .	izar. (ilzar = <i>moon</i>). zillar = <i>silver</i> . izeki = <i>fire</i> .	za. tsa. seta. astla. "A." ali = <i>fire</i> . ooshega. azdegh. "A." yetshua. baak = <i>sun</i> . ošgi = <i>gold</i> . zoa. stal. sutu. zuri.	tse.† siri.* zun. taosi. sillo.† ari* = <i>moon</i> (E.). yacetata* (E.). tata* = <i>fire</i> . za = <i>sun</i> . illa. ikai. taika. ceska = <i>sky</i> . serego.* egussa* (S.E.). kesis = <i>fire</i> . ish.† tyscl.* za = <i>sun</i> .
tisiri. ayor. aiour = <i>month</i> . agger. ousal = <i>iron</i> .	illāgi. ilzar. argizagi. iguski = <i>sun</i> . zillā = <i>silver</i> . ekhi = <i>sun</i> .	masah. mis. anag = <i>tin</i> . m'tare. maathe. tuka. ali = <i>fire</i> . baz. m'tware ? zāna = <i>year</i> . moots. butsi. hut ? la. baak ; marra = <i>sun</i> . selardis (Vannic). mai. losin. "A."	masa.* mushe. killa. sillo* = <i>star</i> . bari. illu. kakha. kewari. ari.* aringi (E.). mata* = <i>eye</i> . fire. easiri.* moar. maitaika.† haika † = <i>fire</i> . illa* = <i>star</i> . yasi* (E.). ari* (E.). yakari* (E.). paksa.* citlali.†

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Koriak.—eikhi. Chinese.—sing=<i>star</i>. sa. Japanese.—zaki=<i>moon</i>. Arabic.—âr. sukhn=<i>hot</i>. a'lew. arisat. h'araq. Celtic.—tes. teäs. Assyrian.—ishâtu. sharûru. Slavonic.—ogni. Etruscan.—set. <i>θes</i>? Ugro-Altaic.—sin. silaka=<i>lightning</i>. macha=<i>to cook</i>. „ teka. ega=<i>star</i>. tuz. Latin.—urere. ignis. Persian.—âtesh; âzer. Thibetan.—t' sig-pa=<i>burn</i>. Hebrew.—êsh. Sanskrit.—agni. sūrya=<i>sun</i>. Accadian.—parra=<i>sun</i>. zagh. shu. izi. Greek.—ἄρ. ἔλω. Amharic and Ethiopic.—âsat. esatsh. tsai? Nubian and Abyssinian.—eka. tone. kako. African.—kasu. itso. oko. noro. gira. zou. sie. mosa. ika.	rek. teka. set. suax. hashar. shu=<i>light</i>. agh. χet.	FIRE. sun. burn. hot. star. moon. to burn. lightning. flame.
Amharic, etc.—waha. bahr. zer. alma. mi. hor. basash. Arabic.—mâ. bâhr. wâdi. arga=<i>river</i>. kurr. Ethiopic.—ayam. ama. ana. li. Fin.—wesi Lap.—wiro=<i>river</i>. Greek.—ὕδωρ. νετος. Thibetan.—tschur. Etruscan.—ara. epa. ar? Chinese.—shui. ho. Ugro-Altaic.—murr. pi. wirow. tät. sē. (Fin.). „ uhor. ses. pizem. essö. Sanskrit.—udaka. mira=<i>sea</i>. Celtic.—dwr. euan. uirge. ar. amhan=<i>river</i>. „ uisque. esk. aber. Slavonic.—reka. voda. onoda. ezero=<i>lake</i>. doshd=<i>rain</i>. African.—lo. ame. anki. azi. metsi. sua. sama. „ amu=<i>rain</i>. menya. nso. lo. urate=<i>canoe</i>. „ iruwa=<i>lake</i>. cza.	uat-ur=<i>sea</i>. uri. mā. akeb. ssh. alu=<i>river</i>. ima.	WATER. sea. well. river. rain. weir; lake. (urinate). (splash). flood. shower?
N.B.—There are some curious accordances for <i>Water</i> between the S.E. side of South America and with the Caucasian. Also for <i>Fire</i>; see also the Basque and Berber and Celtic. Some fire and water words are identical.		
Slavonic.—zoloto=<i>gold</i>. Assyrian.—êru=<i>metal</i>? khuratsu=<i>gold</i>. kaspu=<i>silver</i>. Accadian.—nrud=<i>copper</i>. azad=<i>silver</i>. guskin=<i>gold</i>. Amharic.—nâhäs=<i>brass</i>. Hebrew.—khârûs=<i>gold</i>. Tungus.—sal=<i>iron</i>. Sanskrit.—ayas=<i>iron</i>. French.—or=<i>gold</i>. Latin.—æs=<i>brass</i>. African.—aro=<i>stone</i>. sanu; wura=<i>gold</i>.	sau=<i>gold</i>. nasem=<i>brass</i>. (See elsewhere.)	copper. iron. gold. silver. bronze. metal. stone? yellow?

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN, LESGHIAN, AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.* E. = East of S.A.
times. aafia. afa. tachart. esbegh= <i>to burn</i> . echat. echaal= <i>to light</i> . tahist; texōri= <i>flame</i> . azeraki= <i>lighting</i> . igna= <i>sky</i> , etc.	sikki. sua. zik. iz. izeki. su. ekhi. erre= <i>to burn</i> . gori= <i>hot</i> . gar= <i>flame</i> . chinga= <i>spark</i> . ki= <i>smoke</i> .	za. zo. ali. tsi. tza. ahedi= <i>flame</i> . zie. mza. sez. tsetskili. zezkhli. sing. teigha. hoúr; krak. "A." djeh. bukh= <i>to cook</i> .	illa*= <i>star</i> . saku*= <i>hot</i> (S.E.). t-sinoo. seute. shiks.† iakui*; te*= <i>sun</i> . skut. uru*= <i>day</i> . nie.* kesis. isu.* isse* (E.). chielu.* tikiui. tshuco.† tetsh. koso. ichc* (E.). uru*= <i>sky</i> ; day. aegace.* sakas= <i>hot</i> . naika.† mata*= <i>eye</i> or <i>fire</i> (E.). tshuco.† zak. tsa. pira* (pir). masa*= <i>moon</i> . tizaker.† ioak. haika.† taiku†= <i>sun</i> . tasha* (S.E.). saen* (S.E.)= <i>hot</i> . rcru* (E.). tsheke.* kisiti.
aman. esuf; asif= <i>river</i> . babar= <i>sea</i> . wanu= <i>well</i> . agaba= <i>river</i> . anzar= <i>rain</i> .	ur. uharra. uiurge. uri= <i>rain</i> . erria= <i>river</i> . charka= <i>river</i> . aintzira= <i>lake</i> . urzulo= <i>sea</i> . uharka. itsaso. uhin= <i>wave</i> . hosina. uhaitz.	chour. ("A.") tzwima= <i>rain</i> . tzurma. dzeh. dow; sg'wa= <i>sea</i> . shin. dun. get= <i>river</i> . "A." pishi. psez. khim. don. chor; nech= <i>river</i> . izquali. khi. dzehabo. dzow= <i>sea</i> . "A." akn= <i>spring</i> . "A." hor= <i>well</i> ? "A." alikh= <i>wave</i> .	tsha. usc. tash. atsa. tzoh* (E). oca. dzu. tuna.* sie.* sa* (S.E.). i.* unu.* parana*= <i>river</i> . dzu* (S.E.). uri. euak. ui.* pez* (S.E.). uru* (E.). he.* ma* (S.E.). aha. pā. huan* (E.). ahmah. humu. pac* (S.E.). waai* (S.E.). waca. orush= <i>sea</i> . hauiri.† am* (E.). una.* ameyam= <i>river</i> . euak.* hau-huira*= <i>river</i> . li. ahesu. aka. ko. kik.
ousal= <i>iron</i> . nehhas= <i>copper</i> . azil= <i>iron</i> . deheb= <i>gold</i> . kezdír= <i>tin</i> . fodher= <i>silver</i> . ardgagh= <i>stone</i> .	arria= <i>stone</i> . urre= <i>gold</i> . kobrea; bronzā= <i>bronze</i> . zillā= <i>silver</i> .	spilens= <i>copper</i> ; spelter. ierakhi= <i>metal</i> . spilendze= <i>copper</i> . kera= <i>stone</i> . bezkalí= <i>silver</i> . smende= <i>copper</i> . oker= <i>gold</i> . aral= <i>silver</i> . oşgi= <i>gold</i> . "A."	kokori*= <i>gold</i> . ceaxi= <i>gold</i> . curi. chuqui†= <i>gold</i> . kori*= <i>gold</i> . kholki*= <i>silver</i> . silla†= <i>star</i> . anti.* sh-ni-au= <i>silver</i> .

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Hebrew.—adam. āni=<i>I</i>. French.—mari=<i>husband</i>. moi=<i>I</i>; <i>me</i>. Chinese.—bak. jin. mau. ir=<i>boy</i>. Amharic.—adma. Ugric.—aita=<i>father</i>. kasa. murt. mana. Turkish.—kis. er. odam. Fin.—mies. Sanskrit.—manusha. manu. Japanese.—kodomo. Etruscan.—viz. enna. Ugro-Altaic.—er. mort. mat. kimi. Malay.—loh. lesi? German.—er=<i>he</i>. Papuan.—meteme. Dutch.—er. Accadian.—gin; mamu. ma. komi. Basque.—manu=<i>commandment</i>. Dravidian.—tamma=<i>girl</i>. an. Celtic.—ari. dyn. duine. modh. kas. maou. gwr=<i>male</i>. eia. African.—mana. moku. mo. rume. yiyuma. euia. ,, mar. momba. okure. mahi. koshi. ira. hama.	tá. at. se. hammu. menh=<i>boy</i>.	MAN. kin. male. husband. son. boy? father? people. family. me. I. he?
Lycian.—tedema. Sanskrit.—sūnu. Chinese.—tzī. tzu. Greek.—παῖς. <i>ios</i>. <i>ios</i>=<i>arrow</i>? Ugro-Altaic.—sakka. sen. sua. kisi. Hebrew.—tsā'ir=<i>little</i>. Assyrian.—sakhru=<i>small</i>. sherru=<i>young</i>. Accadian.—zi. sissi=<i>brother</i>. Celtic.—clan=<i>family</i>. mac. luan. ciar.=<i>children</i>. ,, sil. zeu. cear. Coptic.—sōne=<i>brother</i>. Arabic.—saghir=<i>small</i>. temar=<i>date-tree</i>. Amharic.—tānāsh=<i>little</i>. sow=<i>man</i>. Slavonic.—syn. izu. African.—sana=<i>boy</i>. dzanna. moana=<i>child</i>. ansa. ,, ashkir=<i>boy</i>.	sherau. sa. a'tu=<i>youth</i>. hen=<i>boy</i>. menh=<i>boy</i>. t'am=<i>youth</i>. nex=<i>child</i>. semi? nem=<i>little</i>.	Sox. tiny. little. child. boy. man? kith. kin. brother? shoot? tree? life?
Greek.—γενν. Ugro-Altaic.—ame=<i>mother</i>. Hebrew.—em. Arabic.—tamar=<i>date-tree</i>. Amharic.—mashe=<i>wife</i>. Coptic.—s'himi. African.—matshe; amni=<i>mother</i>.	mā-t=<i>mother</i>. him't=<i>wife</i>.	WOMAN. mother. wife. girl. man? kin. morn?

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	IBERIAN OR BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.* E. = East of S.A.
madden.	leme.	gomi= <i>family</i> .	h'homme. nil.* amo.
aoutan= <i>male</i> .	seme= <i>son</i> .	khomo= <i>son</i> ; <i>boy</i> .	hama. leno. umo.*
ergaz= <i>husband</i> .	gizon.	zui; gori= <i>boy</i> .	mena.* tamua. cune.
ament.	kozo= <i>male</i> .	ce. lak. lag.	dame.† dolme. che.
guan= <i>people</i> .	arc= <i>male</i> .	ladyer. agn.	sunc.* tama. matei.*
=(Guanches of Canary.)	aita= <i>father</i> .	moi. agni.	laiya. enene. aha.
	tar= <i>people, tribe</i>	kmari. gwami. mare.	ta= <i>male</i> . hake.* dau.
mena= <i>son</i> .	anaya= <i>brother</i> .	marđ; air ("A.").	tata= <i>father</i> . umasoi.
gar?= <i>people</i> .		adam. steg.	dina lukku.* taka.
		chimi. tleh= <i>husband</i> .	me= <i>I, me</i> .
		masla. heka.	henunc.* (S.E.). khari.
		kazi. dzug.	jazi. nare.* sunta.
		mi= <i>me, I</i> .	nitemi= <i>girl</i> . ahri†= <i>woman</i> . neka.
		hair= <i>father</i> ("A.").	kosa= <i>husband</i> . aba.* nnin?
			huarami*= <i>woman</i> .
			comai* (E.). iate*= <i>man</i> (E.).
zu. ou.	seme.	timal. timir.	conet†= <i>boy</i> . hua.*
yçi. ze.	mutil. guchi.	ua. has. zui. misch.	tama= <i>man</i> .
mena.	hume= <i>child</i> .	goma. pha.	tieme*= <i>girl</i> . aunin= <i>man</i> .
ag. mis.	anaya= <i>brother</i> .	tziek; sough= <i>little</i> ("A.").	h'homme. timawon.
ai. niene.	see-is= <i>brother</i> .	bishi. gaho.	umo*= <i>man</i> . sheknah= <i>little</i> .
ammi.	sucun= <i>brother</i> .	achali= <i>young</i> .	chichi.* akun.† isht.
khith.	zma= <i>brother</i> .	kog. kanat.	klene*= <i>woman</i> .
mammi.	leme= <i>man</i> .	tina= <i>little</i> ; <i>tiny</i> .	hahan.† tigami* (E.). tsi.
	chica= <i>child</i> .	ze. kazi= <i>man</i> .	saca= <i>tree</i> . sunc= <i>man</i> . pisi.*
	gaste= <i>young</i> .	tyüsül= <i>little</i> .	aze. sie.† pera. tze.
		khome. saghu.	nianté= <i>little</i> . pilzintli.†
		zin= <i>family</i> .	jazi= <i>man</i> . keimeg.
		sakri (Seythie).	eenek. toksa*= <i>little</i> . kooch= <i>little</i> .
		ordi ("A.").	uisham. hua.† jay.†
		dzën= <i>to beget</i> ("A.").	saik= <i>boy</i> . sie= <i>little</i> .
			ssijay. miahs. neneco.
			puskee= <i>little</i> .
			pama. nini. nani.
			sun= <i>woman</i> . saka.
			cana.* natsi. hahan.†
tamethout= <i>wife</i> .	emazti= <i>wife</i> .	timir= <i>son</i> .	dome.* nantli.† cunha.*
toulaouin.	ama= <i>mother</i> .	deda= <i>mother</i> .	temalie= <i>mother</i> . auu.* ouell* (E.).
tamat.	cme= <i>female</i> .	shumak. shooz. esa.	klene.* layka= <i>mother</i> .
(zu= <i>son</i> .)		kin. "A."	cunia. nana.*= <i>sister</i> .
(mis= <i>son</i> .)		dzën= <i>to beget</i> . "A."	amo= <i>man</i> . timir= <i>son</i> .
		zin= <i>family</i> . "A."	tamma= <i>man</i> .
		karun. "A."	dim.* kami= <i>man</i> .
		nana= <i>mother</i> .	maitsaka†= <i>moon</i> . tñn.
		mair= <i>mother</i> . "A."	sun. usu.† masa= <i>moon</i> .
		tlyadi= <i>wife</i> .	
		masa= <i>moon</i> .	

SUNDRY.	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Celtic.—nionag. cailin= <i>girl</i> . African.—nike= <i>woman</i> . nokio= <i>man</i> .	nts= <i>little</i> . net'i= <i>young</i> . nexen= <i>child</i> .	GIRL. female child, sister, daughter.
Ugro-Altaic.—nyl= <i>sister</i> ; <i>daughter</i> . kutz. Celtic.—nighean. nie. ni. choar. cailin= <i>girl</i> .		DAUGHTER. girl.
Etruscan.—tusurthii; sech= <i>daughter</i> .	sent. sat= <i>daughter</i> .	SISTER. (younger or older.)
Amharic.—abut. Arabic.—ab. Latin.—pater. Etruscan.—ae. French.—père. Sanskrit.—tata. Hebrew.—ab. Ugrie.—aiti. Celtic.—athair. ater. African.—dada. ba. tata. baba.		FATHER. (papa.)
Celtic.—nam. ninge. mam. mathair. French.—mère. Amharic.—um. Etruscan.—nur= <i>maid</i> . African.—ma. anna. may-n. mama.	himt= <i>wife</i> . mā-t= <i>woman</i> .	MOTHER.
Ugro-Altaic.—uaz. East Tartar.—tugan. Hebrew.—âkh. Amharic.—akhu. African.—mitta. egbo. ati. nidugu.		BROTHER. (elder or younger.)
Celtic.—se. Amharic.—sedest. Accadian.—ash. Arabic.—site. African.—esa. sida.	sas.	SIX, No. 6.
Celtic.—seiz. Latin.—septem. Arabic.—saba. Ugro-Altaic.—sat. seitza. African.—æsa.	sfχ.	SEVEN, No. 7.
Celtic.—stad. African.—pata. eko.	pet= <i>foot</i> . kep= <i>step</i> . chct= <i>to stay</i> .	TO STAND. upright. go. foot.
Hebrew.—yesh= <i>there is</i> . Assyrian.—ishû.	an. un.	TO BE OR DO. I am.
Hebrew.—yāsâ= <i>to come out</i> .		TO COME.
Celtic.—súgh= <i>to drink</i> .	sau. sura.	TO DRINK.

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
ille. teehieht.	neska. da. colaba. aizta= <i>sister</i> .	(ze= <i>son</i> .) psáhsey, yase.	tuaiia.† x-sa. nsu.† gal= <i>mother</i> . nika. taski. nasuim. tieme.* timir= <i>son</i> . chichi †= <i>son</i> . nisis= <i>sister</i> .		
ill.	kali.	doorstr? (Aryan). soopshaz.	nitemu* (<i>daughter</i> or <i>girl</i>). huarni.* nika.		
isetma. ulema. ouletsma.	arriba. da= <i>girl</i> . aizpa. aitzta. neska= <i>girl</i> .	da. dashkim. kiur. "A." zur= <i>family</i> .	nisis= <i>sister</i> . maishu. nasuim= <i>daughter</i> . nika= <i>daughter</i> . nsu= <i>woman</i> . taemia.* taski*= <i>girl</i> .		
dād. baba. (oualdin= <i>parents</i> .)	aita.	deda. haïr. "A."	baba. dada. tayta.* iate*= <i>man</i> . (É.) attata. tata. aba*= <i>man</i> . aize.*		
imma. umma.	ama. papo= <i>breast</i> .	mayr. "A." nana. mama. deda.	mama.* amanie. *anna.		
egma.	anaya. nouëa. zma. sucan. see-is.	natz. wahi. djima. egbair. "A."	huauceque.* saik= <i>boy</i> . sie.† hamin* (N. of S. A.). unin. sisa. amin= <i>man</i> . ecnek= <i>son</i> . hua-hua*= <i>child</i> . ghuâda.† saca= <i>son</i> . huauki.*		
sedit.	sei.	ziba. ekwassi.	sih ; so. sokta.* chisa.		
seba.	sazpi.	s'widi. skit.	siete. t'setta. nuisa.		
bed.	egon. egotu. set= <i>stability</i> .	wot= <i>foot</i> . "A." pog= <i>foot</i> .	dat. pa= <i>to go</i> ; <i>stand</i> . pat= <i>foot</i> . gua= <i>foot</i> .		
ili. iga= <i>he did</i> .	izan. ni. egin= <i>to make</i> . izate. egui.	ukin= <i>to do</i> or <i>make</i> . esa= <i>I am</i> .	eni. cam. cani.* takshi= <i>I am</i> . onea= <i>to be</i> . gha. ne.		
ased.	ator= <i>he comes</i> .	esun.	tzih. aiha. tah.		
sou.		sua.	chia † too-a.		

SUNDRY	EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH.
Dravidian.— <i>alla</i> . Celtic.— <i>na</i> . <i>nag</i> . <i>cha</i> . African.— <i>kari</i> .	<i>bu</i> ?	No! not.
African.— <i>ibba</i> .		Yes!
Celtic.— <i>do</i> . <i>an-so</i> . <i>an</i> . <i>ri</i> . <i>gu</i> . <i>tre</i> . <i>air</i> . Accadian.— <i>nig</i> . Dravidian.— <i>aga</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>dā</i> . <i>dan</i> . <i>li</i> . Chinese.— <i>ti</i> . <i>sī</i> . African.— <i>lā</i> . <i>dī</i> .		Adverbs and prepositions, etc.
Sanskrit.— <i>eka</i> = <i>No. 1</i> . Celtic.— <i>mī</i> . Gothic.— <i>aki</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>ma</i> . <i>ai</i> . Etruscan.— <i>ma</i> . <i>mi</i> . Amharic.— <i>egnēā</i> . <i>ame</i> . Accadian.— <i>ngaē</i> . <i>min</i> . <i>nī</i> . Hebrew.— <i>anoki</i> . African.— <i>mī</i> . <i>ngī</i> .	<i>anuk</i> .	I. me. <i>No. 1</i> . we. Finger.
Accadian.— <i>tu</i> . <i>zu</i> . Hebrew.— <i>ka</i> . African.— <i>ku</i> . <i>do</i> = <i>No. 2</i> .	<i>tu</i> .	ΤΗΟΥ. <i>No. 2</i> . thee.
Hebrew.— <i>hū</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>ha</i> .	<i>nen</i> = <i>they</i> .	HE.
Celtic.— <i>co</i> = <i>who</i> . <i>a</i> .		who? which. this. that. who. the.
Fin.— <i>ikke</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>eka</i> = <i>No. 1</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>anke</i> = <i>mother</i> . Chinese.— <i>ki</i> ? Accadian.— <i>aka</i> = <i>to make</i> . African.— <i>changa</i> = <i>nose</i> . <i>anku</i> = <i>eye</i> .	<i>anχ</i> .	LIFE, ETC. breath. wind.
Latin.— <i>edere</i> . Hebrew.— <i>khēk</i> = <i>palate</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>idec</i> . <i>ku</i> ; <i>ko</i> = <i>mouth</i> .	<i>usha</i> . <i>χαπά</i> .	TO EAT. mouth.
Accadian.— <i>akak</i> . <i>kha</i> .		TO BEAT. strike.
Celtic.— <i>dyro</i> . <i>dan</i> . Hebrew.— <i>yad</i> = <i>hand</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>dadāti</i> (<i>dā</i>). Latin.— <i>dare</i> .		TO GIVE. hand.
Celtic.— <i>ghab</i> . Chinese.— <i>tak</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>kap</i> .	<i>khep</i> = <i>hand</i> . <i>haq</i> .	TO TAKE. to grab. seize. carry.
Chinese.— <i>gang</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>gā</i> . <i>ya</i> ? <i>pad</i> . Amharic.— <i>hēāda</i> . African.— <i>gan</i> = <i>foot</i> .		TO GO. to gang.
Celtic.— <i>zen</i> = <i>son</i> . <i>suarac</i> . <i>beag</i> . Chinese.— <i>tzi</i> = <i>son</i> . <i>siao</i> . Polynesian.— <i>keichi</i> = <i>child</i> . Dravidian.— <i>concha</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>kistin</i> . <i>sakka</i> ; <i>sua</i> = <i>son</i> . <i>sen</i> . Mongol.— <i>occui</i> ; <i>chukun</i> = <i>son</i> . <i>asika</i> = <i>young</i> . Hindi.— <i>kuchh</i> = <i>little</i> . Malay.— <i>bachat</i> . African.— <i>okere</i> .	<i>sa</i> . <i>mes</i> = <i>child</i> .	small. son. chicken?

LIBYAN AND BERBER.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN AND ARMENIAN. "A."	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.* E. = East of S.A.
ala.	ez. gori.	nu. ahani.	na. ma.*† ha.* la. ona.*
twi. eb.	bai.		haha. hani. ia.
deg. eg. in. si. did. gue. aah. en. i. yur. zeg.	to. i. tik. la. ra.	gan.	ti. nak. ac. at. man. ca. to. t'eh. nikau; iz*= <i>here</i> .
i. ma. nek. ni. yin= <i>No. 1.</i> neckai= <i>we</i> .	ni.	mi. so. es. "A." me.	me. ni. noka.* nek. (we?). onea†= <i>I am</i> .
ketch. ak. kem. kai. sin= <i>No. 2.</i>	hi. i. zu. bi= <i>No. 2.</i>	ho. hun. du. "A." shen. don.	kam. ki. ano. ken. zu.
netsa.	ua.	o. han. is. na; da; sa. "A."	zen. na. hin. hau. nqui. kaki.†
di. ki. ati.	eena. a. ac. au. ari. hai. na. aree.	es. aman. win? ra?	ti. at. kwa. mana. cho. na= <i>the</i> . huen. ac. ar.
aïeh. tankaren= <i>nose</i> . agan= <i>to tie</i> .	aiz= <i>wind</i> . akil= <i>phallus</i> . egon= <i>to be</i> .	grank. akanchk= <i>ear</i> . "A." ke. hanka= <i>car</i> . ounku= <i>ear</i> . "A."	iki. takhu= <i>wind</i> . haca= <i>life</i> . anukki= <i>father</i> . onea= <i>I am</i> . ekh= <i>tongue</i> . yoh. anak*= <i>father</i> . yu*= <i>union</i> . ank= <i>house</i> . noka= <i>I (ego)</i> . auk*= <i>foot</i> . henka*= <i>nose</i> .
etteh. izi= <i>mouth</i> . iseti.	jan? yatia.	kuna (Lesghian). kako= <i>mouth</i> . ja. mukam= <i>mouth</i> . outel. "A."	tek.* atsi.* oaketa* (E.). mikuni. koh. tzi. hanal.† qua.† guma. itsa= <i>tooth</i> . mankana.* ka; ha= <i>mouth</i> .
iggat= <i>he strikes</i> . aor.	golpatu.	yôh. "har" (root). "A."	sak-mani. ka. chey. teka= <i>to strike</i> . taka. ik= <i>to break</i> . hayta.
efk. etsak= <i>he gives</i> .	doaritu.	dzl. yetteh. tal. "A." dau. "A."	da. zal. kia. du. eki. ku.
akh. awaj.	atzi. cutzi. ekarri= <i>to carry</i> .	gheb. harla. kargo= <i>thief</i> . arnoul. "A." (root, "ar.")	tacani.* ha. chab. ana. kachik.* huika.* iku= <i>hand</i> .
eddon. teddam.	gan? goaz. joan. noa.	yago. wol. genal. "A."	ko-see-quah. dau. kat. pan= <i>foot</i> . tal. koulou. aiha= <i>to come</i> .
zu= <i>son</i> . mezzi.	(sucun= <i>brother</i>). chiea= <i>child</i> . guchi.	pokr. "A." koka. tina. kouza. tziek.	taksa.* sic. chichi.† saik. akun. kooch. tsi= <i>son</i> .

NOTE.—The Libyan and Berber family have been recently considered by Professor Sayce, as almost certainly the lineal descendants of the tall white (blue-eyed) prehistoric races of Palestine, more especially represented by the Amorites and Amalekites of Scripture. They could hardly have migrated thence to Libya prior to the time of Menes of the first Egyptian dynasty; the Egyptians at a very early period being the deadly enemies of the Libyans of their western frontier.

The late Mr. Ellis supposed some linguistic connexion between the Basque with the Libyan and North African, as well as with the Caucasian and Etruscan; but neither Mr. Robert Brown, jun., nor Mr. Hyde Clarke, consider this a likely hypothesis, nor does the Libyan appear to be at all nearly connected with those languages, nor indeed with almost any known language, judging by the Comparative Vocabularies in Part IV. of this work. But naturally not a few Celtic words are to be found in the Basque, as well as in Caucasian (see Appendix xx); but I believe Mr. Ellis is correct so far that a Caucasian linguistic element (and therefore a Turanian element) may be traced in Basque.

Naturally semi-Semitic and Arabic words must be found in the Libyan and Berber tongues (see Prof. Newman's *Libyan Vocabulary*).

The Etruscan is now clearly shown to be mainly connected with an Altaic branch of the North Asiatic Turanian by Mr. Robert Brown, jun., and others, and not with the Libyan or Basque as suggested by Dr. Brinton and Mr. Ellis.

In the Caucasian column of words in Part IV. I have mostly followed Latham, and have generally included the Georgian, Circassian, Lesghian, Andis, Iron, Tushi, Curali, Tscherkess, Abasi, and Absné dialects. Most of these are, of course, Turanian, and possibly Finnish, though some of them Altaic, and some of them more purely Ugrie or West Tartar. The Armenian, as an Aryan language, is separately marked by "A."

Some have more lately considered the Basque and Iberian to be connected with the Esthonian; at page 160 I have given some few comparisons; but the American shows better results. (See Appendix xx.)

A PHILOLOGICAL TABLE
OF
ACCORDANCES.

(PART V.)

AFRICAN.	SUNDY.	ABORIGINAL CHINESE. Miau and Lacouperie. "L."	ENGLISH.
kere. kura. bua. } kai. kula. } = <i>dog</i> .	Caucasian.—kyen. khar. Assyrian.—kalbu. kattu. Egyptian.—kāari= <i>goat</i> . fu. Accadian.—ku. Sanskrit.—kukuya.	ch'i. ker. aku. teho-kou. touma. ma. mu. kho-pen. te-san.	Dog. } lion. eur. }
agoro= <i>goat</i> . lemene= <i>sheep</i> . kara= <i>dog</i> . ikuma= <i>cow</i> . kama; sinha } ningé; nya } = <i>tiger</i> .	Accad.—dara= <i>antelope</i> . gug; lu= <i>sheep</i> . ,, shagh= <i>pig</i> ; sow. Assyrian.—lik= <i>dog</i> . ku= <i>mastiff</i> ? Egyptian.—kamāar= <i>camel</i> . ,, ka; kana= <i>bull</i> . kāari= <i>goat</i> . Hindi.—bara= <i>boar</i> . gau= <i>cow</i> . ,, jumul= <i>camel</i> . Caucasian.—hari. kuro= <i>cow</i> . Sanskrit.—sinha. Malay.—singa= <i>lion</i> .	ach'i. li. yung. c'hi. mau. ta-yo. mu. pa. vha } te-pa. pei. } mu-kwa. } chau= <i>tiger</i> . }	GOAT. SHEEP. CAMEL. Cow. } BUFFALO. } SOW. FIG. } LION. }
khút. nye. eka. bali. nyu= <i>snake</i> .	Caucasian.—gar. Accadian.—gha. ku. C. India.—hai. ayo. Ugro-Altaic.—kan. Assyrian.—nūnu. Egyptian.—nar. bari. xiu. auau.	ta-meu. sung.	FISH. snake?
	Indian.—cati. Accadian.—kisi. Dravidian.—cidal. Aryan.—cieada?		ANT.
tan. kau. hu. deba= <i>village</i> . ger. gao. ko.	Accadian.—du. ku. kiku. kur. ga. ki. Coptic.—kar= <i>field</i> . Persian.—khāna. Ugro-Altaic.—yu. hu. kota. har. kar. āt. Hebrew.—gan= <i>garden</i> . Burmese.—teh= <i>tent</i> . Egyptian.—bu. katr. ruu= <i>village</i> . Mongol.—gur. karr= <i>town</i> . Caucasian.—kan. doun. gal= <i>stone</i> .	khun. kuim. pu-wa. su. lan. chwang. nung-pa.	HOUSE. cot. hut. tent. stone? village. barn. inn.
uka= <i>knife</i> . kou. taku. dak. kere. sukuri= <i>knife</i> . sen. kau. sio. sok= <i>axe</i> .	Ugro-Altaic.—kao. ker. ken. Accadian.—tag. digh. gar. za. Hindi.—kat= <i>cut</i> . Caucasian.—kera. kau. kaghak= <i>house</i> . Egyptian.—seχ= <i>to cut</i> .	shak. shik. ti-lau= <i>axe</i> . keh-vi. kiaí-mau = <i>knife</i> . ko= <i>hard</i> .	STONE. to cut. rock. knife. earth. hard.
chita. kia. eku. ki.	Caucasian.—khic. Assyrian.—kanú. Accadian.—kan. gi. E. Tartar.—nao. Egyptian.—bu. achen. χe. Ugro-Altaic.—khu. pu.	cha. vi-lei. hau-tau= <i>wood</i> . meng= <i>bamboo</i> .	TREE. branch. high. wood.
cye. agno. paku. koku= <i>chicken</i> . pakue= <i>parrot</i> . papa= <i>to fly</i> . yaro. perat= <i>fowl</i> .	Mongol.—pa. gascha. Accadian.—ghu. tu. pa= <i>wing</i> . Dravidian.—padchi. Egyptian.—ta. pai.= <i>to fly</i> . Indian.—pu-rna. purind. Caucasian.—khaton. tzu. Sanskrit.—pat= <i>to fly</i> .	lat. kai. tai. tat. (Andaman; lohay).	BIRD. to fly. wing. feather. fowl.

INDO-CHINESE. EAST HIMALAIC.	THIBET. WEST HIMALAIC.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
kata. tonnia. kway. kway-ah= <i>jackal</i> . touma. kala.	ky. kyi. kom? ra. ngao.	keikne.* pu-ku. kalatu.* ke. cher. tayo. yo.† chukoo. tsunu.		
mea. me. gara. khami. khapa. ka-lah-ohk. no-ah-mah= <i>cow</i> . paren; karan= <i>buffalo</i> . khaboi; nwā= <i>cow</i> . kaen. wet= <i>pig</i> . wet-mah= <i>sow</i> . kyah= <i>lion</i> .	rama. lug. kha. ruamo= <i>she-camel</i> . khami. nua? pag= <i>hog</i> . senge=(<i>tiger=stag</i>).	llama? * paca.* ccaura*= <i>sheep</i> . llama.* ccaura.* llama.* (puma*= <i>panther</i> .) kha= <i>buffalo cow</i> . paca= <i>goat</i> . pecchari= <i>boar</i> . ocelo.† chinka*= <i>lion</i> .		
pla. ngah. ngu. para. ka. ta-meu. khi. hu. ya. rhu.	nya.	hua.* pali. kann.* hai.* kay.* yee. pira.* lua.		
cigi. cuss.	grogma. (shorgolgi—Mongol.)	cussi.* sisi.* pussi-oc-lo. cayolin†= <i>fly</i> . tlalacotl†= <i>beetle</i> .		
del; tyal= <i>village</i> . ku. kwa= <i>village</i> . phonn. kam. daha= <i>village</i> . pan. gum. dhim. chung. bolbang. padda? tun. khem. ban. ayn. kidu= <i>nest</i> . kin. in. hi. kym. hattu.	kuku. khyim. kutu. yyam. im. katel= <i>cot</i> . gur. kan. mkur= <i>fort</i> .	puku. koga.* kiki. tah. cal.† taba*†= <i>village</i> . kah. ni.* baan.* uta.* coochut.* ngu.† pana.* ku.* dum. ghu.† kuh; kat= <i>stone</i> . tee. qui.		
koehi. kyauk. dah; kukri= <i>knife</i> . ken. sen. kawa. kwa.	gorri. ehhu. zaecar= <i>flint-stone</i> . rdo. tsul.	tee. kuh. ehahk. kakswa. saonka. taque.* caa.† kak.* kuk= <i>earth</i> . seh. tsai. thallo†= <i>earth</i> . can. gar= <i>earth</i> ; <i>land</i> .		
pu. kadung. kai. akan. kung. ton. tou-mai. kanoung.	na. naggs.	khoka. haqha. che. kagg.* kan.† aa.* quauh.* queuua.* acatl†= <i>cane, reed</i> . kee-yu= <i>wood</i> . he.* hu. kah. mittek.†		
petan. pya. huget. gyo. kava. khaton. tho. pura= <i>pigeon</i> .	techa. tawa. spu= <i>feather</i> . sog= <i>wing</i> .	pa-hue*= <i>to fly</i> . hue.* tehui-vue. hu.* aku.* pahura.* pipil.† pæna. kukai.† patpa†= <i>wing</i> .		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ABORIGINAL CHINESE and Miau. Lacouperie. "L."	ENGLISH.
benye. asio= <i>axe</i> . peno= <i>arrow</i> .	Assyrian.—mitpânu; kashtu. Sanskrit.—bāna. ishu. pāpi= <i>hand</i> . Egyptian.—sesru= <i>arrow</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—na= <i>bow</i> .	pienkia.	Bow. hand?
kowi. pun. pen. benyo.	Egyptian.—ban= <i>dart</i> . Chinese.—pang= <i>bow</i> . kung. pengō. Sanskrit.—vāna. Dravidian.—pānam.	pun'tiek. kiai-mou.	ARROW.
sok= <i>axe</i> . dak= <i>stone</i> . taku= <i>stone</i> . peno= <i>arrow</i> .	Sanskrit.—churika. ak= <i>to cut</i> . Accadian.—kud. Hindi.—zukham. kat= <i>to cut</i> . „ tegha. katar. Egyptian.—peḫa. sekḫ= <i>to cut</i> . Hebrew.—kakku= <i>weapon</i> ; knife. sakkin.	khiak. khiu-ka. kiai-mau.	KNIFE. AXE. to cut. stone.
kowa. ku. sauyo. san. sa. se. sar. mo= <i>rice</i> . maza. isi= <i>oats</i> . edsi= <i>egg</i> . osése= <i>flesh</i> .	Assyrian.—ziru= <i>seed</i> . mat. Hebrew.—shēhēr= <i>corn</i> . Accadian.—sibir. ka. Chinese.—mi; ma= <i>rice</i> . Caucasian.—sez= <i>grass</i> . tson= <i>egg</i> . „ sze= <i>wheat</i> . shālce= <i>rice</i> . „ gosh; maus= <i>flesh</i> . Greek.—σῆτος= <i>corn</i> . ζῆα. μαζα. σαρξ. Egyptian.—shā= <i>food</i> . su. Ugro-Altaic.—sarnu= <i>egg</i> . zic= <i>flesh</i> .	kiai } hai } <i>rice</i> . hau } chai-meu= rice. ma= <i>corn</i> . t'sau-nu= <i>rice</i> . shi; ni= <i>flesh</i> .	MAIZE. FOOD. sesame. rice. seed. flesh. bread. eorn.
ako= <i>crooked</i> . kako= <i>hand</i> ; <i>foot</i> . bo= <i>leg</i> . esa. eko. ki= <i>to go</i> . keka. nakoa= <i>hand</i> . laku. oku. keka. koa. ukuh.	Coptic.—arik. Chinese.—bo. kak. Accadian.—gir; du= <i>to go</i> . shu= <i>hand</i> . Assyrian.—shūku= <i>leg</i> . alāku= <i>to go</i> . Egyptian.—tebt. kep= <i>step</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kuchu. kar= <i>hand</i> . Caucasian.—akka. kok. Sanskrit.—car= <i>to go</i> . cara= <i>hand</i> .	ak. ako. pe-ting. kipa. laga. ket. kia-lau. k'ok. chey. tak. la.	Foot. to go. toes. leg. pad. No. 5? paw. to kick.
nūn. masa. mo. nito. nya. muku. muna= <i>to see</i> .	Egyptian.—ma. mertī. nu. Accadian.—mu. ne. Chinese.—mok. Malay.—mata. Caucasian.—min. nat. nyu. Assyrian.—ēnu. Sanskrit.—nayana. E. Tartar.—nan= <i>sky</i> . Coptic.—maaje.	nik. miak. du. mai. ucha. mi. mik. met.	EYE. sun? eyes. to see.
laku. mok. eke. karu. kako. kou.	Egyptian.—haq. mā= <i>to give</i> . Greek.—χερ= <i>hand</i> . Assyrian.—laktātu. qātu. Accadian.—gad. shu. Indian.—pun'ja. Caucasian.—ki. kach. kok. Sanskrit.—kara. mā= <i>to measure</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—tok. kar.	am. la. veng. tak= <i>foot</i> . p'ieh. kai-pu. kai-da.	HAND. arm. paw. foot? No. 1. No. 5. give. fingers? bow. claw.

INDO-CHINESE.	TIBET.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
lay.	yzu.	pannum. penta.* pandue. sia.* za. suu.* pan= <i>right-hand</i> . pannka. ana.
kani. pen. ken= <i>stone</i> . quai. hmyah.	nida.	kanā. panurk. pia.* tsahpe. yah.† thay. quit.* sia.
dhao. penju. dah. kakri. t'zie= <i>axe</i> . pyut-the= <i>to cut</i> . kyauk= <i>stone</i> .	jog-pa= <i>to cut</i> . t'sog= <i>to cut</i> . gri.	kiai.* penta*= <i>bow</i> . cuta†= <i>to cut</i> . kak*= <i>stone</i> . panark= <i>arrow</i> . tuk= <i>axe</i> . sch; teh= <i>stone</i> .
khao= <i>rice</i> . tsun; tsabah= <i>rice</i> . mohu= <i>bread</i> . sah-sah-yah= <i>food</i> .	skyo-mo= <i>food</i> . sabon= <i>seed</i> . zabs= <i>food</i> . soma= <i>hemp</i> . sintog = fruit. sgo-na= <i>egg</i> . sitse. atse= <i>sesame</i> . bras= <i>rice</i> . sa; zas= <i>food</i> . zo= <i>milk</i> . zaba= <i>to eat</i> . tsil= <i>fat</i> .	mahiz.* saba= <i>flesh</i> . sauan; sara= <i>maize</i> . siji.* sun. stsi= <i>to eat</i> . saxi†= <i>corn</i> . koxi.* casa*= <i>maize</i> . mohu= <i>seed</i> .
akho. chye-pa-wah. kah= <i>to dance</i> . khon. shou. kau. kko. pal. kal (Ghond).	bi. ko. lap'pa. takha. lag-pa= <i>hand</i> . rihan-pa= <i>leg</i> .	looga.* pat.* pui.* acan.* eh= <i>hand</i> . qhica.* cuh. kuki. caki.* gua.† tacux. açan. kayu.* kolo. po.* goca.* lloke*= <i>hand</i> . caqui.
myin-the= <i>to see</i> . ta. panek. nik. met. mitthah. myet-see. kan. miu. myuk. mat. nyu. mi.	mik. mig. mo. kusi. γzigs-pa= <i>to see</i> .	nick.† naye. nakai. nicote.* sah. naira.* pusiki. nakuy. rikumi. miri.* myhh. nagui.* kussee. meichta. nani.* michi.* noeki.*
mo. lok. wan? let. ka. ban. pang. moya (=5). (Kol.). su. khar. akkai. let.	lag-pa? ser-mo= <i>finger</i> . ku'tsa= <i>fist</i> .	makqi.* ak. mawa. mah. gaura.* ca †= <i>finger</i> . mamo. onka. looga= <i>foot</i> . maco.* cab.† mako.† pana.* pan. aku.

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ABORIGINAL CHINESE. "L."	ENGLISH.
ko; ku = <i>door</i> ; <i>mouth</i> . da. kon= <i>door</i> . shu. kun.	Caucasian.—kol. sua= <i>to drink</i> . Dravidian.—kuli= <i>hole</i> . Egyptian.—ro. ken. qer= <i>circle</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kha. sui. kan. ko. Accadian.—su. ku. ka. African.—khurru= <i>hole</i> . pû.	ka-chung= <i>door</i> . mom. che. pan. su. nang= <i>to eat</i> . du= <i>door</i> . (Chinese.—keu.)	MOUTH. lip. door. ear? eat? hole.
siko.	Coptic.—sha. Ugro-Altaic.—kamar. Egyptian.—anχ= <i>ear</i> . Hindi.—nasa. nak.		NOSE.
hana. kitu.	Hindi.—kan. Accadian.—dan. U.-Altaic.—nakka= <i>skin</i> . ku. eike. nyr. Sanskrit.—karna. nābhi= <i>navel</i> .	seng-sha. lu. lei.	EAR.
narka. lime. lemc.	Accadian —eme. Dravidian.—ná. nákhu.	kan. khata. leng. ila. hing-nai.	TONGUE. leaf.
esi. du. dsi.	Sanskrit.—hridaya= <i>heart</i> . Coptic.—snaf. Accadian.—shag= <i>heart</i> . gnd. zi= <i>life</i> . Japanese.—zi. Celtic.—swar. Egyptian.—hāti= <i>heart</i> . senf. East Tartar.—tchsu. sengi. Ugro-Altaic.—ki. weer. szi= <i>heart</i> .	tu= <i>animal life</i> .	BLOOD. heart. red. life?
suk. seri. esi= <i>blood</i> .	Russian.—serdtzay. Accadian.—zi= <i>life</i> . Ugric.—szi. syda. Hindi.—hiya. sūrkd= <i>red</i> .	(Chinese.—sin.)	HEART. blood. red.
ko. agha. mutu. bop. asi= <i>hair</i> .	Persian.—ko= <i>hill</i> . U.-Altaic.—koïgo. Egyptian.—t'ep. tátá. kai. Accadian.—mu. gu. gus= <i>hair</i> . Assyrian.—kadud= <i>peak</i> . Caucasian.—kop. kok. asham= <i>hair</i> .	ko. lu. leh-kau. ngo. dan. tope. ki-pe. (Chinese.—kap.)	HEAD. mug? face? top. cap? peak? hair?
sere. sak. shin. kungsi. asi.	Amharic.—tsecur. Coptic.—kas. Egyptian.—sch. ta. Sanskrit.—kaca. Caucasian.—sak. kho. Celtic.—sioch. Accadian.—sig. sug= <i>wool</i> . kishi. Indian.—sir= <i>head</i> . késam. Ugro-Altaic.—shag. -zac.		HAIR. wool. head? shaggy?
zuio. kan. diso. qkau= <i>to cut</i> . so-ku. diso. aku. ka= <i>hard</i> .	Celtic.—adare= <i>horn</i> . Persian.—surû. Accadian.—kak. si. gar= <i>cut</i> . Japanese.—zuna= <i>horn</i> . Egyptian.—kes. karnat= <i>horn</i> . Hindi.—sing. shākh. Caucasian.—ska. dzeh. rka.	ayeu. ta-p'i. nai. she-shi. (Chinese.—ko; ya.)	TOOTH. tusk. curved. fang. bone. hard. ent? tine. horn.
kebi. kali. sabu= <i>navel</i> .	Sanskrit.—kapu= <i>gate</i> . Egyptian.—χapa= <i>navel</i> .	pa.	SNAKE. fish. tongue?

INDO-CHINESE.	THIBET.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
kami. sun. kugo. cho= <i>to eat</i> . kha. so. ansuka. kau. ku= <i>ear</i> .	kun= <i>hole</i> . zul. kor-lo= <i>wheel</i> ; round. mgul= <i>throat</i> . rum= <i>womb</i> .	cenka.* so. (cenn*= <i>ear</i> .) chi.† koh= <i>to eat</i> . kama.† ga.† cana.* zam.† yame. (ulue= <i>tongue</i> .) iku. hu. pah. lakka.* gar†= <i>land</i> .
kamut. nakhu.	sna. lee= <i>tongue</i> . sna-kun= <i>nostril</i> .	sono. cana.* aku†= <i>tongue</i> .
nah. nabi. ku. kun. khato. pik.	maba. rna'ba. kun= <i>hole</i> .	nacat. gu.† guane= <i>tongue</i> .
shah. nākhū= <i>nose</i> ? lah= <i>leaf</i> . slak= <i>leaf</i> . thela= <i>leaf</i> .	l'jags? lee. lomo= <i>leaf</i> .	inaka.* khane. oku.† ulue. karku= <i>leaf</i> . llakka†= <i>leaf</i> . cana*= <i>nose</i> . cenn*= <i>ear</i> .
hala. ui. yu. hi. swe. wi. heu. chi. nya. htseihu. zyai. gau. harra.	krag. snyin; serne= <i>heart</i> .	uh. uah.† uir. hu. kik. zeh= <i>red</i> . sakh= <i>red</i> . siquei= <i>red</i> . qhi.† estli†. zihtz.† sa-wick†= <i>red</i> . skino. skui. itsh.
chai. zeit. (chi= <i>blood</i> .) hi; zyai= <i>blood</i> .	suyin= <i>blood</i> . serne.	sonco.* chuimo.* shah= <i>red</i> . siquei= <i>red</i> .
kamou. alu. kok. mustok. tuwi. mata (<i>forehead</i>). leekgo. katau. ko. kop. piya. tuku.	go. ngo. bash.	kam. chola. ppekei. pacu. uma.* gue.† mu.† hool. kakka. tata. mati† (= <i>forehead</i>).
sac. swet. kes. tsun-gyin. son. asham. kho.	skra. spu.	suueca.* socco.* cuca.* xta.* zye.† coh.*
zhua. sot. tau. ayoh. tahu. khiau. khyo. ghi. sung. aro. keren. hu. sarwa. maru. kru. karau. thuru. duk. thawah.	so. kor. ru= <i>horn</i> . bāso= <i>ivory</i> .	kehaka.* tzi.* sah.* nasso. co.† sanna.* gua. tong. icari. sā.* huakra.* kirau.* quiru.* taw.* garra*= <i>bone</i> . gu. pakh. yoooh.
kapu. gu. taroa. moo-ay. kalon. tharum. nabi= <i>ear</i> .	sbrul.	koh. kebe.† so-lah. sibu= <i>god</i> . koo-sebh. sameior. noheer. huillia.* katari. coatl.† ulne= <i>tongue</i> .

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ABORIGINAL CHINESE and Miau. Lacouperie. "L."	ENGLISH.
okun=<i>black</i>. eso. kaka=<i>bitter</i>. uzuzu. n'ko=<i>kigi</i> ?=<i>night</i>. nga=<i>not</i>. suko. osoko. kukwa=<i>death</i>. tuku=<i>black</i>.	Caucasian.—chana=<i>death</i>. jeg=<i>bad</i>. " seaw ; "A." key-shey. Accadian.—gig-kukki=<i>black</i>. nko. Corcan.—k'omen=<i>black</i>. Egyptian.—mer=<i>death</i>. ak=<i>tomb</i>. " uxa ; kek. Coptic.—kaké. Chinese.—kek. Assyrian.—daku. sâmu. Sanskrit.—nakta. gyâma. Ugro-Altaic.—keka. âku.	dan ; wan= <i>black</i>. sakokoi ? dam.	NIGHT. death. dark ; black. sick ; evil ; bad.
tuku=<i>black</i> ; <i>demon</i>. boguu. joka.	Accadian.—ghul=<i>bad</i>. Egyptian.—xu=<i>demon</i>. Sanskrit.—naç=<i>death</i>.	pi. tey-tu=<i>bad</i>.	DEVIL. demon. bogie.
baka. kura. adoku. tu.	Hebrew.—rab. Celtic.—ro=<i>very</i>. torr=<i>hill</i>. Caucasian.—atta. tar. mǎgha. tak. Sanskrit.—ucea. mahā. tu=<i>strong</i>. Accadian.—magh. aka. gan. khar=<i>hill</i>. Coptic.—tu=<i>hill</i>. Egyptian.—āḫa. kai=<i>high</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kar ; tau=<i>hill</i>.	su=<i>high</i>. nga. hwa. lau. tai. meng=<i>many</i>. so=<i>high</i>. kry. kai=<i>hill</i>. me. nie.	GREAT. hill ; high. head. good ; strong.
tu=<i>great</i>. isbu. soko=<i>god</i>. kaka. mahhu=<i>good</i>. hon. juko.	Hebrew.—jah. Persian.—shah. Celtic.—torr=<i>hill</i>. huan=<i>sun</i>. Egyptian.—hua=<i>good</i>. āḫa=<i>great</i>. Polynesian.—hau=<i>great</i>. Accadian.—magh=<i>great</i>. aka=<i>great</i>. Indian.—maharajah=<i>chief</i>. ayah=<i>nurse</i>.	ti=<i>fire</i>.	GOD. good. great. spirit. fire ; sun ? king ; chief ? to rule.
sida. zdu. esa.	Sanskrit.—shat. Accadian.—ash. Chiuese.—sul ? lok. Egyptian.—sas. Caucasian.—siba. Arabic.—sitt.	ok. to. eho. tsolo. k'io. lok. ch'u. huk.	SIX. No. 6.
edse. samba.	Accadian.—sisna. Egyptian.—sechf. Chinese.—tsit. sat. Caucasian.—skit. Sanskrit.—sapta. Arabic.—sab'.	chet. situ. dau. ya. sen. chiai. ten. shih. tsit. tsolo= No. 6.	SEVEN. No. 7.

INDO-CHINESE.	TIBET.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
net-the= <i>black</i> . nyah. kosai. khuaun. sua; hocho= <i>sour</i> . khakwe. ya. mai. khatam. katsau.	nam. nag-po= <i>bad</i> . nig= <i>black</i> . ci-ba= <i>death</i> . khika= <i>bad</i> .	euata.* nek*= <i>sick</i> . coco.* tegg. akahla.† sui= <i>night</i> . yami.* yacy.* za.* yano.* shike.† chamaka.* kaka= <i>bad</i> . na= <i>not</i> . kaak. tahi.
nat.	gonpo. klu. begs.	eupay.* khona. haka. (kik= <i>blood</i> .)
thiekha. makna. ko. mat. lau. tau. hachur= <i>mountain</i> . po; tu= <i>hill</i> . tau. kha; chia= <i>good</i> .	mgo= <i>head</i> . rab. ceba. akay= <i>chief</i> . mton'ba= <i>high</i> . ri= <i>hill</i> . nit-ba= <i>high</i> .	haccha.* ku†= <i>supreme god</i> . aren. oren*= <i>mountain</i> . huey.* da.† teo†= <i>god</i> . haca*= <i>tree</i> . atu. kotai= <i>strong</i> . nhot= <i>good</i> . ma-tah. tee; ku= <i>rock</i> . aach; mieck†= <i>much</i> . rah-ta. tenah. nai.† sih= <i>strong</i> . qualli.* rax.†
tau= <i>great</i> . ho= <i>sun</i> ; fire. akay= <i>chief</i> . mat; makh= <i>great</i> . na; nagu= <i>sun</i> .	tla. joho. dbu= <i>chief</i> . sha. go-pa= <i>chief</i> . rje-bo= <i>king</i> . mit-ba= <i>high</i> . akay= <i>chief</i> .	tuh-a-pec. hoe. naai= <i>sun</i> . ogha.† ku= <i>supreme god</i> . teo.† ogha.* cha. zubu.† tsa†= <i>sun</i> ; power. ku.† tou-yah= <i>chief</i> . pacha.* haie= <i>sun</i> . hacchu*= <i>great</i> . manitou= <i>great spirit</i> . huot. tepacho†= <i>ruler</i> . niou. ayar*= <i>chief</i> . hue= <i>sun</i> .
sau. sauk. sah. tuchi. tuk. hok. fu. khyank. khn. re. ok.	drug. thu.	sih. huc.† taki. taki. achiak. sih. ta.† sokta.* sojta.*
chet. sini. sata. sining.	zum.	chae. sietc.† senio. ehilhome.† vika. tsowetate. tshana. tutsheos. seinlawi.

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ABORIGINAL CHINESE. "L."	ENGLISH.
itta, moko, ikko. eke= <i>hand</i> .	Sanskrit.—ceā. Persian.—yak. Accadian.—id= <i>No. 1</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—atik, ekisit, ak, yks. Malay.—tik. Chinese.—pak? yik.	c'hit. kü. to, ta. tu= <i>animal life</i> .	<i>No. 1</i> . mouth? 1.
		to-pak? yi-pa.	<i>No. 100</i> . many?
fu.	Accadian.—a. u. gha. ghū.	chip. ha. c'ha. ko.	<i>No. 10</i> .
tanu= <i>No. 5</i> . tzika= <i>No. 10</i> . khar= <i>hand</i> .	Etruscan.—thu. Accadian.—ia. ya.	ngo. pihlo.	<i>No. 5</i> .
ama= <i>village</i> .	Ugro-Altaic.—ma. su. da. Accadian.—ma= <i>land</i> . du. ku. Assyrian.—mātu= <i>country</i> . kar. Egyptian.—kar. mah= <i>land</i> . qer= <i>circle</i> . Caucasian.—tshi. sze. shen= <i>village</i> . Coptic.—kar= <i>land</i> . ["A."	na. ten.	ENCLOSURE. field. house. land. garden. village. circle. boundary.
ngi. na. nu= <i>I</i> . kn= <i>mouth</i> .	Accadian.—ku= <i>mouth</i> . ngaë. ma. ni. Egyptian.—anuk. nuk.	nau. tu= <i>life</i> . yi. ku.	<i>I</i> . me. mouth?
ku= <i>thou</i> . khar= <i>hand</i> .	Accadian.—tu. Ugro-Altaic.—ta.	mu. kai.	THOU. you.
u= <i>he</i> . ka= <i>it</i> .	Caucasian.—han. na. Ugro-Altaic.—bi. ta. Accadian.—ene. ha. bi. na.	kwa. pun.	HE.
tere.	Accadian.—bi. na. ki. E. Tartar.—t'a. Egyptian.—tai. ter. Caucasian.—es. Amharic.—ka. Ugro-Altaic.—as. ni.	pai-nei.	{ this. that. which? the. who.
di. ende. la.	Ugro-Altaic.—dā. le. ka. te. den. Egyptian.—mā. an. en. Accad.—tā. li. dīn. ki. E. Tartar.—de. la.		to. at. in. with. from, etc.
hu; pu; ca= <i>no</i> !	Caucasian.—nu. Egyptian.—tem. Accadian.—na. nu. mi.		no! not.
onu. yub. } ye. pu. } = <i>yes</i> !	Egyptian.—aia? ja? χu. Ugro-Altaic.—o. nā. da. Accad.—d'in.	man. ye.	yes! good.
etsa.	Accadian.—zal= <i>bright</i> ; <i>shining</i> . Hindi.—shakkar. Japanese.—shiwo.	sih. (tshen = <i>to shine</i> . Chinese.)	SALT. white.
	Sanskrit.—salt=sāra? Egyptian.—shu= <i>shining</i> .		sugar } sweet }
	Caucasian.—se. Dravidian.—yāu= <i>ice</i> . Accadian.—par= <i>white</i> . shég= <i>snow</i> . zal= Ugro-Altaic.—jeg= <i>ice</i> . [shining.]	pa. chan. song= <i>cold</i> .	Snow. white. ice. glass.

INDO-CHINESE.	TIBET.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
itto. ikku. ako. tit. moe. chik. quih. <i>γzig</i> . mo= <i>hand</i> .	<i>γ'eg</i> .	iku= <i>I</i> . mai.* pakh. ta. ita. iku.		
bhra. mue.	brgya.	pacák.* paiák.*		
chok. uinka. kerr.	heu.	cokhi (Texas). cunka.		
ha. khun. hi. pasun. ka= <i>hand</i> .	ha.	zaken.* tahch. nan. picka.		
mic= <i>land</i> . pyce= <i>country</i> . sre. mati= <i>land</i> . yoo-ha= <i>village</i> . dat. oo-yen.	zin. tsul. klaus. kor= <i>circle</i> ; <i>wheel</i> . mtā; ma= <i>boundary</i> ; <i>limit</i> .	muye. zaca.† milli.† ama. too. mah= <i>land</i> . tet= <i>stone</i> . muyuk*= <i>circle</i> . tah= <i>house</i> ; <i>stone</i> . calli†= <i>house</i> . tialli= <i>land</i> .		
kha. ku. kau. anka. awai. ngá. yi.	na. ned.	ne. iku. noka.* ni. ah-ai. bi.†		
tha. thin. nah. bai.	k'yed.	zu. ki. ta. nan. nqui.* nugui.†		
no. ba. wa. pi. thoo. hana.	ko. (<i>she</i> =kon.)	hau. eh-ih. numu.† aco.† wah. amo.		
as. hto. ee. the.	di. de. kar. iti.	ti. na. sa. ca. ar. tu. ha.†		
de. mai. kab. peni.	mdun. tur. la. dau. ma. im.	teh. tin. to. ti. mec.		
ha. na. maha. hegne. angna.	gan. ma. nu.	na. hani. mao.†		
ou. yé. yuh. ma.	o. de-yin. ugei.	yau. ma.*		
syang. po. (sowar; Ghond.) tsah.	tswa. sel= <i>glass</i> .	iztal.† stahoe= <i>snow</i> . utal. sheh-eh-pok.		
th'chyah. sugu= <i>sun</i> .	kara. dnar-ba= <i>sweet</i> .	zura†; sutes= <i>white</i> . sudok= <i>sweet</i> .		
yay-geh.	ghaus. dar. sel= <i>glass</i> . sakehu?	jah. kharsa.* kais? poh. iztal†= <i>salt</i> . stahae. zahs.		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ABORIGINAL CHINESE. "L."	ENGLISH.
oke.	Caucasian.—Bhargā= <i>god</i> . "A."?	to-pe= <i>head</i> .	MOUNTAIN.
baka= <i>great</i> .	„ tau. tukt. tak= <i>great</i> . Accadian.—aka= <i>great</i> . tul. khar.	nga ; kry= <i>great</i> .	peak. hill.
agha= <i>head</i> .	„ kala= <i>high</i> . tag= <i>rock</i> . Dravidian.—kallu= <i>stone</i> .	kau= <i>head</i> .	stone. rock.
kolu= <i>great</i> .	Sanskrit.—kakud ; kūta= <i>peak, rock</i> . adri Egyptian.—χet. tu. āχa= <i>high</i> . „ textu= <i>stone ; rock</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—tar. tau. aga. Indian.—kooh.		great. head ; top ?
mano. kn.	Egyptian.—hammu.	lu.	MAN.
thomi.	Accadian.—mu. nu. mé. ku. „ lu. gish. gur. gnn.	lau.	male.
tuama.	„ man= <i>king</i> . nam. uku. Hebrew.—adam. ish.	me.	husband.
mo. mā.	Ugro-Altaic.—er. komi. sen. „ kena. mi. manne.	iaru.	father ?
amah.	Libyan.—ammis= <i>son</i> . Gaelic.—coma= <i>kindred</i> . cearn.	hu.	son ?
homi. alo.	Caucasian.—kmari. gwami. „ gomi= <i>family</i> . „ khomo= <i>son</i> . ziu= <i>boy</i> .	ti'ma.	people.
koa. har.	Indian.—jun. ma'noos. nur.		family.
zuno. ma.	Sanskrit.—manusha. manu. nara. kin. „ jana. enna= <i>lord</i> .		
bara.			
ema.			
kame.			
kam. ma.	Accadian.—dam= <i>wife</i> . „ nin. ummu. gemé.	(iaru= <i>man</i>). fia ?	WOMAN.
ame. mu.	„ dumu= <i>daughter</i> . Egyptian.—māt= <i>mother</i> .	ngo ; aga= <i>sister</i> . ahmei.	girl.
aye. mome.	Ugro-Altaic.—anâ. mum.	mi ; me= <i>mother</i> . chima. lak-mes.	wife. mother.
nana.			daughter.
ma.	Caucasian.—mama. Accadian.—gémé. dam. ama= <i>wife</i> . Indian.—mah. umma. Egyptian.—māt.	ma ? me. ama.	MOTHER. wife. woman.
ba. baba.	Hebrew.—āb.	apa. po. hu.	FATHER.
pa.	Accadian.—aba. ada. Sanskrit.—pitar.	pau ; na= <i>husband</i> .	man ?
na.			husband.

INDO-CHINESE.	TIBET.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
tako. tu. bhar. hajo. hachur. tau= <i>great</i> . khalon. thekha= <i>high</i> . katau= <i>head</i> . takun. kha= <i>good</i> .	ri. sgau. b'rag= <i>rock</i> . rdo= <i>stone</i> .	haccha*= <i>great</i> . or quauhtla.† tsak.† tepe†= <i>rock</i> . pata.* kaax.† hoo-ak.† khollo.* ku. ku= <i>stone</i> . kak= <i>stone</i> . tete†= <i>rock</i> .
sani. bhar. lu. tha-thami. kami. chamai. loo. khon. ami. kumi. ku. ahumel. ho. dian. puka. amme. su. bharmi. khar. harh. karu. koda. khom. me. mi. manuh. songo. sauniak. kari; temek= <i>woman</i> . mana; has. hiwa. nguai.	makai. zami. er. khyo. kishi. me. mi. mani? amme. ami. yak= <i>male</i> .	aw= <i>people</i> . sunt.* jazi. hama. canai.* amo.* ma.* loar. thimce.* tamo. kloh. dini.* cunc. dina. leno. mue. malik. runa.* umo.* makho= <i>husband</i> . taka. neka. bake.* hito.* huarma*= <i>son</i> . ermeu.* cari.* cari.† khari.* churi.*= <i>son</i> . kosa*= <i>husband</i> . uare.* chaka.* sawe. huano.* sugne.* oquick.† am. habri.†= <i>woman</i> . uare= <i>father</i> . urku*= <i>male</i> .
maym-mah. temek. mā-yah= <i>wife</i> . aya? mairina. ānah= <i>sister</i> . thami= <i>daughter</i> . luk-sa. su= <i>man</i> .	mo. ano. bud-med. tsa-mo=(F. <i>grand-</i> <i>child</i> .) cun-ma= <i>wife</i> .	nsu.† marmi.* muki.† doma.† aini.* me. anu.* amo*= <i>man</i> . ah-nab. meha. mene. tlena.* nitemi= <i>girl</i> . namai= <i>daughter</i> . ahnah. tahmah. hama= <i>man</i> . cunha.*= <i>woman</i> . cunia. layka. huarmi.* bahri.†
aya. me-ya. mah. luk-sa. a-mee. ana. zima.	ma. gam. ama.	me.† ahnah. chema.† iskeh. amama. ami.* maou.*
pha. na. appe. aba. apa. babai.	pa. dpada. pha. yab.	api. appa. dada. baba. pai. apa.

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.			ABORIGINAL, CHINESE, ETC. "L."	ENGLISH.
	CAUCASIAN.	BERBER.	BASQUE.		
uma. keke= <i>little</i> . nam.	gori= <i>boy</i> . gwami. ce. pha.	ammis.	mammi. hume= <i>child</i> .	zau; yau= <i>small</i> . ai; yo= <i>small</i> .	Sox. little? man? boy?
sure. sorre. kase. sui. kaka. dzua. tschen. ne= <i>eye</i> . nyam. kiele= <i>sun</i> or <i>moon</i> . isako= <i>fire</i> .	ekhi. tagha. nize. zeru= <i>sky</i> . (Sansk. = sūrya).	azul. tiziri= <i>moon</i> . Etruscan.— usil. Accadian.— izi. gar.	iguski. ekki.	nai. nao. t'ai. ta'. fa. khisi= <i>fire</i> . numa. ni.	Sun. fire. moon. star. shining. eye.
gueli. kele= <i>white</i> . kau= <i>sun</i> . ali; ze= <i>sun</i> . dzua= <i>sun</i> .	la. astl= <i>star</i> . ze= <i>star</i> .	tisori. azul= <i>sun</i> .	illgāi. ilzar. zillar= <i>silver</i> .	ka-ly. t'a. leng. ku= <i>fire</i> .	Moon. sun. month.
kase. kasu. na-ta. kaka. dzua= <i>sun</i> . isako. aka. massu. asat. tschen= <i>sun</i> . zo. itso. dsow.	za. tsi. tza. zo. tsetskhi. niza. hur.	esbegh. tachart.	sikki. zik. izeki. ekhi. irazek= <i>to burn</i> . zillar= <i>silver</i> . [Japanese.—zuki = <i>moon</i> .] [Koriac.—ekhi.]	ti'. tai. to. tau. khisi. fi. mi. ma. matu. nao. ku. shau. lau.	FIRE. star. day. heat. sun. to burn. hot.

INDO-CHINESE.	TIBET.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
karu= <i>man</i> . thah.	kyly.	keimeg. huahay. thimac= <i>man</i> .		
tha-thami= <i>son</i> or <i>man</i> .	cig= <i>little</i> .	churu.* timawon. tama= <i>woman</i> .		
amme= <i>man</i> .	amme= <i>man</i> .	sic†= <i>little</i> . taksa.* hama= <i>man</i> .		
kichai. luan.	bu= <i>child</i> .	amo*= <i>man</i> . cin= <i>boy</i> .		
sak-hak. sugu.	sar= <i>star</i> .	shakineh. sak-i-not. tsue.*		
nagu. nay. sanu.	(γzer= <i>ray of light</i> .)	masah= <i>moon</i> . nee. nina.		
kasi. dani. na.	ri. tser-ba= <i>to shine</i> .	za. tsa. uage. nakhai= <i>day</i> .		
sul. nam. san. ne.	nyi-ma.	nine= <i>fire</i> . dami†= <i>day</i> .		
belá. (Khond.)	gua. né.	hi. kisito.* kesis= <i>sun</i> or <i>moon</i> .		
kis= <i>fire</i> . (Ghond.)	nimo.	vix†= <i>rays of sun</i> .		
tserba. shan. yeh.	[Chinese.—sa= <i>fire</i> .]	kieski.† nag.† kyik. sa. ishe.†		
{ Chinese.—sing. Sanskrit.—sūrya= <i>sun</i> . Accadian.—zabar= <i>bright</i> . sa. }		ktal* ; illa* ; hello= <i>fire</i> . naai= <i>sun</i> .		
		teo-ro ; nec= <i>moon</i> . nia*= <i>fire</i> .		
		quassi.* haika. akai= <i>fire</i> .		
		cam ; ma ; rera*= <i>re</i> . nani= <i>eye</i> .		
		surat†= <i>white</i> .		
		sacas ; sacut†= <i>hot</i> . chaan= <i>day</i> .		
ke. deu. lah.	zla-ba. zla.	citlali.* kay. hi. kiut†= <i>day</i> .		
hpyalit. kis= <i>fire</i> . (Ghond.)	slikna.	masa= <i>moon</i> . sah= <i>sun</i> .		
sul= <i>sun</i> . lyali.	[Accadian.—zabar= <i>bright</i> .]	illa*= <i>sun</i> or <i>fire</i> . ktal= <i>sun</i> . sillo.†		
		dina= <i>day</i> . tina= <i>light</i> .		
		kakka. chaan= <i>day</i> . quilla.*		
hoa. mi. mee. ne.	sa. tsa-ba= <i>heat</i> .	sa. ho. tahi. teo. to. ta.		
masi. mai. meu.	tog-sa. ri.	tsehucio.† iakai. haik= <i>sun</i> .		
kasi= <i>to burn</i> . kamo.	gal.	mass. tizaker.† kesis= <i>sun</i> .		
na. ami. fi ?	lhan.	matto. hi= <i>sun</i> .		
sahak= <i>star</i> . sar= <i>star</i> .	t'zigpa= <i>to burn</i> .	tona*= <i>to burn</i> ; sun. tata.* hello.		
kis. (Ghond.)		ktal.* quela.* talu.* illa.* kon.		
belá= <i>sun</i> . (Khond.)		sacu*= <i>hot</i> . nia.* nce. nine.*		
{ Accadian.—bil. izi. ku ; su= <i>sun</i> . }		chaan= <i>day</i> . mata= <i>fire</i> , <i>heat</i> .		
{ „ za ; zal= <i>bright</i> . }		naui= <i>sun</i> . quassi*= <i>sun</i> . cac.†		
		shiks.† sak.* naiki.† sakas†= <i>hot</i> .		

AFRICAN.	CAUCASIAN.	BERBER AND LIBYAN.	BASQUE, ETC.	ABORIGINAL CHINESE. "L."	ENGLISH.
jinma. genaa= <i>sun</i> . kanu. tango= <i>sun</i> . dian. kose. tschen.	zern. zata. dgch= <i>day</i> . zo. tza. sar.	guina. tigot= <i>light</i> . agenna. tignao= <i>sky</i> .	egun= <i>day</i> . zeru= <i>sky</i> . zillar= <i>silver</i> .	wo. negay. kota. va.	DAY. } SKY. } heavens. light. dawn. sun ? bright ?
kose. kasu. shunda. (nar=Arabic.)	za. tsa. astl. seta. zuri.	itri. tizori= <i>moon</i> . atar ?	izâr. zeru= <i>sky</i> .	khisi= <i>fire</i> . kasu.	STAR. fire. sun ?
zi. man. masna. maka. uke. acho. aya. amu. anki. dsi. nyam. ru-wa. { mah } { mayo } Arabic. { me } (ayam=Ethiopic).	tshur. khi. izquali. pishi. pseh-psez. dzeh. tshin. cher= <i>river</i> . neeh ?= <i>rain</i> .	aman. babar= <i>see</i> . asif. amon ; ebih. (Guanche.)	ur. Etruscan.—ar. Coptic.—cir ; ,, iaro. Hebrew.—mayim. Ugrie.—ky. su. wa. ,, lû. mǎ.	na. zi. nan. i. ho. ni. nam. num. che. er. tak. to. mena. tui. han= <i>to drink</i> .	WATER. sea. river. rain. humid. wet. splash. mere.

INDO-CHINESE.	THIBET.	AMERICAN.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
thien. ting. tanna.	koh. qzi.	tau†= <i>sky</i> . cini.* zura*= <i>white</i> .		
taka. tunak. bini.	tser-ba. zag= <i>day</i> .	kehl= <i>sky</i> . caan= <i>heavens</i> .		
tamak. tundi. nam.	γzer= <i>light</i> .	tenc. tenica. tikas.		
tanklyan. kor.	zil= <i>bright</i> .	pacha. kacai= <i>day</i> . do*= <i>day</i> . seila.		
kani. dina. ngay. nay.	ynani. ynam.	cam= <i>fire</i> . naai.		
		zak†= <i>white</i> . tenc. tahn= <i>day</i> .		
		nani= <i>eye</i> . nam.* sillo*= <i>star</i> .		
		tagg= <i>day</i> . tikas. tzuna. sua.*		
		nage= <i>sun</i> . tina= <i>light</i> .		
		kaan.† illa= <i>star</i> .		
nagu. sahak.	skarma.	tesel. siri.† tze. ish.		
tsah. sam.	sar. yuldus.	tysel.* kase. gashi.† sa= <i>fire</i> .		
kasi= <i>sun</i> . sar.	skara. eni.	kesis= <i>sun</i> or <i>moon</i> . taika.		
tsha. kesoa.	tsiue.	za= <i>sun</i> . nage= <i>sun</i> . zzham.*		
saka. kych.	zuldur.	stan. illa*= <i>fire</i> or <i>sun</i> .		
{ Caucasian.—za. Accadian.—sin. sig. ,, sir= <i>light</i> . ,, zabar.— <i>bright</i> . }	tser-ba= <i>sky</i> ; <i>light</i> .	saka*= <i>fire</i> . sah= <i>sun</i> .		
		znra†= <i>white</i> .		
zo. to. ti. tak.	kia. eh. ku.	tanak. koo. to. tu. yaku.*		
myit= <i>river</i> .	teha. tsu.	huma. lu. na. men.		
ka. tan. yay.	ka-ba.	aba. hy. ho. ko. awwa.		
kawa. koma.	wa.	ye. kik. khah. kiokoh.		
awa. au. kyu.		aha. ki. ak. ha. aka.		
may. ni. re.		amyam= <i>river</i> . uke.		
asie; yowa= <i>river</i> .		nec. ma.* naama.		
nam. nnoc.		paha. aza. mak.* ma.		
aset= <i>drop</i> .		mayu*= <i>river</i> . meance.		
tui. assi. kak. wa.		tza.* tia= <i>rain</i> . usc.		
pisi. esi.		sic.* sa.* ahti.† tesse. pā.		
ishin. mat.		tsash.* po. pac.* ahmah.		
menam. pi.		ahesu. kok. uash.		
{ Sanskrit.—udaka. Chinese.—shui; ho. }		hahniri.* atoya.† uru.*		
		haueri.† peez.* (S.E.). ahmah.		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
dā. pā= <i>to give</i> .	Accadian.—gar.	to give.
sutā. dza.	Chinese.—shih.	to eat.
	Chinese.—tok. da. ko. }	to do. }
	Dravidian.—chey. }	make. }
shwa.	Indian.—nuiſah= <i>voice</i> . }	
	Japanese.—na= <i>name</i> . }	to speak.
papa= <i>to fly</i> . ki= <i>to go</i> . }	Ugro-Altaic.—kar. }	to go. }
pe-kiai= <i>walk</i> . }	Accadian.—gin. gir. }	foot. }

*	INDO-CHINESE.	THIBET.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL †	SOUTH.*
to give.	ka. pay-the.	skur-ba.	caa.†	kia. chu.*	qua.
to eat.	cha. tsh-the.	za-ba.	wipisha.	tzi. qoh.	pah.
to do.	hōchō.	by-ed.	he. ku.	gha.	
to speak.	nena.		nina*	=speech; word.	
to go.	kau= <i>foot</i> .	ko= <i>foot</i> . ea-ba.	pa= <i>to go</i> .	ka;	pat*= <i>foot</i> .
		neb-ba. gro-ba.			

* N.B.—The “Indo-Chinese” languages do not appear to yield good results in Archaic Comparative Philology; probably they are much mixed; I have included in “Indo-Chinese,” the Burmese, Assam, Cochin-China, Annam, and Siamese groups of Latham. Some good analogies may, however, occasionally be noticed as between the Hebrew and Assyrian and Thibetan. (See also p. 164.) The Thibetan, however, may also yield other useful general comparisons.

The words selected under head of “Original Chinese,” have been mostly taken from Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie’s “Languages of China before the Chinese” (London, 1887); and from the Rev. J. Edkins’ “Miao-tsi Tribes,” and which probably come more or less under the two branches of the so-called Himalaic family, viz., the Eastern, and Western or Thibetan.

The “Intrusive” Bak tribes are supposed to include the Accadians who migrated some 3000 years B.C. from Chaldea and Central Asia. The Mantshus and Mongols came into North Western China at a much later period. Prof. de Lacouperie in his book appears to include two classes of so-called “Chinese before the Chinese,” viz. the Aboriginal Chinese, and the Pre-Chinese. (See p. 51.) Bryan Hodgson is the best authority on the Himalayan languages.

A PHILOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

ACCORDANCES.

(PART VI.)

DRAVIDIAN; MALAY; OCEANIA; POLYNESIAN AND PAPUAN.

MODERN AFRICA.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
ilu=<i>house</i>. taku. eta. dak. ikunda. oko. kou data. moojarr. kala. okuta. kau. batura=<i>to cut</i>. eta. takobi=<i>spear</i>. libuko. kuka=<i>rock</i>. keli=<i>stone</i>; <i>egg</i>. [vatu.—Madagascar.]	Ugro-Altaic.—hat. katr. katle. Arabic.—hillah. kata=<i>cut</i>. Hebrew.—baith=<i>house</i>. gal=<i>heap</i>. Amharic.—bāat. Chinese.—dat=<i>earth</i>. Egyptian.—bāt=<i>to cut</i>. bāak=<i>house</i>. „ tektū. āt=<i>house</i>. xal=<i>street</i>. Indo-Chinese.—keclu. khyawk. Accadian.—gar. bar. taq. „ khalon=<i>hill</i>. Hindi.—pa'thur. kat=<i>cut</i>. Japanese.—sato. oka=<i>hill</i>. Corean.—tol. Kurile, etc.—kual.	STONE. hard. rock. earth. house? round. taw? hill. to cut. knife.
umango. kurma. bua; kolu=<i>great</i>. oka. oke. kurā=<i>great</i>. ikunda.	Ugro-Altaic.—kar. Egyptian.—tu. kai=<i>high</i>. Hindi. Japanese.—oka=<i>hill</i>.	MOUNTAIN. hill. tall; high. great. rock. top. head. tree.
umuti. moeri. muri. ki. to. koue. mi. gorn. karaga. buo. kodsi. tir. gi. tu. aka=<i>stick</i>. m'paho. kesgar. puh. akari. oka=<i>hill</i>. tuh. eku. buk. kiti. ki. kuru. oke. ogi. esan. ti. koko=<i>stick</i>. esi. su. kon. kia. mori. kiragar. tera. kunu. mutti.	Arabic.—mavā. Hebrew.—gā=<i>high</i>. Assyrian.—išu. Egyptian.—xe; hua. kai=<i>high</i>. „ ba. tar. Indo-Chinese.—kadung. pu. „ wah=<i>bamboo</i>. tet=<i>oar</i>. „ jun=<i>flower</i>. Caucasian.—che. Chinese.—chu. kok=<i>high</i>. Accadian.—gish. gi. Ugro-Altaic.—pu. khu. Japanese.—ki. kawa=<i>high</i>. Corean.—nan.	TREE. wood. bamboo. cane. branch. forest. hill? high.
kagado. okodo. doko. da. pat. kouhwe. koko.	Hebrew.—k'ad. Turkish.—kab. Assyrian.—kadduta. karputuk. Egyptian.—pig? marex. kabh. Chinese.—pao. pei. ch'ih=<i>to drink</i>. Sanskrit.—pātra. pā=<i>to drink</i>. Accadian.—gu=<i>to drink</i>. dug. Ugro-Altaic.—barduk. East Tartar.—gardu.	POT. jug. cup. calabash. shell? to cook.

DRAVIDIAN, ETC. 	MALAY. ACHINESE. MICRONESIA ? 	POLYNESIAN. FIJI. MAORI. MELANESIA ? BORNEO ? 	PAPUAN. N. GUINEA. AUSTRALIA. TASMANIA. 	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
kal. kallu. man= <i>earth</i> . hallo= <i>village</i> . (khar. Ghond.) katu= <i>to kill</i> . pārai.	batu. fatu. bat= <i>it</i> . patthar. hat= <i>earth</i> . nai= <i>earth</i> . tagu-ta= <i>earth</i> .	ohatu. pohaku. kea. ofai. hat. toka. teka. maka. vatu. rakan= <i>jade</i> . kalak= <i>spear</i> . kamaka. taku= <i>spear</i> . papa. rua. kupi= <i>knife</i> . koatu. tu.	hat. vatu. bakeer. moara. bundi= <i>to cut</i> . baia= <i>to cut</i> .	kat.* cata.* maca.† calli†= <i>house</i> . salla.* te. oca*= <i>house</i> . tetl.† kak.* paki.* bak. tot gue.† tka= <i>earth</i> . pahla.* nunai= <i>earth; land</i> .
malai. male. kunnu. sir= <i>head</i> . kanda. gudda. padai= <i>great</i> . talai= <i>head</i> .	gunong. bukit. baik. kaya= <i>great</i> . rājah ?= <i>great</i> .	kuahi. seru= <i>high</i> . tua. moké= <i>strong ?</i> <i>great</i> . mauma. nou ; roa= <i>great</i> . ole= <i>great</i> . kaua ? arhai= <i>great</i> .	tavu suku. bon. weshe. po= <i>great</i> .	mochi= <i>much</i> . pata.* quauhlla.* ukka*= <i>high; great</i> . toak.† monomo.* khollo.* makta*= <i>strong</i> . kuan= <i>great</i> . abhi. hu-yah. ku= <i>rock</i> . tavi= <i>great; high</i> . te= <i>stone</i> . huacha*= <i>great</i> . luey*= <i>great</i> . tse= <i>stone</i> . zacuali= <i>great</i> . hoo-ak. na= <i>high</i> .
kaikol= <i>cane</i> . mara. dēvadāru= <i>cedar</i> . maram. karambu= <i>cane</i> . kodu= <i>branch</i> . tennu ; tāre= <i>cocoa nut</i> . para. dāru ? murra (Ghond). pushpam= <i>flower</i> . sasi. tei. pū= <i>flower</i> .	kazn. nyu= <i>cocoa nut</i> . kayo. boh. kaya= <i>tall</i> . ki. kauru. pohun. epap. pshun. bah. utan= <i>forest</i> .	kaau. kai. puke= <i>boat</i> . kau. niu= <i>cocoa nut</i> . laau. hutu. haari= <i>cocoa nut</i> . rakau. po= <i>great; tall</i> . lakan. toa. ira. ura. mkan= <i>palm</i> . kiwi ? muhuta ?	hasiai. kaibus. kalk= <i>stick</i> . kai. rahua= <i>boat</i> .	kahua.* kan.* hi. kira*= <i>branch</i> . che. haeha.* hua.* khoka.* hui-hi.* kar.† kagg. acatl= <i>reed</i> . kac*= <i>boat</i> . pisku.* quauh.* kargat= <i>forest</i> . kah.* ruk-ma. tsa. toha= <i>oak</i> . meya. muira.* yahak. naa. ceani*= <i>branching out</i> . ceaspi.* gazo.*
pattiram. kudam. kōppai.	piryyak. mangkok. chawa.	gud. pei= <i>shell</i> .	?	kaka. potum. puti*= <i>box</i> . teco. matl.† manka.* ttsy. koto.*

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
varo=<i>land</i>. kan; kira=<i>farm</i>. ilu=<i>village</i>. ama=<i>village</i>. to=<i>village</i>. aar=<i>house</i>. kulo=<i>farm</i>. mooze=<i>land</i>. vala (=Mad.).	Egyptian.—ta=<i>land</i>. kar. kai. dar=<i>field</i>. ,, meri=<i>hilly ground</i>. āar=<i>stone</i>. Assyrian.—mâtum=<i>land</i>. kiru. kar. urn=<i>city</i>. Chinese.—ten. kai. du=<i>land</i>. kia=<i>house</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—mat; kia=<i>house</i>. ,, kar. khoé=<i>stone</i>. Accadian.—gal; kal=<i>house</i>. ,, kar. gan. ki=<i>land</i>. Amharic.—ar. Arabic.—helle=<i>village</i>. Hindi.—ur. hātā. khara=<i>house</i>. Japanese.—marna=<i>round</i>. guni=<i>country</i>. ta. Kurile.—tui=<i>earth</i>. Corean.—mut=<i>land</i>. da.	ENCLOSURE. land. field. garden. earth. stone. house. village. circle. enclosure. country. bag?
ulu. ilu. ta. ilce=<i>village</i>. esu. tan. ura. b'wale. ger. aar. pera. ndsu. da. aro. ho. kala=<i>stone</i>. debe. hu.	Ugro-Altaic.—pelle=<i>village</i>. ,, hu. kote. kalle. ba=<i>tree</i>. Egyptian.—āt. hā. pa. met. bāat=<i>stone</i>. Coptic.—al=<i>to dwell</i>. Accadian.—kur. gal. uru=<i>city</i>. ,, ma. gal. bar=<i>wall</i>; castle. Sanskrit.—ṣilā=<i>stone</i>. Assyrian.—bitu. kar. alû=<i>city</i>. Basque.—erri=<i>village</i>. Hebrew.—gal=<i>heap</i>. Chinese.—hī. pao. hi. French.—bâtir=<i>to build</i>. Indo-Chinese.—kwa. teh=<i>tent</i>. Hindi.—ghar. mighur=<i>village</i>. dera=<i>tent</i>. Japanese.—che. ihe. sato.	HOUSE. tent. home. cot. hut. castle. bricks? village. family? land. door? stone. skin. to dwell.
mokoro. egba. kuku. kokua. ki. achu. nekoko. koye. eke. bwato. ogbo. kanowa. wata. ōko. wato. cya. koue=<i>tree</i>. akwa; acho=<i>water</i>.	Corean.—pai. (Levant.)—felucca. Accadian.—kiku=<i>house</i>. kann=<i>tree</i>. Basque.—lorcha? Sanskrit.—nau. udaka=<i>water</i>. Andaman Isle.—loringa. Ugro-Altaic.—kayik. kyna=<i>tree</i>. Egyptian.—baki. kaka. kai. ukha. na? Chinese.—tuk. pao. kok. poh. Celtic.—vakia=<i>water</i>. Indian.—wa=<i>water</i>. tap'a=<i>raft</i>. German.—kahn. Caucasian.—t'argi.	BOAT. dug-out. canoe. pinnacle. ship. tree? water-house. fish? sail? water?

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIA, ETC.	PAPUAN AND	AMERICAN.		
			AUSTRALIA.	NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
churru=<i>circle</i>. walta=<i>garden</i>. toak=<i>garden</i>. ir. tarai. teta. era=<i>house</i>. malam. kanda=<i>field</i>. kōny=<i>bag</i>. eykal. úr. bottu=<i>field</i>. veli=<i>field</i>. hola=<i>field</i>. tottam=<i>garden</i>. mata=<i>earth</i> [(Him.)]. halle=<i>village</i>. arasu=<i>kingdom</i>. tota=<i>garden</i>. mott=<i>village</i>.	tanah. motu. nai=<i>earth</i>. kibon=<i>garden</i>. hat=<i>land</i>.	hale } <i>house</i>. fale } whare } uare } <i>house</i>. ula } motu=<i>land</i>? marae=<i>enclosure</i>. pā. make. pōné=<i>world</i>. kai=<i>land</i>. paro=<i>house</i>. kari=<i>garden</i>.	ome=<i>house</i>. taar. do.	calli†=<i>house</i>.† amct. kalpulli†=<i>village-land</i>. maya=<i>garden</i>. hoh. zaca†=<i>garden</i>. huaylla.* coní*=<i>house</i>. cuncha.* too. tee=<i>house</i>. tlalli†=<i>soil</i>; <i>land</i>. numai=<i>earth</i>. mohl=<i>village</i>. uadnet†=<i>garden</i>. pan†=<i>place</i>. kah=<i>house</i>. gar.† gare.* kuh=<i>stone</i>. tialli. ti. mah.		
tehera=<i>village</i>. mane. patti. kudil. hallé=<i>village</i>. yalli=<i>home</i>. manai. senkal=<i>bricks</i>. ur=<i>village</i>. cheri. era. kallu=<i>stone</i>. kudaram=<i>tent</i>.	rumah. im. bali. katil. bat=<i>stone</i>. bata=<i>town</i>. hat=<i>earth</i>; <i>land</i> desa=<i>village</i>. batu=<i>bricks</i>. hómah.	hale. fale. paro. kana. whare. pa=<i>father</i>. pā=<i>village</i>; <i>land</i>. hae. fae. pah. he. are. mud. paro.	ome. uma. hae. kae. hat=<i>stone</i>. baia=<i>to build</i>.	luasi.* kat†=<i>stone</i>. quit. hu.† oma. kah. pehre.* he.* hoh. gare*=<i>land</i>. teepun.† katihike=<i>stone</i>. katun. tabi.* kotai. calli.† uma. kei.* calpicea.† pat. pa.* kat=<i>stone</i>. tee. pahla=<i>stone</i>. mohl. cuni. ku.† era.* pana.* koga.* kukh. hoe. uta.* pat.† mah=<i>land</i>. gar†=<i>land</i>. oma.		
tōni. vallun. padagu. kappal. manchá (Mala- bar). ōdam. ornva. payi=<i>sail</i>. hattu } =<i>oars</i>. tandu }	chuma. doan. waqu. prau. proa. kai? ekon. sampan. biduk. piroque? laya=<i>sail</i>. tiang=<i>mast</i>. hattu=<i>oar</i>. pohun=<i>tree</i>.	wha. oaku. waki. kolu. vaka. kan. moku. wagu. wauka. puke. poti. pahi. paralagi. raca. kaipuke. vaa. pinakhu. tiwai. waa. pitau. maratau-naa. waapa. tulula. hipi. koma. sail=laca. } mast=vana. } kaoua=No. 2. tai; wai=<i>water</i>. aka; waca=<i>water</i>.	rahua. taa-uako.	acalli†=<i>water-house</i> (Aztec). caoua=<i>fish</i>. cahak. oomiak. hai=<i>fish</i>. pituchi. chimauum. wah-lee. gya. pirago.* kao.* mohu=<i>tree</i>. agara.* yayak (=tree). tappa.* menanko. kahua=<i>tree</i>. canoua. walita. huampu.* ihuira.* thu. tomolo. haca*=<i>tree</i>. quenha*=<i>tree</i>. pah-a. minaka. haka*=<i>tree</i>. poh-wih=<i>oar</i>. vaat=<i>sea</i>. kah*=<i>tree</i>. pahu=<i>river</i>; <i>canoe</i>.		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
oko. holla. ka= <i>to go</i> . mo. pese. perat= <i>fowl</i> . siso. noni. yara. esu. mesin. pig. pidi. mano. nu. elu. he. pids. yara. kokko= <i>fowl</i> ; <i>cock</i> . kuku= <i>chicken</i> . papa= <i>to fly</i> . [vurong; Madagascar.]	Egyptian.—tutu. ap; pai= <i>to fly</i> . mnut. bahu. „ maā; pateχ= <i>fly</i> ; <i>wing</i> . Accadian.—mu-shin-ghu. tu. „ pak= <i>to catch birds</i> ; pa= <i>wing</i> . Indian.—pur'ind. chir'iya, pukh= <i>wing</i> . Indo-Chinese.—paten. pyunthe= <i>fly</i> . Assyrian.—parāshu= <i>to fly</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kakai. kush-pteatza. Sanskrit.—pakshin. kukkuta= <i>cock</i> . kāka= <i>crow</i> . „ pat= <i>to fly</i> . Zend.—machās= <i>fly</i> . Chinese.—mao. tsiao. ch'ui; pi= <i>to fly</i> ; <i>wings</i> .	BIRD. fowl. ty fly. feather. wing.
kale. ulu. kukira. kura. nēha. kērē.	Assyrian.—kalbu. Egyptian.—uher. fu. Hindi.—kutta. Indo-Chinese.—kata. kway. Sanskrit.—kukkura. Ugro-Altaic.—kaik. koy. Japanese.—gu. chin. Kurile, etc.—koma. khatulau. kosha.	DOG. cur.
ailo. mekan. toma. aya. abago. sirowa. koe. edu. gidlegwa. go. sula. gorilla? aya. úkan.	Chinese.—yü. Sanskrit.—kāpi? Burmese.—myowk. Libyan.—ibki. Kurile, etc.—meich= <i>man</i> .	MONKEY. ape.
bi. ogoro. ngua. oruca= <i>goat</i> .	Indian.—panni? bakri= <i>goat</i> . Latin.—porcus. Mantshu.—gachi. Sanskrit.—sūkara. paçu= <i>cattle</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—vetek. pors. African.—numu. sakku.	PIG. porker. sow. hog. boar.
khút. eja. zemi. bai. nima. etsi. nye. ekue. assur. eya. eka. nyoka= <i>snake</i> .	Egyptian.—χiu. māau. hanana. C.-India.—hai. kaku. ukka= <i>snake</i> . kaic. Sanskrit.—matsya. Hindi.—muehh. Accadian.—gha. ku. Ugro-Altaic.—kan. tyg. kal. Chinese.—gu. Greek.—χθίς. African.—núnu. Japanese.—hebi; ryā= <i>snake</i> . „ io. sakana. Kurile, etc.—kok. imma.	FISH. boat? snake?

DRavidIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
chirai= <i>wing</i> . huruvu. pedai= <i>hen</i> . paravai. padchi. pay= <i>to fly</i> . koli= <i>fowl</i> . hunja. pura= <i>dove</i> . kongu. haru= <i>to fly</i> . kakke= <i>crow</i> . tongal= <i>feathers, tail</i> . para; hara= <i>to fly</i> . tôkei= <i>peafowl</i> .	pezi. bizo. kochayu. manoh= <i>fowl</i> . gâgaq= <i>crow</i> . beo-. manuai.	hou= <i>feather</i> . manu. moa. bulu. kapa= <i>wing</i> . pailau= <i>wing</i> . hourou korkor= <i>crow</i> . kakavaa. kapa= <i>to fly; wing</i> . tata. paloma= <i>dove</i> . paho= <i>to fly</i> . rankura. maluk. pika. uru= <i>feather</i> . pakau= <i>wing</i> . kahu= <i>hawk</i> .	menn. mano. tu. muta. man. yu; maou= <i>feathers</i> . manu-mea= <i>pigeon</i> .	huiza. parrura.* vaku.† tucur†= <i>owl</i> . hunsu= <i>feather</i> . huira.* uaku*= <i>heron</i> . hue.* ne-na. tzit. mon. luku.* kuku. memeri*= <i>parrot</i> . hualpa.* piksi.† pillu*= <i>to fly</i> . viquez.† tohaou= <i>hawk</i> . pat-pa.* pichu.* gugum†= <i>feather</i> . quaeharo.* quanaca.† tonoulou.* pæna.
náy. nayce. pauri= <i>pig</i> . knduke= <i>jackal</i> .	anjing.	kuli. uli. uri= <i>dogs</i> . uti. unai. kiheri. nuke. kalaka. koli. kuri.	kuri. kuli. koria.	pay. chuki. keikue.* chula= <i>fox</i> . cher. yo.† keikue.* ke. kallatu.* nam†. pu-ku. yaware.* koks.†
manchha= <i>man</i> . muni. gusa. kurangh. manga. kote. sara. gye.	lâtung. monyet. mias. orang-utan.			duigo.† yaigo.† nong.† uli.* macaco.* sar.† ozo-matli.† bib.† kurillu.*
pauri. panji. pacu= <i>cow</i> .	bui. po. apu. (Thibet.—pag.)	paucā? wacca. puaka.	?	eoehena*= <i>hog</i> . peechari. peechary= <i>wild hog</i> . paca*= <i>goat</i> . aucha*= <i>tapir</i> . duigo.†? kuchi*= <i>pig</i> . hocto= <i>boar</i> . pitzolt.† warree.*
min. chepa. sāl. minu. nâgum= <i>snake</i> . meen. macham.	kwan. ikan. uke. eku. ehan. ni.	missi-missi. ika. ia. ikh. karmiu? chika. paru. ugonā. ngaore. o-ke-kai. nisse. gar. arawa= <i>shark</i> .	i'i mu. heika. juku. namu. een. hin. inene.	challwa.* mā-mik. heica.* kanu.* huaca.* ma-mic. kaiyunk. kekon. hona. kikon. nima.† canoua= <i>boat</i> . hai.* icau.* kay.* pira.* heran.* huan.* gua. miu.* michin.* iku-uk = <i>snake</i> .

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
zebe. edso. suweba. sa. kodi. ze. sã. nyó. abuk. kewo. nyôka. ka. samoka. edso. tadi. aguo. sabu= <i>navel</i> .	SNAKE. Sanskrit.—çesha. sarpa. Hindi.—mar. sãmp. Egyptian.—sep. hefi. nait. nes= <i>tongue</i> . Chinese.—zeh= <i>tongue</i> . sia. min. Accadian.—zir. Indo-Chinese.—ngah= <i>fish</i> . kapu. moo-ay. Assyrian.—shiru. Hebrew.—nâhâsh. Japanese.—hebi. ivo= <i>fish</i> . Ugrie.—nanza. ALLIGATOR. Central America.—ku; kuu; boa; ba. Egyptian.—ãtu. sebak. māk. χenti. mshu. African.—koro= <i>lizard</i> . nga. kiu. Indian.—mugar. LIZARD. Accadian.—tuhu. Egyptian.—hentasu. African.—koro. kada. kuko.	SNAKE. serpent. god. dragon. fish. lizard. navel? tongue? guts?
soso= <i>fly</i> . ema= <i>fly</i> . ezo; igmo= <i>bee</i> .	Hebrew.—zebul= <i>fly</i> . Chinese.—sian= <i>locust</i> ? Sanskrit.—kito= <i>gnat</i> . Arrawak.—cussi. Accadian.—kisim= <i>locust</i> .	ANT. fly. bee.
esuo. tsu. sō. nson. niwa. eni. nsau. sō; esi= <i>horse</i> . uku.	Assyrian.—sisu= <i>horse</i> . Mongol.—sann. Burmese.—tsin. Japanese.—zo. Chinese.—siang. shi= <i>lion</i> .	ELEPHANT.
naki= <i>ox</i> . lalom= <i>camel</i> . tura= <i>bull</i> . lo. sō= <i>horse</i> . esi= <i>horse</i> . koro= <i>sheep</i> . mkomo. m'gombi.	Chinese.—kn. ngau. Hindi.—gaur; gau. Indo-Chinese.—karu= <i>calf</i> . kaen= <i>cow</i> . „ karau= <i>buffalo</i> . kora= <i>horse</i> . Egyptian.—ka. kavi. Dravidian.—kuttu= <i>dog</i> . Mongol.—temo= <i>camel</i> . Sanskrit.—go. Ugro-Altaic.—kör. kauris= <i>sheep</i> . Accadian.—lu. kurn ?= <i>horse</i> . dara ?= <i>deer</i> . Assyrian.—shûru. kirru= <i>sheep</i> . Japan.—umi.	OX. bull. cow. bison; buffalo. camel?
	Corean.—kamui= <i>wolf</i> .	GOAT.
		SHEEP.
jagerri. simba. turam. chinkumbu= <i>lion</i> . guero. shuko; nya. }= <i>tiger</i> ; ningé. nampa. kom. }= <i>leopard</i> . chwi. kama.	Accadian.—shid. la-maχ. Sanskrit.—simha. Indian.—singh. Japanese.—kuma= <i>bear</i> . Egyptian.—shenā. mah. Kurile, etc.—ruma= <i>wild goat</i> .	LION. leopard. tiger. cheetah.
kule; kura= <i>dog</i> .	Hindi.—kutta= <i>dog</i> . Japanese.—gu; chin= <i>dog</i> . koma= <i>horse</i> .	JACKAL. cur. dog?

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
nāgam. pambau. sarpan ? havu. habu. macham= <i>fish</i> . uccu. turra (Ghond). todas ? nabi= <i>navel</i> .	ular. naga. una-gata. sawer. elichaq= <i>lizard</i> .	ngaore= <i>fish</i> . moko. nata. moo-o-mole. neke. nakahe. na-hesa. ika= <i>fish</i> . soroi= <i>guts</i> .	mata. ongah. mara. mar. woonka. gata. oolor. heika; juku= <i>fish</i> . (kobong= <i>lizard</i>).	shi-qwa. boya.* amara.* machaco.* kotari.* kebi.† kota. guacharo.* sebh. boa.* sameior. koh. sagua= <i>tongue</i> . kenchek. katari.* okt. taktalok= <i>lizard</i> . noheer. coatl.† sibut= <i>god</i> . nake= <i>tooth</i> . nangar. iku-uk.
erumbu. ieca= <i>fly</i> . kosugu= <i>fly</i> . tenicca= <i>bee</i> . celu= <i>scorpion</i> .	kamu. ani. sidon. samut.	ari= <i>lice</i> . roa= <i>fly</i> .		tasahue.* meru.* quana. ekuno.* usa*= <i>flea</i> . sebor†= <i>fly</i> . cayolin= <i>fly</i> . usa*= <i>flea</i> . zicotli†= <i>bee</i> . ahmo= <i>bee</i> . annce. sisi.* arit.† karasiska. ku-gnah.
ané. ānai. jēshta. mūtta.	gājah (=big?).			so†; cui†; nai†= <i>tapir</i> . tutzi= <i>tiger</i> ?
kāti; koti= <i>bison</i> . kara= <i>horse</i> . umi. ko. petta. dane. puen; pakú= <i>cow</i> . kuri. adu. erumai= <i>buffalo</i> . kona= <i>buffalo</i> . onté= <i>camel</i> .	karba= <i>buffalo</i> . lemon= <i>ox</i> . lumbu= <i>cattle</i> . kawan= <i>herd</i> . kambing= <i>sheep</i> .		lemmook= kangaroo.	ma= <i>cow</i> ; buffalo. lhama*= <i>lama</i> . kha= <i>buffalo</i> . ichame†= <i>sheep</i> . ceaura*= <i>sheep</i> .
ādu. kolladu. peti (Ghond).	kambing ?	kijang. kuli= <i>dog</i> .		kallatu= <i>dog</i> . ichame= <i>sheep</i> .
mesham= <i>ram</i> . kurinari. kadama= <i>stag</i> . (kora= <i>horse</i> .)	dumba= <i>sheep</i> . biri.			ceaura= <i>sheep</i> .
simha= <i>lion</i> . cirate= <i>leopard</i> . puli= <i>tiger</i> . kattu= <i>tiger</i> .	singā ? machau; remau ?			occlot†= <i>puma</i> ; lion. chinka*= <i>lion</i> (Quichua). namu†; jaguar*= <i>leopard</i> . cougar.* chula= <i>fox</i> . puma.* tutsi. dure.†
nari; kaduke= jackal. anay= <i>dog</i> . kora= <i>horse</i> .		kuli= <i>dog</i> .	koria } kuri } <i>dog</i> . kuli }	kallatu; yaware*= <i>dog</i> .

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
mbzi; osésé; tuasu=<i>flesh</i>. sauye; si=<i>maize</i>. ikiso. matu. simba=<i>meal</i>. shu. se; ese; masami=<i>maize</i>. samba=<i>flesh</i>. eni=<i>egg</i>. maza-zuai; sa=<i>maize</i>. kawa; ekui=<i>maize</i>. masse; mole; isi=<i>oats</i>. nono=<i>milk</i>. azi=<i>egg</i>. sikapa; moka=<i>rice</i>. bourou=<i>bread</i>. maniac. nama; uyama=<i>flesh-meat</i>. onyi; mari=<i>honey</i>. mi=<i>milk</i>. moliku. soso; eza; nya=<i>beans</i>. siwaka. mulu. bolu. gussa. lissa. posyo=<i>meat</i>. zaloso. kowa. kwo. me=<i>mouth</i>. { Arabic.—zara=<i>maize</i>. } { „ sam. ris=<i>rice</i>. }	Egyptian.—uahit=<i>wheat</i>. määä=<i>honey</i>. „ shä. suht=<i>egg</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—manu=<i>egg</i>. ros=<i>rye</i>. zic=<i>flesh</i>. „ sarnu. mamel=<i>milk</i>. osch=<i>flesh</i>. Hindi.—seseme. sasya. Celtic.—min. horo=<i>bread</i>. Sanskrit.—amisha=<i>flesh</i>. amma. sara ? Latin.—mangere=<i>to eat</i>. mamma=<i>breasts</i>. Chinese.—mi. mah. zu. suk. Greek.—ἕα. σαρξ. παῖος=<i>breast</i>. shih. tsii. sa. Burmese.—sā-bah=<i>corn</i>. ātsah. tsun=<i>rice</i>. Assyrian.—mat. ittu=<i>wheat</i>. „ ziru=<i>seed</i>. she'um. Hebrew.—mān. Coptic.—soonhi=<i>egg</i>. Corean.—knis=<i>milk</i>. Accadian.—sucu; sch=<i>wheat</i>. zi. mu-mu=<i>to eat</i>. „ sheg. she=<i>grain</i>. uzu=<i>flesh</i>. Japanese.—meshi. shoka. motsi. „ mai. munc=<i>mother</i>. Kurile, etc.—ie-sa-mam=<i>millet</i>. „ kām=<i>flesh</i>. nuku=<i>egg</i>.	Food. corn. maize. oats; rice. millet; flesh. milk; egg. to eat. grain. seed. crops. bread. (mamma=<i>mother</i>) ? (See p. 70).
ota. koti. baka. tenu. oron. kala. uta. boro. benyo.	Sanskrit.—bāna. vāna=<i>arrow</i>. „ kut=<i>to bend</i>. Chinese.—kung. pāng. Assyrian.—midpānu. Egyptian.—ben=<i>are</i>. pet. Accadian.—bam; ban. Japanese.—yami. Kurile.—ku.	Bow  hand ? } foot ? }
sa; akon=<i>spear</i>. taku=<i>stone</i>. kebia. eket. pen. songa. masona. sa. peno. benyo. taku=<i>stone</i>. nsoh. piumtsa. bien. sor. mara. bahura. sok=<i>axe</i>. mon. mta.	Ugro-Altaic.—zaa=<i>bow</i>. sahs=<i>stone</i>. Egyptian.—set. Burmese.—benya. Hindi.—teer. Chinese.—pik. shi. Accadian.—taq=<i>stone</i>. sig. Sanskrit.—vāna. gara. shatate. Assyrian.—midpānu=<i>bow</i>. Celtic.—twcca=<i>dagger</i>. Japanese.—pana. ya. iia.	ARROW  swift. bow-stone. bird ?
kaku. aike. achu=<i>stone</i>. ité=<i>stone</i>. kai; aka; deka; ekuma=<i>axe</i>; hoc. kut; oko=<i>stone</i>. koangoa. knuga=<i>spear</i>. joka=<i>devil</i>. takobi=<i>spear</i>; sword. uka=<i>knife</i>. auchan; mukalo=<i>knife</i>. kami; kat-sura; kapi; } koti; ukou; nekou; tumba } =<i>spear</i>. kat-saga; sio; ked=<i>sword</i>. zigzen=<i>to cut</i>. kau; taku=<i>stone</i>. (Arabic.—sukin=<i>knife</i>.)	Egyptian.—tekes; ukh=<i>cut</i>. heti=<i>spear</i>. хаqui. Sanskrit.—kutt; ak=<i>to cut</i>. tikshna=<i>sharp</i>. „ churika=<i>knife</i>. ku=<i>stone</i>. Indian.—teggha; katar; ugupti=<i>knife</i>. „ dokha=<i>saw</i>. katar=<i>knife</i>. Accadian.—taq=<i>stone</i>. kud=<i>to cut</i>. Chinese.—khiak=<i>to cut</i>. ko. Zend.—aka=<i>a hook</i>; point. Ugrić.—taka. suka. Nepaul.—kakri. Assyrian.—kakku. katú=<i>to cut</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—taka. Kurile.—mükä. Japanese.—katura. katana. tsuka. „ kaka. saki=<i>to cut</i>. Corean.—koto. karê=<i>to cut</i>. kō.	AXE. adze. knife. club. pike. dagger. stone. to hack; cut. (cut; scratch ?)

DRavidIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
{sama; save; tinai; sami= millet. kema=food. soro; ukko=rice. mankay=mango. bittu=seed. makke-jola= maize. mamesan=flesh. mansa; mas= flesh. arisi=rice. mesuk=eggs. (Ghond). pusi=to eat. appam=bread. pusi=eat.	mākānam=food. māa. sautop. manggūt=mango. sagu=sago. susu=milk. an. asso-awa=goat's flesh. sukon=bread- fruit. mākan=to eat. masāk=to cook. padi; nasi=rice. buro=bread. witi=wheat.	māa. fae. meng-o-mo. mea. mango. kai. namai=egg. sakul=egg. mani=egg. besi=sago. kumara=sweet potato. kutai. faes=banna. taro=sweet potato =saro? susu=breast. poi=bread fruit paste. lu. missi=fish.	susu=milk. manu=egg. mamalu=mouth. tainum=to eat. nam-nam.	sara*; sauau=maize. sumit=maize. mahiz*=maize. molu=seed; grain. ikwo†=maize. manak*=sugar-cane. guaso*=egg. maah. amayu.* maniak? solan. supia=egg. stsi†; miccuni*=to eat. maza-morra†=meal. ikwo=maize. achachu†=maize. meme=woman.
vanakham. kūniya=bent.	panāh?	kakaka. gagai. sri.	?	pana*=hand. bzeika.† pentax. kuki=foot. eaki*=foot. panuka. mateka. parami.* cutof†=to cut. pentat.* panduc. vacotzi. siia. kha.
ambu. sar. panam. tume. takaba. (pengu; Khond).	panāh?	pana. tua. skūri pera. taa. teka. sūkori.	?	kana. oclatl.† aka. yah. parau=arrow. mahia. panuka=bow. chere.* sari.† ankura.* tzuh.† pannum=bow. pama=knife. sawa; sata=stone.
kódari. kodali. kri. kottan=hammer. katti. dori? haku=strike. kaduha. kuttee. vettu; kirru= cut. kallu=stone. kattu=tiger.	kapak. pārang. samil. pisau. kris. tumbaq. tajam=sharp. koh=to cut. batu=stone.	kamaka. patiti. tukia. ukaha. koi. opahi. poke. toki=are. (tipi=knife). kupi=knife. mahke. matakū. taku. kalak= spear. waki=spear. duko (Borneo). ngu=club. teke; toka=stone.	karrgeen. kau-karie. juko. doongah. lat=stone.	āhtōkea. mehtl. } =are. cae-sa-que. tukh. } muteka. kiai. mahs. kaka*=to cut. cluiki=spear. kuh; kat=stone. makana=club. cutof; mati†; tequit†=to cut. mahs; kat.† teti†=stone. muteka=knife. tuk=are.

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
ka; kaka= <i>bitter</i> . n'ko= <i>night</i> . nete. ukpon. dibī= <i>bad</i> . okun. oroka. dudn. buila= <i>night</i> .	Egyptian.—uḫa; kek= <i>night</i> . ḫemi= <i>bad</i> . Accadian.—kukki= <i>dark</i> . kaka. Assyrian.—dūku. da'ummuta. Ugro-Altaic.—kara. kuvāk. mik. bak. Hindi.—kharāb= <i>bad</i> . Sanskrit.—nakta= <i>night</i> . ḡyāma. Chinese.—kek. mek. ak. khurub= <i>bad</i> . Indo-Chinese.—khatan. khakwe. myah= <i>night</i> . Japanese.—kerai. yami. yoru. ya.	BLACK. night. ugly. dark. ache. bad. evil. crow? shade.
moku. nagu. kukwa. mahuso. ku. schule. kukwa. idū. kue. lele. ukoa. mutu. menfo. mayi. ugondo= <i>war</i> . na-mut. m'mut. kulu; koka= <i>old</i> . [Madagascar.—matti.]	Egyptian.—mut? meru. sat. mat= <i>bad</i> . Accadian.—mid. mara. mana. Sanskrit.—mah? mri. maka= <i>sacrifice</i> . Chinese.—mut. mo. ku. Ugro-Altaic.—margh. kuol. Arabic.—macit. Assyrian.—dāku= <i>to kill</i> . mūtu Hebrew.—māireth. mut. Greek.—μαχῆ= <i>battle</i> . Hindi.—marua-muā. Latin.—mori. French.—mourir. Indian.—kalla= <i>black</i> . Japanese.—matozrn= <i>sacrifice</i> .	DEATH. to kill. dead. corpse. war. to die. tomb. weapon? night.
etsa. esa. fitu. salo. ussu.	Assyrian.—sarpu= <i>white</i> . Accadian.—zal= <i>shining</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—zelan. sho. saksī. sal. Egyptian.—ashen= <i>honey</i> . Burmese.—sah. Latin.—sal. Caucasian.—se= <i>snow</i> . Japanese.—sori= <i>white</i> .	SALT. white. snow. shining.
maka. nsalo. kara?	Accadian.—sheg= <i>snow</i> . Hindi.—shakkar. Indo-Chinese.—sugu= <i>sun</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—saksi= <i>salt</i> . sokeri. khosh. Sanskrit.—ḡuci= <i>white</i> , ḡlistening. „ ḡveta= <i>sweet</i> . sara? Japanese.—sāto. Kurile.—shki= <i>eye</i> .	SUGAR. sweet. snow? white.
daka= <i>mouth</i> . doko= <i>to drink</i> . uke= <i>water</i> . ake. kaka= <i>pot</i> ; <i>cup</i> . zogga= <i>palm wine</i> .	Chinese.—ku= <i>spirit</i> . Hindi.—arak. Accadian.—karan= <i>wine</i> . Mongol.—ajaka= <i>cup</i> . Japanese.—saké. Assyrian.—sikaru= <i>wine</i> . Egyptian.—āqt= <i>to drink</i> . heqt.	BEER. sack. wine. cup? spirits. arrack. drink.
mi. mú.	Accadian.—imma= <i>thirst</i> . ku= <i>mouth</i> . Mongol.—onai.	To drink.

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
idukki= <i>night</i> . karuppu. katalada. kutthu= <i>pain</i> . ketta = { <i>black</i> . { <i>bad</i> . kappu. kar.	jahat. gamu. ekah. kainep. kalam. sepat. jelek. malam= <i>night</i> . makah-atuk. naraka= <i>hell</i> .	bnto. sia. po= <i>night</i> . <i>hades</i> . wheko. ouri. kiki= <i>bad</i> . (B.) oata= <i>shadow</i> . maca. maru = <i>shadow</i> .	kattik= <i>night</i> . kaput. bookin. kooroo. bodok. booren. okyo. ukoa= <i>to die</i> .	pahts. yamin.* mata. akako.† yama. po. hecát= <i>shade</i> . cuata.* chugoi= <i>night</i> . heka= <i>demon</i> . kauk. yace.* kaka= <i>bad</i> . yano.*
murana. kadam. maranaya. kollu } = <i>to</i> katham } <i>kill</i> . mejan ? katu= <i>kill</i> .	mati= <i>to die</i> , <i>sick</i> ma-it= <i>corpse</i> . majan. e-mak. e-mat. poh= <i>to kill</i> . mati= <i>sick</i> . tanam= <i>to bury</i> . mejan = <i>tomb</i> - <i>stone</i> . mait= <i>corpse</i> . maræ= <i>tomb</i> .	mano-mano = <i>hades</i> . mate. hemo. pohe. mei. matena. mela. taua= <i>war</i> . marere. maru = <i>god of</i> <i>war</i> . kukumi. mari = <i>death</i> - <i>ghost</i> . haamoe. merkai= <i>death</i> - <i>dance</i> . mahe= <i>spear</i> . amo= <i>bier</i> . mataku= <i>spear</i> . miru= <i>goddess of</i> <i>Hades</i> .	mata. mati. mala. mas ? mai = <i>to</i> <i>die</i> . mootche. manhe. balome. wanga. meri = <i>club</i> , or <i>killer</i> . ngating= <i>war</i> . wykit.	mikka†= <i>tomb</i> . mea. mui'u. miquit†= <i>to die</i> . mon. uahi= <i>knife</i> . murani.† nomæ= <i>to kill</i> . klonia. huanu.* du.† mara*= <i>to kill</i> . ti-koo. meme.† mutu.† inanu.* muteka= <i>knife</i> . mehtl= <i>axe</i> . muick= <i>poison</i> .
uppu. sowa (Ghond). sima= <i>snow</i> . bili= <i>white</i> .	asin.	yote. paachi.	solo.	skuhosh. on. soh= <i>sun</i> . shotto= <i>white</i> . zak= <i>white</i> . tot. iztal.† zura*= <i>white</i> . yolo= <i>snow</i> . sachi. pok. shamaa= <i>snow</i> . sikkoo ; rassu= <i>snow</i> .
sakkare. ei= <i>sweet</i> .	sakah.	gaso= <i>sugarcane</i> . kaso= <i>bamboo</i> .		sudak= <i>sweet</i> . shotto= <i>white</i> . zak†= <i>white</i> . sikkoo= <i>snow</i> . zura†= <i>white</i> . kharsa= <i>ice</i> . seila= <i>sky</i> .
churukku. lotti. nruk. oluku= <i>drop</i> .		karaca. keshega. karepe= <i>grape</i> ? asega. kava.		acca*= <i>maize-spirit</i> . octli.† thaolctli.†
kudi. panam.	minum.	inu. ona= <i>rain</i> . inumia.	?	mas. hindi. bannah. uni= <i>water</i> .

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
ekkaki= <i>hand</i> . caca= <i>slave</i> . kako; nakoa= <i>hand</i> .	Greek.— <i>vikaw</i> = <i>to conquer</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>karkata</i> = <i>crab</i> . <i>nag</i> ; <i>vrik</i> = <i>to seize</i> . Chinese.— <i>tuk</i> = <i>to seize</i> . <i>kap. na</i> . Hindi.— <i>puk'urna</i> ? Mantshu.— <i>akka</i> . Accadian.— <i>shuk-kal. tuk</i> = <i>take</i> . Egyptian.— <i>bak</i> = <i>servant</i> .	SLAVE. lackey. catch. captive. to seize. grab. servant. hand?
obeah. n'ko= <i>night</i> . bogun. joka= <i>devil</i> . asoka= <i>black</i> . sadaka= <i>sacrifice</i> . tuku= <i>black</i> .	Accadian.— <i>utuq</i> ? <i>ukku</i> . Egyptian.— <i>χu. hka</i> = <i>magic</i> . <i>uχn. kek</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>nacta</i> = <i>night</i> . Mantshu.— <i>ekke</i> = <i>black</i> . Turkish.— <i>ruk</i> = <i>spirit</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>uhyok</i> ; <i>paka</i> . Indo-Chinese.— <i>chat</i> . Chinese.— <i>kek</i> . Assyrian.— <i>akû</i> = <i>wicked</i> . Greek.— <i>κακος</i> = <i>bad</i> . Japanese.— <i>akki</i> = <i>bad</i> . <i>doku</i> = <i>poison</i> .	DEMON. dark. devil. sorcerer. bad; idol.
punga. fo= <i>to breathe</i> . mi. koe.	Egyptian.— <i>ba</i> ; <i>ka</i> = <i>ghost</i> ; <i>soul</i> . „ <i>nef. tica. suh. ânχ</i> = <i>life</i> ; <i>ear</i> . Hindi.— <i>hu'wa</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>charru</i> . Arabic.— <i>kaâru</i> . Chinese.— <i>ch'ui</i> = <i>to fly</i> . Accadian.— <i>pa. tu. zu. anu</i> = <i>sky-god</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>vâ. vâyu. an</i> . Latin.— <i>aura. anima</i> . Kurile.— <i>kêru. râhra. rui</i> . Mongol.— <i>kha</i> = <i>mouth</i> . Assyrian.— <i>shâru. pû</i> . Japanese.— <i>kaze</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>ang</i> = <i>nose</i> . <i>tual</i> .	WIND. air; spirit. breath; ghost. puff. sigh. mouth? nostril?
mah'u. hou. karu. eku= <i>great</i> . kuru. kanu. hala. kaka. zoo. nom. heium= <i>sun</i> . menji. memi. taimara. oro. soko. juku. sabu= <i>navel</i> . inti. heium= <i>fire</i> .	Chinese.— <i>hu. ta</i> ; <i>kua</i> = <i>great</i> . „ <i>t'ien-ti. khi. kha</i> = <i>great</i> . „ <i>kun; ti</i> = <i>king</i> ; <i>bright. ta</i> = <i>great</i> . Indo-Chinese.— <i>akay</i> = <i>chief</i> . <i>ko</i> = <i>great</i> . Mongol.— <i>khan</i> = <i>king</i> . Egyptian.— <i>ahu. rā</i> = <i>sun</i> . <i>χu</i> = <i>good</i> . „ <i>kai; āχa</i> = <i>high</i> . Accadian.— <i>kala</i> = <i>great</i> . <i>kun</i> = <i>bright</i> . „ <i>uku</i> = <i>king</i> . <i>utuku</i> ?= <i>sun-god</i> . „ <i>gu; gur</i> = <i>strong</i> ; <i>great</i> . Ugro-Altaic.— <i>kan. hōwa. tari. u</i> . „ <i>khun</i> = <i>sun</i> . Teutonic.— <i>tio</i> . Greek.— <i>εῖ</i> = <i>good</i> . French.— <i>dieu</i> . Celtic.— <i>liian</i> = <i>sun</i> . Sanskrit.— <i>deva. rājā</i> = <i>prince</i> .	God. chief. king. fire? sun? great; good. ruler; chief. idol. bright. snake?

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL † SOUTH.*
cakaka. cakara. chirak. muriyan.	budak. chok= <i>take</i> .			thacotli. † huaica † = <i>to seize</i> . mall. zolo. † kachik = <i>to take</i> . ku; chab = <i>to take or grab</i> .
yako.	hantu.	tiki = <i>idol</i> . ariki = <i>priest</i> . hekua = <i>evil spirit</i> or <i>ghost</i> . atua.		heka. itk. khoua. † huilka* = <i>priest</i> . zithu. kaka = <i>bad</i> . oki = <i>god</i> ? lox. tlacateolotl. † apu = <i>idol</i> . kik = <i>blood</i> .
kattoo. gali. kārū. avi = <i>ghost</i> . akma = <i>soul</i> . velu. keli.	tantu. langit. hawar. tūfan = <i>hurricane</i> . nafas = <i>breath</i> . jwah = <i>soul</i> . āang. nioeng.	van. hau. mauri = <i>ghost</i> . mokani. iangi. kekua. kau? puhi. waka = <i>spirit</i> . tokelan. kekua = <i>ghost</i> . matangi. raka = <i>wind-god</i> .	tuntagi.	vahere.* ik. ku. haea.* yu. ha. nunū = <i>soul</i> ; <i>spirit</i> . anga = <i>ghost</i> . mouna-heka. yah. puhu = <i>spirit</i> . huaira.* takhu. † su; yoli † = <i>life</i> . h'het. huakia* = <i>to call</i> .
devan. kadavul. rājah? arasun = <i>prince</i> . rana = <i>queen</i> ?	tuhan. kaya = <i>great</i> . api = <i>fire</i> . bā-ik = <i>good</i> .	tu = <i>god of war</i> . tui = <i>lord</i> ; <i>god</i> ; <i>king</i> . ancani. hano. B. ton = <i>idol</i> . maru = <i>god of war</i> . po = <i>great</i> . raka = <i>wind-god</i> . tawhaki = <i>light- ning-god</i> . kalou. taroa. whaitiri = <i>thunder-god</i> . tanga-roa = <i>sea- god</i> . ariki = <i>king</i> ; <i>priest</i> . otu. atua. mani. maui = <i>sun-god</i> . tiki = <i>creator</i> ; <i>god-idol</i> . ra. roa = <i>king-god</i> . hau = <i>king</i> . kon = <i>good</i> .	intu. kene. koro. koruni. suku = <i>great</i> . tavu = <i>great</i> .	inti* = <i>sun-god</i> . oha. † tup.* (Brazil). tona-tuah. † teah = <i>good</i> . tuh-a-pic. tavai = <i>great</i> . hoe. haeche* = <i>great</i> . huek-mak. † (Toltec <i>god</i> .) sibu. † tupani.* haylli = <i>sun-god</i> . huam* = <i>fire</i> . haie = <i>sun</i> . hun.* huilka † = <i>priest</i> . apu = <i>idol</i> . huey* = <i>great</i> . tewa = <i>god</i> . teo. † kon.* oki. manito = <i>spirit</i> . minari = <i>god</i> . minuo = <i>good</i> . khona = <i>demon</i> . taika. † = <i>fire</i> . kon = <i>sun</i> .

AFRICAN.	SUNDY.	ENGLISH.
thomi. mume. akala. nona. beng. gor. okure. gar. boana. alo. moku. ira. t'kohn. koa. lenno=<i>woman</i>. kuma. ume. bara. mutu. mulo. bomma. homi. mance. emo. rume. zuno. mar. ningha. mano. koango. ovani=<i>woman</i>. mo. ma. ba. hi. me=<i>mouth</i>. oruni. muntu. momba. anah. moere; muri; moti=<i>tree</i>. Madagascar.—ulu. lahe. lelay. ,, orrang. olen. urun.	Greek.—<i>ανηρ</i>. Latin.—<i>manus</i>=<i>hand</i>. homo. Sanskrit.—<i>manusha</i>. manu. Egyptian.—t'a. hammu. menh=<i>youth</i>. ha. rex. ,, unt'i. ka=<i>male</i>. hu. ,, annee. mu=<i>men</i>. mê. E. Tartar.—human. are. moo=<i>tree</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kena. ena. mart. ,, mat. manne. mo=<i>tree</i>. Indo-Chinese.—<i>manus</i>. mana. ,, loo-myah=<i>people</i>. kami. Chinese.—jin. nan. mau=<i>male</i>. ,, mu; mok=<i>tree</i>. Accadian.—enna. lu. muku. mu=<i>tree</i>. Assyrian.—mâru=<i>son</i>. amêlu. kîmtu. Arabic.—tamar=<i>date-tree</i>. Hebrew.—âni. adam? Japanese.—nin. muko=<i>husband</i>. hito. Corean.—shana. ha. aino. Kurile, etc.—onne=<i>old man</i>. ,, binné. amuh. kar. okkai.	MAN. husband. kin. male. people. monkey? hand? I. me. son? tree? family.
dé. kam. orani. hona. onya. yahere. ankona. lenno. manka.	Sanskrit.—<i>janani</i>. Slavonic.—<i>jena</i>. Japanese.—onna. mune=<i>the breast</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kâra. ema. zin? Thibetan.—cun-na=<i>wife</i>. Accadian.—ninni. gimé. Egyptian.—hemmu=<i>girl</i>. Greek.—<i>γυνή</i>. Corean.—amooni. han-nin. Kurile, etc.—menoko. matchi=<i>wife</i>. angnan.	WOMAN. mother. wife. kin?
den. naha. gana; kêke; okêre=<i>little</i>. enia. reme. nama. hi; mano=<i>man</i>. kuko=<i>chicken</i>.	Egyptian.—net'i=<i>young</i>. sa. ,, ât'u. nexen=<i>child</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—sak. nuor=<i>young</i>. ,, ma. aicho=<i>young</i>. Latin.—nâtus. Hindi.—kuchh=<i>little</i>. Indo-Chinese.—kichai. thah. Chinese.—ni. tik. Sanskrit.—sûnu. sakhrû=<i>small</i>. Assyrian.—pitiku=<i>child</i>. Accadian.—gina=<i>little</i>. Amharic.—akku=<i>brother</i>. Corean.—sak=<i>boy</i>. Japanese.—ko. kodomo. Kurile, etc.—occai. nakam. soulak.	SON. boy. child. man? little. chicken? mae (Celtic). kith; kin. tree?

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
				NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
manam= <i>mind</i> ?	mar. mah.	emma. lai. rang. oran.	meteme. maalee.	amo.* eneme. nana.		
gandasu.	loh. lesi.	anare. na. lan. mal.	kure. yuen. inone. beng.	canai. nare.* ma.* runa.* khari.*		
manushan.	orang. tona.	kanaka. ala. laki? oni.	kene= <i>woman</i> . penna.	taho. hama. ta.† dina. kloh. tinna.		
theme.	urui. ek.	tangata. koro. tauta. tane.	moanit (Aus- tralia).	runa.* sunc.* noo. oquiri.* tenai.		
ān= <i>male</i> .	monyet= <i>monkey</i> .	matua= <i>father</i> . hani= <i>woman</i> .	snone. nire. boana. "A."	min. uni.* na. h'hommo.		
purushan= <i>husband</i> .	laki= <i>husband</i> ; <i>male</i> .	tahu= <i>husband</i> . mano= <i>I think</i> . medona= <i>parent</i> .	whanouw. sououman.	cune. inik. yon.* taka.		
manga= <i>monkey</i> .	aulon.	da. la. whana= <i>people</i> . kanaque.	andai. kolin.	hake.† matei.* manco.* chinamit†= <i>family</i> .		
janam= <i>people</i> .	nike. tau.	laki. (Borneo). muan.	nunna. a. noa.	nēka. henui.* khari.* mena.* loai. ma.* huarma.* anini. sunc.* manaco*= <i>monkey</i> . cannoke. enika. tama. innuit. hito.† akun.† oquiri.†		
manhai.	simat. hama.					
manchha.						
koro? alu.						
mandsa (Ghond).						
manaiv= <i>wife</i> .	betina. do.	hoa= <i>wife</i> .	binn.	guarmi. euuha.* panun. dah.		
pen.	bini = <i>wife</i> ; <i>woman</i> .	makau= <i>wife</i> .	koruni.	anu.* huaina.* lenno= <i>man</i> .		
mai ju (Ghond).	binoh.	hani. indu. "B."	koroi.	tlena.* cune= <i>man</i> . dini*= <i>man</i> . kona.		
stri.	naina. pen.	pehaha.	kene.	aini†= <i>mother</i> . kanum. nsu.† koya*= <i>queen</i> . chihua.† quie. makuki. nemi. mene.*		
hengasu.	fafine.	andi. mutan.				
hendate= <i>wife</i> .		kona= <i>womb</i> .				
makan.	anak.	keike. na.	mate. tei.	enika; nana= <i>man</i> . taka. kooch= <i>little</i> .		
suthan.	liki.	kane.	angata. mūra.	kin. nah. cenek. tenai= <i>man</i> .		
mage.	nike; laki= <i>man</i> .	tamaroa= <i>boy</i> .	tee. keike.	nekdes. tene. nakam. manco*= <i>man</i> .		
magan.	mah= <i>man</i> .	kaikce= <i>child</i> .	natui. nani.	natsi. shka. hua.* numan. keimeg.		
khili= <i>child</i> .	sidikit= <i>little</i> .	kanaka= <i>man</i> .	tene.	saik= <i>boy</i> . cana.* churu.* hake.		
paiyun.		tera-mal.	tsutsua.	ti.† tze.† moulike*= <i>boy</i> . teconeugh.† chichi.† matei*= <i>man</i> . haan.† anini= <i>man</i> . anu*= <i>woman</i> .		
anu= <i>boy</i> .		sēari= <i>child</i> .	meteme= <i>man</i> .			
pillai= <i>child</i> .		uri= <i>children</i> .				

AFRICAN.	SUNDY.	ENGLISH.
ba. baba. pa. babi. tata.	Ugro-Altaic.—babâ. Accadian.—aba. Egyptian.—aft. tepa= <i>ancestor</i> . Chinese.—ba. Indo-Chinese.—pha. Sanskrit.—pitar. Kurile, etc.—aba. pepe. Corean.—abomi.	FATHER. papa. dad.
mama. ama. ankona. nana. omma. ma. mokas= <i>woman</i> .	Sanskrit.—mātri. Egyptian.—mā't. Ugro-Altaic.—ame. pun= <i>daughter</i> . Accadian.—eme. nin. Hebrew.—ben= <i>son</i> . Corean.—amoomi. yimina. Japanese.—onna= <i>woman</i> .	MOTHER. mamma. woman
neka. ndugu. yaka. baruka. mamako.	East-Tartar.—tugan. tyge. Accadian.—sissi. Amharic.—akhu. Chinese.—tsi= <i>son</i> . ti. Kurile, etc.—gahki. Corean.—chegi. Japanese.—se= <i>elder brother</i> .	BROTHER.
mona= <i>elder sister</i> .	East-Tartar.—oka. eke. Chinese.—tsi= <i>sister</i> . Sanskrit.—nandanā= <i>daughter</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—ena. akhu= <i>woman</i> .	SISTER.
moan= <i>girl?</i>	Greek.— <i>γυνή</i> = <i>woman</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—ina= <i>female ending</i> .	GIRL. maid.
ohu. edse. du. dsi. mas.	Arabic.—khâtir= <i>heart</i> . Assyrian.—sharku. Egyptian.—tesher= <i>red</i> . bāti= <i>heart</i> . Chinese.—bit; kik= <i>blood</i> . Sanskrit.—rakta. hridaya= <i>heart</i> . rudhira= <i>red</i> . asan. Accadian.—gud. sheg= <i>heart</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—syda= <i>red</i> . yüruck; sziwu= <i>heart</i> . Japanese.—ketsu. zi. kokoro= <i>heart</i> .	BLOOD. red. heart.
na; ona; nea= <i>to see</i> . mo. masa. koi. aero= <i>sun</i> . nuku. anku. he. meso. neuy. kuno. kanos. ne. muna= <i>to see</i> . nya. nūn. nito. hana= <i>day</i> . kion= <i>sun</i> . mere; mone= <i>moon</i> . (Madagascar.—massa.) Arabic.—ain. noor= <i>light</i> .	Sanskrit.—nayana. netra. akma? ahan= <i>day</i> . Slavonic.—matati= <i>to see</i> . Hebrew.—ayn. (Amharic.—am.) Egyptian.—nennu. mert. ma= <i>to see</i> . Accadian.—kin. ne. nu. an= <i>sky</i> . Chinese.—mu. nan. kien= <i>to see</i> . mah= <i>to look</i> . Mongol.—kahna. na= <i>sky</i> . Persian.—kian= <i>eye</i> . Hindi.—nyn. anin= <i>sky</i> . Indo-Chinese.—nun. myet-see= <i>to see</i> . Japanese.—mi. miru. Corean.—nun. Kurile, etc.—nannin. sik. lalat.	EYE. eyes. to see. sky. light. sun.

DRavidIAN.	MALAY.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
pitha. appan.	bupa. haya. bappa.	pa. matua. pidavi. tama. hupa.	marmun. bab. tama. mook. marmun. pappi. mar. aperi.	babi. pai. baba. appa. api. matei*= <i>man</i> . temahe. paicu.
matha. manaivi= <i>wife</i> . tay. amma. pen= <i>woman</i> .	mak. bini= <i>wife</i> , <i>woman</i> . dada= <i>breast</i> . ini. binah= <i>woman</i> .	ma. ninc. mai. kane= <i>woman</i> .	ama. bahoop. mamma. kene= <i>woman</i> .	me. ami. nikh. kanum. mammi. nana. eunha.* eunia. kanik= <i>woman</i> thema*= <i>woman</i> . mene.*
tambi. tamma. sahōdara.	sudara-tâki. kâkâ. taka.	tuaka. tasi. pui. tunaue.	tai. tonaue.	tanye. tata. taka. vatzgna= <i>elder brother</i> . teymoa.* huauki. chaca= <i>man</i> . sie†= <i>little</i> . akun.†
anna. akka.	kakak= <i>elder-sister</i> .	monai. touahiné.		nana.* puna.* tiéma.* tacuma.* oke.
chirupen, kahni. pomu. kannu= <i>virgin</i> .		mochenewe. wahina. potü.		teconeugh.* margua. mka. taski. eunia. eunha*= <i>woman</i> .
inam. rattam. hrduya= <i>heart</i> . ragat ?	darah. yahra. merah= <i>red</i> . hâti.= <i>heart</i> .	koko. dra. tsērâ.	saquo. dngo. daha. riki. ra.	hu. sek= <i>heart</i> . kiket. une. eeh. kik.† sakhi. shah= <i>red</i> . skino. pakho= <i>red</i> . yahwa.* uah. erat. misqui. garra= <i>bone</i> .
kannu. kannuahi. kan. nétiram. kunk (Ghond). ankhi (Him.) (h=k=n). tharisi= <i>to see</i> .	ni. nir. manna. mata. maro. kalon= <i>to see</i> . nayan= <i>fire</i> . siyang= <i>daylight</i> .	maka. karu. mata. mât. whatu. noo= <i>I perceive</i> . hani= <i>sky</i> . kanohi. karu.	meme. ma. mata-tonga. mena. nia. mce. merring. mir. men. eme. tam. mata. nū. mel. ni= <i>sun</i> . moe= <i>moon</i> .	kannah. hannah.* asma= <i>to see</i> . nuta. nate-nik.† kane. naa † nanacoco. hia†= <i>to see</i> . nackai. khalom. kiau†= <i>to see</i> . meishta. nani= <i>sky</i> . kin= <i>sun</i> . masa*= <i>moon</i> nait= <i>sun</i> . naita.* nani.* ne. myhh. miri.* mata.†

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
eusko=<i>navel</i>. munua. kana. da. nso. iwo. lepu=<i>navel</i>. likano. ama. me. emi. mia. moyo. monu. mana. nu. shu. likano. kasi. dabu; sabu=<i>navel</i>. dsi. kun. malagu. nubo; jibia=<i>navel</i>. kuka=<i>pot</i>. mu=<i>to drink</i>. ko. ketok. malagu. manua. uehi. kona=<i>door</i>.	Chinese.—k'au=<i>gale</i>. ku=<i>valley</i>. hao. Accadian.—ku. pû. ka. gud. Latin.—manducare=<i>to eat</i>. concha=<i>shell</i>. Amharic.—shamak. kadaka=<i>hole</i>. Arabic.—ghâr=<i>cave</i>. Magyar.—kapu=<i>navel</i>. Hindi.—kan=<i>ear</i>. munh. kandar=<i>cave</i>. „ kha; khana=<i>to eat</i>. Sanskrit.—kûpa=<i>hole</i>. kapu=<i>gate</i>. mukha. Indo-Chinese.—kugo. t'sah=<i>to eat</i>. Egyptian.—ken. kenâ=<i>womb</i>. quer=<i>circle</i>. „ anχ=<i>life</i>; ear. χapa=<i>navel</i>; <i>to eat</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—kâpoo=<i>gate</i>. mu-mu=<i>eat</i>. „ kun=<i>belly</i>. kuo=<i>ear</i>. kona=<i>face</i>. „ kokan. Japanese.—kuti. Kurile, etc.—paru.	MOUTH. chasm. hole. womb? eat. munch. vulva? cave? door. gate. No. 1? face? man? I? navel?
gungo. chingi. nu. isue. mia. ehue. san. nung. uni. emu. sico. hongo. erro. haugi. ma=<i>ear</i>. naso=<i>mouth</i>. (Madagascar.—urong.)	Egyptian.—nes=<i>tongue</i>. ânχ=<i>life</i>. Indo-Chinese.—nakhu. Amharic.—afinka. Sanskrit.—ghrâna. mukha=<i>mouth</i>. Latin.—concha=<i>shell</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—ang. nena. Caucasian.—hanka. Armenian.—akanchk. Japanese.—honna. khana. Kurile, etc.—enku. Corean.—kô.	Nose. nostril. ear? mug. tongue? mucous? tail?
kutu. eti. nyaru. kimne. tu. dabu; sabu=<i>navel</i>. nua. nyaru. eusko=<i>navel</i>. okua. maro.	Sanskrit.—karna. Chinese.—er. din. pei=<i>shell</i>. Accadian.—pi. tan. gin. Ugro-Altaic.—kuo. korwa. Indo-Chinese.—khato. nah. Celtic.—euro=<i>hollow</i>. Amharic.—afinka=<i>nose</i>. Hindi.—kân. Corean.—kui. Kurile, etc.—kine.	EAR. to hear. lug. nose? navel? conk? shell.
limi. eleb. milalo. lem. na. ile. ale. ulo. lulimi. ning. bile. nene. deme. lila=<i>to cry</i>. nuneme. telam. nen. nua=<i>ear</i>. tamme. ene. jish=<i>leaf</i>. limi. la=<i>leaf</i>. ulema. imi. halla. kalu=<i>sky</i>.	E. Tartar.—dyll=<i>head</i>. Indo-Chinese.—nakha. thela=<i>leaf</i>. Arabic.—g'weli=<i>snake</i>. Assyrian.—kâlu=<i>to speak</i>. êlitu=<i>prominence</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—dil. alep. Greek.—φύλλον=<i>leaf</i>. λαλέω=<i>to speak</i>. Latin.—gula=<i>throat</i>. Accadian.—cme. Hindi.—pak=<i>nose</i>. dul=<i>leaf</i>.	TONGUE. tail? ear? leaf? tang? nose? throat? snake?
suku. suki. murit. yika=<i>head</i>. nyu. eru. hi. bukon=<i>head</i>. ikarare.	Indo-Chinese.—tsun-gyin. sac. Sanskrit.—keça. kaka. Ugro-Altaic.—kluc=<i>head</i>. eac. sac. cukka. Chinese.—san. Accadian.—sig. Amharic.—tsequr. Hindi.—moo. kach=<i>head</i>.	HAIR. head? whiskers. wool. fur.

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
vay. bayi. kuli= <i>hole</i> . kutham= <i>anus</i> . kugai= <i>cave</i> . kappu; nabi= <i>navel</i> . kapu= <i>snake</i> .	nguti. babak. rekum; liang= <i>hole</i> . mulut. pinto= <i>door</i> . goah= <i>cave</i> . mâkan= <i>to eat</i> . puki= <i>vulva</i> . pupu= <i>navel</i> . mucu= <i>face</i> .	mauga. keti= <i>gate</i> . gud. cha? cāo. mada= <i>vulva</i> . kana= <i>to eat</i> . kona= <i>womb</i> . chasma= <i>cave</i> . kaki= <i>throat</i> . rua= <i>hole; cave</i> . kibu= <i>back</i> . kani= <i>I sing</i> .	kane. kanik. moun. kone. auka. guso. tainum= <i>to eat</i> . soidon. poneo? mamalo. ganganini. mullong. "A."	kama.† so. yu. né. simi.* pupu*= <i>navel</i> . lakha* sane. ca.† simi.* tuwa†= <i>navel</i> . yanena. shum. qlhane†= <i>tongue</i> . okkoti*= <i>anus</i> . kauik. cuzco*= <i>navel? centre</i> . rakka= <i>vagina</i> . kacnga.* ponku*= <i>door</i> . maukana*= <i>to eat</i> . qai. muchu= <i>neck</i> .
mugu. milku. anuktin. nāsi? t'ogai= <i>tail</i> . m'ukhu.	enga. iu. hidong. igu. ihon. kuping= <i>ear</i> . mucu= <i>face</i> . cunga.	hungue. ihu. pôt. matangi= <i>wind</i> . ieu. isu. (ini= <i>phallus</i> .) iku= <i>tail</i> .	ceengi. dganga= <i>ghost</i> . kowo. eye. tingan. mindo.	cenka.* henka. kinaga. eu.* hu. uk. dacat. pasu. mui. moopee. muchu= <i>neck</i> . ihn. sohn. inci.* auga.*= <i>spirit</i> . cem*= <i>ear</i> .
kebi. kivi. kâthu. kappu= <i>navel</i> .	telingu. enga= <i>nose</i> . pusat= <i>navel</i> .	taringa. bu. (kibu= <i>back</i> .) hanik. hakiri= <i>hear</i> . talinga. pei= <i>shell</i> .	iri. kure. hinc. marmo.	pū= <i>leaf</i> . cuzco= <i>navel?</i> (Peru.) enahiri.* ty.* huachu.* detesa= <i>navel</i> . maka.† qlhane= <i>tongue</i> . paoki. si-peh. kis. khiunc. kinaga= <i>nose</i> . pupu*= <i>navel</i> . (Quichua.) cenka= <i>nose</i> . cuz.
na. nalige. nakku?= <i>nose</i> . ualayo. talai= <i>leaf</i> . lida. na. ithal. eli. ilai= <i>leaf</i> .	dila. kakalamo. eme. tilingi= <i>ear</i> . ular= <i>snake</i> .	lelo. leó. mona.	tali. ilping. mena. tangam. jerrang= <i>leaf</i> .	temilla.* ecallu.* kalla.* tutela. lappi.† nun.* bal. del.* atlapall†; inquilli*= <i>leaf</i> . hem. mapilli= <i>finger</i> . ulne. lee†= <i>leaf</i> . nau= <i>ear</i> . nedle. inaka. nacat= <i>ear</i> .
kaco? kaka? kut. kudulu. kēsam. mayir. uccu= <i>snake</i> .	uk. buk.	urug. elis. sun?	yueo. cao. tira. gian. muke. bak. marah. yarro. boka= <i>hair</i> .	cuca.* chuca.* mu*= <i>head</i> . caca= <i>head</i> . shuka. suga. turu.† gue.* nacu. koo. uchu= <i>head</i> . coh.* mah= <i>head</i> . mata= <i>head</i> .

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
kak. gika. ka. yimi. igi. tu. oka= <i>hill</i> . ko. ku. kun. koko. ire. kôhlo. kammu. tuk. motue. karu= <i>tree</i> . itk. kala. bop. ikayare= <i>hair</i> . bukôn. ammo. mutu. moorun.	Egyptian.—âp. āχa; kai= <i>high</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—oike. pä. Assyrian.—zuktu= <i>top</i> . Sanskrit.—kapāla= <i>skull</i> . aga= <i>great</i> . mukha= <i>mouth</i> . Accadian.—ka; imí= <i>face</i> ; nose. kara= <i>hill</i> . aka= <i>high</i> . Hindi.—pūhar= <i>mountain</i> . kach. koh= <i>hill</i> . Celtic.—copu. Ugro-Altaic.—pāa. kolkä. oike. tagai. Japanese.—kaobe. Kurile, etc.—caba. chapu.	HEAD. hair? skull. face. peak. top. hill; hat? high. poll? great?
soku. kolo. ka= <i>hard</i> . kau. tini. mino. na. dino. aku. leene. tenn. ki. din. leang. diso. na. tudeka= <i>ivory</i> . oka. karu. kulu= <i>bone</i> . na. nya. golo. meno. kanga= <i>hard</i> .	Sanskrit.—hālu. danta. nakha. Hebrew.—shen. kērēn= <i>horn</i> . Assyrian.—akālu= <i>to eat</i> . dannu= <i>hard</i> . Chinese.—t'in. kak. kuh. Ugro-Altaic.—tem. tang. til. lu. penk. Arabic.—sin. Accadian.—kak. Caucasian.—dendag. Indo-Chinese.—khys. alu. Korean.—ni. Egyptian.—holk= <i>nail</i> . hemti. Japanese.—kha. chone.	TOOTH. fang. teeth. tine. horn. crooked. bone. hard. cut. ivory. nail. beak.
langaka. tangam. kako. banka. tan; wan= <i>No. 10</i> . reka. tinga. pila. kauda. koa. keka; laku= <i>foot</i> . eke. peka. tanga. mok. iki= <i>finger</i> . gan= <i>foot</i> . ma. ben= <i>leg</i> . oga= <i>arm</i> . ikami= <i>No. 10</i> . nakoa. banka= <i>foot</i> . mahe (Madagascar).	Sanskrit.—pancha= <i>No. 5</i> . pāni. car= <i>to go</i> . jangha. kara. diç= <i>finger</i> . Accadian.—da. gar; mar= <i>to give</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kar. min; pārna= <i>finger</i> . Assyrian.—kātu. imnu= <i>left hand</i> . Indo-Chinese.—pang. khar. Persian.—panga= <i>shoulder</i> . Greek.—πάπη. Latin.—manus. Chinese.—teh= <i>take</i> . yau. chi. tak. Egyptian.—ermen= <i>arm</i> . kat= <i>paw</i> . Celtic.—pen. lum. Japanese.—te. ti. tonô. Kurile, etc.—dëk. tonô. kha. teké.	HAND. right; left. do. take. arm. give. paw. fingers. bone? foot? wing? palm? ten? five. one.
rcta. keka. pase. esa. kulu. ka= <i>to go</i> . laku. pala. tan; wan= <i>No. 5. 10</i> . eko. ben= <i>leg</i> . tsab. bondo= <i>knee</i> . pata. tanga= <i>hand</i> . banka. donga. kako= <i>hand</i> . bata.	Accadian.—kab= <i>hand</i> . Mongol.—ka= <i>to dance</i> . Chinese.—kak. pa'e= <i>to go</i> . Sanskrit.—pāda. Egyptian.—kat= <i>paw</i> . kep= <i>step</i> . χeb= <i>run</i> . kal= <i>knee</i> . qeb= <i>hand</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kok. pud. Assyrian.—kibsu; padānu= <i>path</i> . Burmese.—kah= <i>dance</i> . Japanese.—kubi. āsi. Kurile, etc.—kira= <i>run</i> . Korean.—pal. zo.	FOOT. to go. toes. hand? shank. leg. to kick; walk. dance. road. sole. five? ten? pad.

DRavidIAN.	MALAY.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
talai. kare. tale. toppi= <i>hat</i> . mukam= <i>face</i> . kodi. todi= <i>top</i> . mukku= <i>nose</i> .	oko. ter. tangkak. mata. ulu. kapala. eme= <i>tongue</i> . topi= <i>hat</i> . mucu= <i>face</i> .	poo. pane. ulu. upoko. poho. ka-poo. upoo. mas= <i>face</i> . maker.	uman. konto. poko. kakha. iouchia. suku= <i>hill</i> . pada. muru. boka= <i>hair</i> .	uma.* pegke.* mu.† pacu.* ikah. acu. kira*= <i>trance</i> . pto. gu.† tata. kam. poke. kakka. apoo. maki= <i>hand</i> . mata= <i>forehead</i> . pan. toptel†= <i>mountain</i> . maku= <i>mouth</i> . haccha*= <i>great</i> . muchu= <i>neck</i> . coba.†
hallu. tantham. kodu= <i>horn</i> . kuli. kalla= <i>tooth</i> ; <i>foot</i> . pal. kalle= <i>stone (cut)</i> . mal= <i>bone</i> . nagam= <i>nail</i> .	ner. ni. nifi. oot. tandak. buku. tolen. tulang. (tangan= <i>arm</i> .) gâding= <i>ivory</i> .	nifi. iwi. tau. ngi. whena= <i>bone</i> . wena. ni. nichau. hake= <i>crooked</i> . niho. ni'o. danga.	taug. derra. tungung. yira. leecang. tulan. malingo= <i>bone</i> . dang. teerah. sui. leevo. tanna= <i>foot</i> .	tollu.* tong. sa.* quiru.* tlantli.† nahe.† icari. nio.† noque. kirau.* nake. nai.* tanus. toi.* pi. yen. io.* totlan.† tit. gu.*
kai. karam. kei. ratte= <i>arm</i> . bettu= <i>finger</i> . liman=5.	tangan. kanai. kana. tong=(10 also). tik= <i>No. 1</i> . pana. ima. pat= <i>foot</i> . kaki= <i>foot</i> . jârî= <i>finger</i> . kaimuk. ban. uma=5. tangam= <i>arm</i> . lima= <i>arm</i> .	anema. ringa. pa. amo. agum. mama? lima; rima= <i>arm</i> . una. para. rima= <i>No. 5</i> .	cimemana. kanga=10. ma. murra. tine. dina. tanna= <i>foot</i> . } tona. }	taehlli.† iku. ka. pan.* pat. aman. pana.* kenin= <i>arm</i> . pua.* kam. maki.* panum. cunka*=10. pat= <i>foot</i> . aman. ameeu.* emc.* maitl.† nako.* māl. kalikh. onka. tene-law. kayku= <i>foot</i> . bana.* yenari.* ak. acu. nako. maki.* canka= <i>leg</i> . mamat. lloka= <i>hand</i> . pika*=5.
pātham. kuttu= <i>to dance</i> . pāda? chara= <i>to run</i> . kāl (Ghond). kallu. tāl.	pat. pai. par. tappa. kapuai. kaka. pethe. tong= <i>hand</i> . tapaq= <i>sole</i> . pana= <i>hand</i> .	kapuai. pir. tata= <i>to run</i> . pao. pere. haka= <i>to dance</i> . pade. kap= <i>dance</i> . maka= <i>to dance</i> .	perre. eo. bareng= <i>knee</i> . tua. cha. teena. lula. tona. tanna. tong= <i>hand</i> . kunga=10.	puia.* appu.* pi.* pa= <i>to go</i> . euh. ashoo. po.* pata.* pat. kuki. pika*=5. pa= <i>to go</i> . pateen= <i>hand</i> . tao.* kappata= <i>hand</i> . caki.* eanka*= <i>leg</i> . tolo.† kolo. onka= <i>hand</i> . cunka*=10. looga. tohahan.† lloke*= <i>hand</i> (Quichuan.)

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
usana. uru. toni. sure (S. Africa). kion. tete. tango. turi. dzua. tari. kuara. oru. sui. tia. kar. tar. ta. te. nyam. kase. tschen. giro. arai=<i>heavens</i>; <i>fire</i>. tangu. Tona. tari; ma=<i>fire</i>. Inte=<i>fire</i> (N.E. Africa). intya=<i>eye</i>. ctana=<i>day</i>. hana=<i>day</i>. zu. sanu=<i>gold</i>. aero. ekombi. ekombo. mi. apara ?=<i>moon</i>.	Egyptian.—matate; rek=<i>fire</i>. rā. aten ? ,, shu=<i>shine</i>. agh=<i>fire</i>. haru=<i>day</i>. ,, mert; mer=<i>eye</i>. ma; t'a=<i>to see</i>. Indo-Chinese.—sugo. nay=<i>day</i>. Zend.—atar=<i>fire</i>. eire=<i>day</i>. Latin.—ara=<i>altar-fire</i>. dies=<i>day</i>. Sanskrit.—indh=<i>to shine</i>. lūrya. hvare. Celtic.—bel; tan=<i>fire</i>. Accadian.—su-ras=<i>to flame</i>. bil=<i>fire</i>. ,, utu=<i>sun</i>; day. ri=<i>to shine</i>. ,, tam=<i>day</i>. su; gar=<i>sun</i>. azag=<i>bright</i>. ,, itu=<i>moon</i>. urru=<i>day</i>. ni=<i>fire</i>. ,, na; su; an=<i>sky</i>; day. Assyrian.—āru=<i>to shine</i>. Hindi.—eri=<i>burn</i>. Sonthal.—singa. Chinese.—nao. nih=<i>moon</i>. Berber.—atar=<i>star</i>. Mongol.—tu=<i>fire</i>. nāra=<i>light</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—khon. tan. tu. kar. tina=<i>day</i>. ,, tara=<i>sky-god</i>. mato=<i>fire</i>. Japanese.—fi. tida. Corean.—hai. hēn. Kurile, etc.—touki. tangi. koatsh. ,, shki=<i>eye</i>; sky. tze=<i>moon</i>.	Sun. fire. moon. day. eye. god. star. sky.
kisili. ta; zu=<i>sun</i>. alsa=<i>moon</i>. fossye. shunda. kasu=<i>fire</i>. kiele=<i>sun</i>; <i>moon</i>. bibi. (Madagascar.—vinta.)	Ugro-Altaic.—hit; ilio=<i>moon</i>. tuck=<i>fire</i>. Chinese.—sing. Egyptian.—sel. sui. Accadian.—kili. ili=<i>high</i>. itu=<i>moon</i>. Assyrian.—ellu=<i>bright</i>. Ethiopic.—aha; tcherka=<i>moon</i>. Japanese.—foši. Corean.—peru=<i>fire</i>. Kurile, etc.—kŷttā.	STAR. fire. sun.
gueli. alsa. kalla. linlu. ma=<i>fire</i>. keana. nkima. puana. kikenā. mu=<i>fire</i>. aria=<i>fire</i>. telu=<i>fire</i>. miesi. kiele=<i>sun</i>. sungi. kele=<i>white</i>. ma=<i>fire</i>. (Madagascar.—masso-auru. ,, fia. vulu.	Accadian.—man. zal=<i>to shine</i>. ,, kili=<i>star</i>. bil=<i>fire</i>. ili=<i>high</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—mano. ilio. hari. kul= ,, tel=<i>fire</i>. gilū=<i>eye</i>. kūn=<i>sun</i>. Celtic.—lloer. canu=<i>full moon</i>. mi. Chinese.—yuch. ho=<i>fire</i>. ka=<i>fire</i>. Egyptian.—mer=<i>eye</i>. ami=<i>fire</i>. Greek.—kauw=<i>to burn</i>. μῆνυ. σελήνυ. Latin.—calor=<i>heat</i>. Assyrian.—ettu=<i>bright</i>. kalū=<i>to burn</i>. Sanskrit.—anala=<i>fire</i>. chandra. Lithuanian.—kiel=<i>sky</i>. Slavonic.—messež. Persian.—māh. Hindi.—eri=<i>to burn</i>. Arabic.—hālāl=<i>to shine</i>. Corean.—hai. oru. tal. pol=<i>fire</i>. Kurile, etc.—kuletsch. gailgen. lelle=<i>eye</i>.	Moon. fire. sun. month.

DRavidIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
sūrya. singa (Khond). bela (Khond). surga. poddu. hottu. arukkan= <i>heat</i> .	mata= <i>sun</i> ; <i>eye</i> . kioss. la. tai. kara= <i>sun</i> ; <i>fire</i> . LNU= <i>sun</i> ; <i>fire</i> . ni= <i>day</i> ; hai= <i>fire</i> . hari= <i>day</i> ; <i>sun</i> . nir; ni= <i>eye</i> . tuhan= <i>god</i> . nayan= <i>fire</i> .	ra. la. asa. tai. mani= <i>sun-god</i> . singa. ialo. kanohi= <i>eye</i> . comara. mahara. husani= <i>sky</i> . ra= <i>god</i> ; <i>fire</i> . tarao= <i>god</i> . tui= <i>god</i> . rare. kasa= <i>hot</i> ? rahi= <i>fire</i> . hari= <i>day</i> . ariki= <i>king</i> .	ni. tei. tenc= <i>fire</i> . zan. ras? INTU= <i>god</i> . ingu. gan. Tone. tuni (Australia). arao= <i>moon</i> . ngumi.	tona*= <i>to burn</i> . Inc. Tonatuiahi†= <i>sun</i> . te. intuni*= <i>to burn</i> . hoisu.* kisiti. hoasi. sa. koso= <i>fire</i> . ra*= <i>heat</i> ? zun. euse. inc= <i>fire</i> . bari= <i>moon</i> . quassi. tuni. tuus. tah. puttu*= <i>star</i> . cuse.* tzue. sah. su-si. cera; paa*= <i>fire</i> . haie. INTI.* ho= <i>fire</i> . kanani*= <i>to burn</i> . hot= <i>fire</i> . watu. ara*= <i>day</i> . kesis= <i>fire</i> . hoase*= <i>star</i> . ra; * rau.*= <i>fire</i> . hashe. kera*= <i>fire</i> . naira*= <i>eye</i> . ari.* hello= <i>fire</i> . tami= <i>sky</i> . ne= <i>eye</i> . nisna= <i>fire</i> . nia= <i>fire</i> . mata*= <i>fire</i> . tina= <i>light</i> . teka= <i>fire</i> . shak. hi= <i>moon</i> .
naksatra. binka. taragai. bolli chukka.	bintan. edsa.	betu. fetu. whetu. whelu. edsu. fūis. tawera. fetia. tai= <i>sun</i> .	windah. alliah. alla= <i>fire</i> .	kesis= <i>fire</i> . kkoyllur.* beetay; za; sah= <i>sun</i> . allit*= <i>moon</i> . hoase.* puttu.* illa.* deeshu. tebcitas. hoiseu= <i>sun</i> . pira*; tah= <i>fire</i> .
caudré. bilby tingal. chandu (Khond). bolli= <i>star</i> .	masina. bulan. hai= <i>fire</i> . mata= <i>eye</i> ; <i>sun</i> . kayo. wolli.	whelu. atua. ma= <i>fire</i> . kaka. kawaka. aho-roa. vulu. hulu. maram. mahama. } marama. } youla. ina= <i>moon-goddess</i> . marangi= <i>full moon</i> .	gille. meene-an. kilai. "A." kenah. arao. alla= <i>fire</i> . moc. galan. poulle= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> .	tulu.* quela.* quilla.* illa*= <i>star</i> . yace.* māsa.† chie. moar. kulaza. heetay= <i>star</i> . manook. mna= <i>fire</i> . hello= <i>fire</i> . killa.* ari.* metzli.† khangra†= <i>sun</i> (Otom). tsul. tolu; ah= <i>fire</i> .

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
Tona. tone. ta. aka. etana=<i>day</i>. te. tia. na. inu. umoya. afi. uru. arai. heium. ea. kash. mu. kash. ag. sure=<i>sun</i>; <i>fire</i>. oru=<i>sun</i>. tuk=<i>hot</i>. eso. telee. Inta. inte. kalla=<i>moon</i>. akan. kose. kar; kase=<i>sun</i>. kiele=<i>sun</i>. mosa. aka. min. mu. afi=<i>water</i>. efou=<i>pot</i>. asara=<i>moon</i>. (Madagascar.—afu.)	Celtic.—teine=<i>fire</i>. Latin.—calor. ara=<i>altar-fire</i>. urere=<i>to burn</i>. Greek.—<i>πῆρ</i>. Egyptian.—rā=<i>sun</i>. t'afi. agh. aāh=<i>moon</i>. Chinese.—hua. fo. pēi. hi. bak. pu. nih=<i>hot</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—hat. tel. rakh. ai; hare=<i>moon</i>. Sanskrit.—agni. dah. Accadian.—āi=<i>moon</i>. di=<i>fire</i>. Japanese.—fi=<i>sun</i>; <i>fire</i>. Persian.—māh=<i>moon</i>. Indo-Chinese.—alin=<i>light</i>. Assyrian.—āru=<i>to shine</i>. Arabic.—nār. Japanese.—hi. yake. ha. fi. ui. Corean.—hai. too=<i>fire</i>. Kurile, etc.—kyshe. taozh. koso. āpé. " hallo. eikhi. tschaku. Ethiopic—tcherka.	FIRE. sun. star. moon. to burn. heat. bake.
izalu. } =<i>sky</i>. kanu. } etana. tangh. paon. dayan. huer. kann. hana. yange. erra. zā. lelo. sana. ne. arai=<i>heavens</i>. lana. aso. yanyina. di. tō. otana. akon. ona; nea=<i>to see</i>. dian. daib. kiele=<i>sun</i>. usana=<i>sun</i>. mya; ne=<i>eye</i>. kalla=<i>moon</i>. nun=<i>eye</i>. genau=<i>sun</i>. arui mu. ina. } =<i>fire</i>.	Ugro-Altaic.—tangri. kiun. tul. kun=<i>sun</i>. ,, na. tan. hurura. tana. Accadian.—ana. illi=<i>high</i>. kun=<i>bright</i>. ,, na. di=<i>fire</i>; <i>shine</i>. an. nun. Sanskrit.—svar. svarga? dyu; dina=<i>day</i>. hari. ,, nayana=<i>eye</i>. ahan=<i>day</i>. Zend.—ari. Assyrian.—ēnu=<i>eye</i>. nūru=<i>light</i>. urru=<i>day</i>. Arabic.—nūr=<i>light</i>. nār=<i>fire</i>. Chinese.—t'ien. tin. kan=<i>bright</i>. na=<i>sun</i>. Japanese.—tan. akari=<i>light</i>. Corean.—panoru. hanel. dya. nun=<i>eye</i>. Kurile, etc.—haian. hallo. eikhi. nannin? doh.	SKY. DAY. light. heavens. eye. white. sun? high?

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
				NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
agni.	ai. hai. ahee.	ahi. ahi.	ura.	tuni.†	tona†=to burn.	
benki.	ma. nayan.	rahi. iāf.	wi.	inti*=sun.	tata.* cika.†	
tu.	mata=sun; eye.	ma. ra.	kal. ka.	tahi. nina. nee.	ah. awa. apo.* watu.*	
neruppu.	api. apoi.	ao; hari=day.	alla.	uru*=day. ahre.	ari*=the hearthstone.*	
te. ti.	kara. init.	kauruki=smoke.	tene.	te. rera. kesis.	tulu=moon. koso.	
togo (Khond).	hari=day; sun.	kapura.	ni=sun.	aima. ini. naika.	tong=to burn. bari*=moon.	
ago.	tai=sun. tolo?	?kasa=hot.	turo.	kera.* ho. tah. sa.	intuni=to burn. tata.*	
	kasa=hot.	ta=fire; sun.		haie=sun. uga. ma.	tupu*=god. ah.	
	angus=to burn.	creu=summer.		kisiti=sun. nia=sun.	kera. pira*?	
	bâkar=bake.	pura=to blaze.		tee. to. u. naai=sun.	allit*=moon.	
	fonan.	aso=sky.		innik. kehl=sky.	hi=moon.	
	nyeh.			sacu=hot.	haan. rera.	
				tchesco.		
duia=day.	siang=day.	hani. ani.	dau.	uru.* pani.	} =day.	
akāyam.	langit=sky.	husani.	die.	dami.† do.*		
bana=sky.	konkon.	aso. rangi.	nangeri.	pa. tani.†* tu.		
surga=sun.	penge=bright.	die. lan.	dangi.	tahn.		
alkaca=sky.	keikuk. aro.	ao=day.	kal=fire.	hanae-pacha.*	} =sky.	
kan=eye.	surga=heavens.	erai.	poulle.	kanyina.* chaan.		
nāl=day.	nayan=fire.	tahue.	ela. okno.	kacai.* alapacha.*		
dinan=day.	nir; ni=eye.	mahara=sun.	alla=fire.	nage. kehl. tam.		
	hari; uro=day.	ta=fire; sun.	arao=moon.	ara*=day.		
	mata=eye.	?hari=day.	tene=fire.	zon. huena. do.		
	init=sun.	langi. liang.		haie=sun.		
	ali=day.	ialo=day.		scila. tu. ara. }		
		hi=dam.		terray. chaan. }		
				tina=light; day.		
				allit*=moon.		
				naa; nani=eye.		
				zura†=white.		
				nain=eye.		
				tulu†=moon.		
				ten; kian=to see.		
				haan. nie.		
				eikhi=fire.		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
WATER. lo; dok. ko? tta. mema. zi. akwa. nyam. mezo. myo. sua. nu. ni. na. ira. waha. via. ma. nyauja. ru-wa. irwa=<i>lake</i>.	Indo-Chinese.—tan=<i>water</i>. tak-the=<i>river</i>. Accadian.—ā. aga=<i>flood</i>. Egyptian.—uka=<i>flood</i>. „ aā=<i>to wash</i>. tu=<i>water</i>. „ akana=<i>water-pot</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—wat; ur; ai; tu; nai=<i>water</i>. Coptic.—iario=<i>water</i>. Chinese.—mo; hai; ni=<i>water</i>. dak=<i>lake</i>. Japanese.—umi. anha. Corean.—ta. Kurile, etc.—atui. waca. tau=<i>lake</i>.	SEA. water. river. great water. lake. boat? flood.
nke. ngun. afi. nya. waha. na. ni. lo. aya. di. uke. omi. nke. ano. mah. tta. mema. ru-wa. waha. ira. maka. madsa. via. maji. nye. ma. mesi. nyam. man.	Egyptian.—mā. ar. uka=<i>flood</i>. peh? Coptic.—iario. Celtic.—vakia. Indo-Chinese.—tan. ya. Sanskrit.—nīra. udaka. Chinese.—mao. dak=<i>lake</i>. hai. ni. mo. „ aūr=<i>river</i>. ky. tu. Ugro-Altaic.—wat. ai. nai. nare. wa. pi. Accadian.—me. ai. pi. uru. Hindi.—wa. am. ar. Teutonic.—niki=<i>water-spirit</i>. Japanese.—misi. mu. kawal. „ ame=<i>rain</i>. kawa=<i>river</i>. jui. Corean.—mū. ki=<i>river</i>. Kurile, etc.—vaca. aca. tzen. pēh.	WATER. river. lake. rain. mere. flood. boat?

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
				NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
kadal.	atui.	taï. kai.	tan. dau.	kanah. sa-ce.		
muhuda.	tak. de.	moana.	nu.	veyatl.†	mama.	
nadi= <i>river</i> .	kahe.	dallei.	nea= <i>water</i> .	ta. nêah. ak.		
eri= <i>lake</i> .	lâût (lâwut.)	wasâ. kana.	tak= <i>water</i> .	hueytl.†	= <i>great water</i> .	
ār. er.	lagi= <i>lake</i> .	wai ; vai= <i>water</i> .	lâûr.	cocha. vaat. atun.*		
tannîr.	danu= <i>lake</i> .	aka ; waca = <i>water</i> .	tasi.	aha. tzu.		
		(vaa= <i>canoe</i> .)		kar. tome. kakat.		
		tutu= <i>salt-water</i> .		ko ; teta ; tai= <i>water</i> .		
				chka. hanab.		
				taika ; ma= <i>water</i> .		
				lee ; na ; mua= <i>water</i> .		
nir. nîra.	ai. wai.	taï. kai.	tak. ti.	tata. taika. waca.		
tannîr.	oya. tak.	amar= <i>pond</i> .	kol. kawî.	uru.* nia. ai.		
aru= <i>river</i> .	toya. iye.	ika. tan.	nea. tan.	yaku. ecia.		
ganga= <i>river</i> ?	nam. ayah.	mote. naa.?	nce.	cia. uni.* atl.†		
pa. ār= <i>sea</i> .	uran. aier.	tiai. vai.	oua.	oco. ma. ko. ki. mik.		
māri= <i>rain</i> .	bato= <i>river</i> .	wai. uai.	wai. wi.	nna. pae. una.		
[er, Ghond.]	ahi. awaen.	moana.	war.	oni. momi.† nina.		
	bata= <i>rain</i> .	tatu= <i>salt-water</i> .	al= <i>rain</i> .	nip. pa. ma. ui.		
	ujan= <i>rain</i> .	wāca. aka.		tari. aha. tia.		
	munum. eboe.	waikato= <i>river</i> .		para. vaat.		
		pape. ia.		ok. to. nec. kho.		
		wāki ; waa= <i>boat</i> .		hau-nira.* uke.		
		na ; oua= <i>rain</i> .		pul. kiakoh. uh.		
		tuak= <i>drink</i> . B.		wa= <i>river</i> . pā. pe.		
		tangi= <i>running water</i> .		tona ; parana= <i>river</i> .		
				paha= <i>river</i> .		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
kako; eke=<i>hand</i>. mi. me. na. u. nye. ngi.	Amharic—egniyu. Indo-Chinese.—nga. ku. Japanese.—chin. Mongol.—negé=No. 1. mone, nad. Latin.—ego. Persian.—man. Accadian.—ngaē. men. Egyptian.—nuk. uā=No. 1. ānkh=<i>life</i>. Gothic.—ik. eki. Sanskrit.—eka—<i>one</i>. Hindi.—myn. Assyrian.—anaka. Hebrew.—anôki. Corean.—nai. Kurile, etc.—tshoka.	I. hand? me. mouth? No. 1? man?
ant. ku.	Egyptian.—tu. Accadian.—tu. men. ta. Indo-Chinese.—mau. mon. Corean.—né. uŭ. Hebrew.—kâ. Hindi.—do=No. 2. Ugro-Altaic.—te. nyn. Persian.—tu. Assyrian.—atta. Japanese.—anata. nanji.	THOU. thee. No. 2.
u. ki. ka.	Indo-Chinese.—wa. han. Latin.—ea=<i>she</i>. Accadian.—ene. na. ba. Hebrew.—hî. hû. Hindi.—woh. Chinese.—na=<i>which</i>. i. Corean.—dê.	HE. she. it. his. man?
	Sanskrit.—i. ha. ta.	WE.

DRavidIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.
nan. guan. nak (Ghond). ennai= <i>man</i> . onru= <i>No. 1</i> .	aku. ku. ki. nguti= <i>mouth</i> . igagk. sayia. guwa. petek. amba. nyang. quaho. ulun.	ihau. van. anema= <i>hand</i> . u. hau. akahi= <i>No. 1</i> . wau. ku. (na= <i>ours</i> .) mai. nan.	mena. cai. natoï. anka= <i>mouth</i> . inan. natoï. ngai. anka= <i>man</i> . anghau.	kaki. ie. ano. am. giu. saho. ahah. nau. su. ñoka. uee. ieu. me. ninou= <i>we</i> . si. koie. mina. onea= <i>I am</i> . naika. nek. nen. yen.
ni. nir. ninu. unnai.	kan. kah. mu. tuan. lu. hago. kamn. du. dua= <i>No. 2</i> .	koe. hoc. oe. o. ia. te. en. tau= <i>thy</i> .	nimba. io. ma.	tati. ta. ti. timo. kam. mi. ni. kee. eno. ica. ken. lu. kia. mah. nan. uh. teah. aniu.
aye. van. uwan.	dia. iza. inya. na. ini= <i>this</i> .	ia. oah. i. oia. na. a. ya. kina. ora.	ia. pauna. nin. nara.	u. na. dai. ta. kiro. hui. piya. zehi. ipi. hi. ihih. ni. pai. aoah. pay. nunu. uno. ea= <i>she</i> . weya. ipin. yen.
nām. yām.	kami.	na= <i>ours</i> .		nemak. nami.

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
	Arabic.—banā= <i>to build</i> . Sanskrit.—mā. Greck.—γεῖν= <i>to beget</i> . Hindi.—kar'na. Indo-Chinese.—hōchō. Accad.—gar. aka= <i>to make</i> .	To DO. make.
ki. ya. i. ka. lo. ta.	Sanskrit.—car. pad. vā. Chinese.—te. chih. gang. Accadian.—du. ga. Egyptian.—pet= <i>foot</i> . peh. pai= <i>to fly</i> .	To GO. foot. fly. run.
ni.		To HAVE.
péta= <i>foot</i> . tanga= <i>hand</i> . duo= <i>dance</i> . de= <i>to rise</i> . tundu. tutu.	Egyptian.—tua; tennu= <i>raise</i> . ti= <i>rest</i> . pet= <i>foot</i> . Sanskrit.—pāda= <i>foot</i> . Japanese.—tatta. Accadian.—du. tig.	To STAND. TREAD. raise. tread. foot? pad? erect.
wa. ba. uta. de.	Accadian.—tu. tur. Assyrian.—bâ'u.	To COME.
kanmu= <i>eye</i> . li. ga. sna.	Ugro-Altaic.—silu. Accadian.—kin. sar= <i>sun</i> .	To SEE. eye.
beta. tura.	Accadian.—du. tag. pa. Egyptian.—nak. tata. Sanskrit.—tude= <i>I strike</i> . Greek.—τυπτω.	To STRIKE. tap. beat.
kuko= <i>hand</i> . pa= <i>to give</i> . wunya. da.	Accadian.—ba. gar. Assyrian.—katû= <i>hand</i> . Indo-Chinese.—ka. payshe. Mongol.—ka. da. Sanskrit.—kara= <i>hand</i> . dā?	To GIVE. hand?
mana= <i>mouth</i> . teta= <i>tear</i> . tenda= <i>to cut</i> . mokomo= <i>mouth</i> . nie. dia. ko= <i>mouth</i> .	Papuan.—mamalo= <i>mouth</i> . tainum= <i>to eat</i> . Hindi.—munh= <i>mouth</i> . χha. khana. Accadian.—gar. ku. kâ= <i>mouth</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—ko= <i>mouth</i> . French.—manger. Japanese.—kuti= <i>mouth</i> .	To EAT. tear. cut. mouth.
	Magyar.—van. Egyptian.—an. Hindi.—hona.	To BE. it is? I am.
kako= <i>hand</i> . ta. sa. la. kok. toko.	Sanskrit.—karkata= <i>crab</i> . vah= <i>to carry</i> . naç. Egyptian.—χebt= <i>hand</i> . dat. kat= <i>paw</i> . Assyrian.—likû. Accadian.—namgaru= <i>crab</i> . tüg.	To TAKE. hand. catch. seize.
chi. che. ket. }= <i>cut</i> . tiki. ti. achu; kak; taku= <i>stone</i> . koti= <i>spear</i> . dake= <i>axe</i> .	Ugro-Altaic.—taka= <i>axe</i> . tuka. Accadian.—dakû= <i>to smite</i> . kud. taq= <i>stone</i> . Hindi.—kat. Egyptian.—teχes= <i>axe</i> . Sanskrit.—kutt. Assyrian.—katû.	To CUT. split. axe. divide.

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	(CHINESE.)	AMERICAN.		
				NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
chey. akka. cheygirathu. madu.	gawe. bikin.	lākho. mea. ana. hana. taka.	gang. ko. wa. wei. ui.	hapana.* humi.* gha. kia. ti.† achihua.† wa. ne. ku.		
hega. popi. po. nada. pogirathu.	jah. pargi. toloko. pigi.	fai. haroe. se. ahi. ao. tiki. mea. hee. tae. tere. haere. kerī. aloo. ka= <i>foot</i> .	te. chih. pae.	ka. tah-see. see-mee. pā. dao. hucy.* mā.† pi= <i>foot</i> . teho. dau. humi.* pika= <i>No. 5. tai*=foot</i> .		
pagai.	na. hada. ana= <i>to be</i> .	ana.	yu. u.	pa. onca.†		
untu. tan. tandu. pāda= <i>foot</i> .	tēlong. pat= <i>foot</i> . tong= <i>hand</i> .	tadu= <i>dance</i> . tu. pao= <i>foot</i> . tonu= <i>straight</i> . noa= <i>to sit</i> .	pat. tu.	pā. tati. po; tai. pata= <i>foot</i> .		
baru. vā. chēr.	tekha. tau. omai.	tae. amai. hau.	taī.	kakhe. aha. tah.		
gargisu. kannu. nodi. tupi.	kalon. lilat. mata= <i>eye</i> .	sara. karu= <i>eye</i> . kanohi= <i>eye</i> .	kien. siun?	kian.† hia.† sin. ilah.† hesh. sin. morra.		
nopu. haku.	poh.	tui. tu. paki. patu.	tok. pi. kù. pik= <i>to break</i> .	tau-oo-it. taha. taka.† tup.*		
kodukki. kai= <i>hand</i> . tā. kodu.	biri. jiet.	para= <i>hand</i> .	pa. kih. kik.	da.† qua. kia.* paco*= <i>hand</i> . ka= <i>to give</i> ; <i>hand</i> . ta. coa. ku. ka= <i>hand</i> . ara.		
tinnu. váy. kugai= <i>cave</i> .	mākan. mih= <i>to drink</i> . mucu= <i>face</i> .	hana. meenawa. kai. nūlū. manga= <i>mouth</i> .	chi. ken= <i>mouth</i> .	mankana.* qua.† ku-hu. uicconi.* manni.		
irn. tangu.	ana. (na= <i>to have</i> .)	vai. é.	wei.	wen. hin. atta. anak= <i>father</i> . cani. onca.*		
pattu. kartarkam= <i>crab</i> .	chok.	(tadu= <i>crab</i> .) hopu.	pu. tuk. kap. chih.	ha. pa. kā. tacani.* kachik.* kat. paco.* chab. apani= <i>to bear</i> .		
vettu. kattarisu? katti= <i>axe</i> .	koh.	toka= <i>stone</i> . koti. kai= <i>to chew</i> .	kot. kat. kak. ko= <i>spear</i> .	taku; kuh; kot= <i>stone</i> . cuta*= <i>to cut</i> .		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
agh. ugei. ain. aha. pu.	Mongol.—uge. Ugro-Altaic.—aham. Assyrian.—lâ. ai. ul. Burmese.—m'hoht.	no ! not.
ona. eh. ye. haha. ewe.	Egyptian.—iai ? Amharic.—awen. Greek.— <i>ev</i> = <i>good</i> .	yes !
	Sanskrit.—cha. Accadian.—bi. li. ta. Ugro-Altaic.—kih. den. li. Chinese.—kü. ti. Egyptian.— <i>χ</i> er. an. Hindi.—ula. kâ. Japanese.—be. yori.	at. in. of. for. on. to. under. by. with. from. so.
	Egyptian.—tai. nfa. Accadian.—bi. nig. ta. Chinese.—ni. ki. pi. Hindi.—yih. Japanese.—are. to. Corean.—de. yi.	This. that. what ? why ? which ? who ? it. the. when ?
AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.	ENGLISH.
No. 10. tan. wan. kanyan. tank. tanga.	Ugro-Altaic.—jong. tu. tung. wan. Papuan.—kanga= <i>hand</i> ; No. 10. Siamese.—ten= <i>hand</i> . Sanskrit.—pāda.	Ten (No. 10). leg ; hand. leg ; foot.
zanga. donga. } banka. tanga. } pena= <i>arrow</i> .	South American.—cunka= <i>No. 10.</i> } Sanskrit.—pāni. } Indo-Chinese.—pang. } American.—khaan. cinco= <i>No. 5.</i>	hand. } arm ; hand.
No. 5. lime (Madagascar). limi= <i>tongue</i> . kayyen. No. 5. tan. tano.	Latin.—quinque= <i>No. 5.</i> French.— <i>cinq.</i> Sanskrit.—pancha= <i>No. 5.</i> ,, pāni= <i>hand</i> .	No. 5. — —

DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
				NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
illai. attu. alla (=not.)	ahu. nah. hannah. tida.	aohe. aie. aita. up.	wol. ko.	ha. achu.* tau. hinna. macama. ou. yo. hani.* coh. chyotl.*		
andu. am. āre.	aiya. nyoh.	ila. eora. ae. ohe. he.	piku.	ho. haah. ina. ca. ia. hauc. ia.		
du. denn. tu. adu. mól. kuda. ul. il; aga.	bah. keh. atar. ka. di. deri. oleh. kilana.	vei. li. rijah. me. ka. i. meno.		tah. ti. to. ineyuh. aba. caye. roycu. tin. at. nice. achi. pa. nek. zo. tlaní=under.		
essa? dane? a. inta; ithu. ada. ictu. are? Enta? enna? ethu?	ine. pue. apa. ha. jih. itu. nyoh. izaug.	ia. di. ei. ó. era. ēl. ital. méta. ino. nga. te. vai.		na. ki. cho. to. ti. meh. tuwe. vet. pi.* ar. hinnah. ima.* kena.		

MADAGASCAR.	DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
					N.	CENTRAL.†	S.*
pattu. —— pa'tham.	—— —— ——	tong= <i>hand</i> . tanga= <i>hand</i> . ——	kanga. —— tona. tenna.	wonka? —— ——	cunka. kanka* canka= <i>leg</i> . fan.* caki.* canka.*		
—— —— cinu. aintu. —— —— ——	—— —— —— —— —— —— ——	pana. kana. tangan. liman. } ha. haan. } pana= <i>hand</i> . —— —— ——	bana. —— —— —— —— ——	—— —— —— —— —— ——	pan. pannum. panna= <i>right-hand</i> . khaan. cinco.† pika.† panka= <i>bow</i> . —— kwanam. onke. looga= <i>foot</i> . pana= <i>right-hand</i> . }		

AFRICAN.	SUNDRY.		ENGLISH NUMBERS.
kok'ko. ikko. hida. isso. itta. eke. ik= <i>finger</i> .	No. 1 = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hand, man?} \\ \text{I. me.} \\ \text{finger?} \\ \text{mouth?} \end{array} \right.$	Indian.—ek. ik. yuk. Sanskrit.—ekah. Egyptian.—kap= <i>hand</i> .	No. 1.
No. 2. peli. fila. eho.	No. 2= <i>thou</i> ?	Sanskrit.—doe. Egyptian.—uā= <i>No. 1.</i>	No. 2.
No. 3. tatu. sigga. ibo. eta. be.	No. 3= <i>he</i> ?	Sanskrit.—trayah. tri. ta= <i>he</i> .	No. 3.
			No. 4.
No. 5. tano. tan. limi= <i>tongue</i> .		Sanskrit.—pāni= <i>hand</i> .	No. 5.
No. 6. esa. sida. n'to. dandatu. zdu.		Arabic.—sit. Ainos.—u-an.	No. 6.
No. 7. edse. cesc. pe. fungate. kombisa.		Arabic.—sab. Ainos.—oka.	No. 7.
tato.		Ainos.—ita.	No. 8.
		Ainos.—yahao.	No. 9.
No. 10. kumi. fu. tan.		Sanskrit.—dasa.	No. 10.
			No. 100. .

MADAGASCAR.	DRAVIDIAN.	MALAY, ETC.	POLYNESIAN, ETC.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.* =
essa.	ondu. onru. egam.	sa. tik. satu.	akahi. taha. ia. iat. tai. tari. dua?	ta. tono. lua. loea. karawa. kappo. pissu.	soos. pakha. ita. sei. ekah. kap. ak= <i>hand</i> . oshe. quih. ek. conai. kap. ta. ti.
ruc. iru.	raddu.	dwa. ru. dua. wa.	arona. oua. halua. lua. rua. kaoua. okōso.	ouadon. bula. pilou. pulla.	peia. gia. paa. kilou= <i>ye</i> . woe= <i>thou</i> . tage. vocua. uke. epu.
tela.	mūru.	tiga. tul. talū. leh. tulo.	atorou. tolu. toru. tou. fa. atowa. kotodou.	too. veti. ngoro. pitoul. kappo.	taugh. ba. yei.† ta= <i>he</i> . couam. pao.
effat.	nalu. nalku.	bat. pat. ampat. ha. writu. poet. tan.	ahaa. fa. va. waha. acha. kana. ema. fa. ha.	pakacua. piffat. ben.	lahua.* deka. hazah. aiki. wiag. wacu.
lime.	einu. anju.	lima= <i>hand</i> . } =5 <i>fingers</i> . } nima.	lima. arima. nim. kadima.	tahue. pileme.	khaan. saihe. kam= <i>hand</i> . pana= <i>hand</i> . kwanam.
enc.	aru. edu.	anam. onoma. noko. nam.	aono. ono. kami.	pouuoun. nota. iva. zdu.	sokta.† navi. sih. taki. sei.
elu.	fitu.	ayak. putu. pito. fito. tudsu. tujuh.	fitu. ahiton. fis. kawiton. hitu. pitu. tuta. walu.	nobo. tiki. sik. fik. lik. pifit. pitou.	kancis.* siete. tapa. paghu. tutsheos. tapin. vika.
valu.	ettu.	ruabutu. tai. valu. saya. wal. waru. delapan. selengak.	valu. evaru. vau. walou. ayonaron. awa. kavadou. waru. evau. varu.	poual. ta.	pehel. tamai. war. wu-su-ya. tapwi. vauragua.
siva.	ormba.	sunilan. simbolan.	kaiwa. kaiwu. aiva. chivo. kavima. iva. imi?	pission.	yala. chinenahui.† chapko. pačak.
fulu.	pattu.	pula. spluh. sapuloh. dasa. sa-dasa } =1×10. }	chauvou. dran. fulu. sek. kumi. ondu. kanga (Maori). oumi. nauru. ahuru.	otsha.	kanka.† cunka.* pat= <i>hand</i> .† kolo= <i>foot</i> . washa.* charuto. onka= <i>hand</i> .
		{ ratus. rate. lau.	{ tapuk=100. { ran=100 or 200. takau=20. (mano=1000.) ras= <i>many</i> .		

N.B.—The Dravidian language from the accompanying simple class of words, does not seem to have much in common with the Malay, beyond a few probably borrowed words.

There however are, as might be expected, many words apparently in the Polynesian and Melanesian, common both to the Papuan and Malay and Melanesian; and also again as between the Papuan and Australian group. (See Introduction).

But there are many American, especially of South-west American, words showing strong analogies both with the Polynesian and Papuan, and even again with the Malay. There is also much of the Malay in Madagascar. (See Appendix, No. 14.)

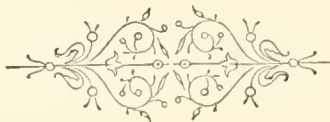
In the Dravidian I have included Tamil, Canarese, Malayam, Sontal, and Tulu. Tamil contains, doubtless, a considerable later admixture of Sanskrit, Bengal, etc., and is probably not so useful for comparisons in Archaic Comparative Philology, containing, as it seems to do, many very long words.

By some of the later German Philologists, Dravidian is supposed to be nearly connected with the Ugro-Altaic and Turanian. (See page 162). This, I believe, was also the opinion of Bishop Caldwell; and one in which I am inclined to agree.

Under Malay, I have included Achinese.

I had prepared in Part VII. of my Comparative Vocabularies a list of Japanese, Ainos or Kurile, Koriac, Corean, Kamtschatkan, and American words, but for want of space, etc., have had to omit that part. The words selected in those languages do not, however, seem to yield very satisfactory results either *inter alia* nor for Archaic Comparative Philology generally. There would appear to be a considerable linguistic intermixture in *Oceania* so called, of Papuan, Polynesian and Malay; and more especially so in the case of Micronesia and Melanesia. The former I have included under Malay; the latter under Polynesian. Under Kurile, etc., are included Koriac, Ainos and Kamtschatkan.

END OF VOCABULARIES.



PHILOLOGICAL APPENDICES

AND

COMPARATIVE TABLES

FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

APPENDIX I.

POLYNESIAN GRAMMAR.

POLYNESIAN offers much resemblance to Malay and belongs to the agglutinative class; it is rich in vowels as a rule, and not inclined to use hard consonants like *k*, *w*, *ng* and hard *g*, and as not a few verbal analogies seem to exist between American and Polynesian, though little, perhaps, as regards grammar or syntax, I give a very brief outline, taken from "Précis de Grammaire Polynésienne, par S.F.V.," Paris 1873.

1. There are two genders only, but four numbers, viz. singular, dual, trial and plural. The substantive has six cases, as in Latin (and Algongin, North America).

2. The article is always invariable, e.g. *té* and *é*, though it is not always expressed.

3. The gender of the noun is expressed or shown, as for animals by adding *oni*=male, and *rua*=female; (in Japanese *onna*=woman), and for men or women-kind *tam*, and *vahiné*.

4. The dual is formed by the preposition *na*, before the singular; as *ia*=fish, *naia*=two fish.

5. The trial by *tau*, *astata*=man; *tau taata*=three men. (No. 3=*atoura*).

6. The plural by *mau*, as *mau f'etia*=stars.

7. Adjectives are only changed for number, singular or plural. The superlative, as in Hebrew, by repetition, as *ariki nouhi nouhi*=a very great chief.

8. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1st person=*na taoua*=ours. 2nd person=*na oroua*=yours. 3rd person=*na raoua*=theirs.

PERSONAL PRONOUN—SINGULAR.

N. *van*=I. *oé*=thou. *oïd*=he, she. Acc. *van*=me.

G. *no van*=of me. V. *oran*=O me, to me.

T. *I van*=to me. Ab. *I van*=from me.

DUAL.

N. *taoua*=we two. *oroua*=you two. *raoua*=they two.

PLURAL.

N. *matou*; *tatou*=we (*i.e.* three or more). *otou*=ye. *ratou*=they.

VERBS.

9. Verbs are rather active or neuter, e.g. *itê*=to know; *itê hia*=to be known. *fuaitê*=to make known. *itê hia*=to be known.

There are active, passive, and neuter verbs; nouns may be considered as active verbs:

matê=dead, to die, or to kill.

There are six moods and four tenses, much as in Latin or English. Three numbers: the singular has three persons; the dual four; and the plural three.

The verb proper does not change; the moods and tenses are made by means of prefixes and suffixes, *e.g.*

verb: *itê*=to know.

Singular: *tê itê nêi van*=I know. *tê itê nêi oé*=thou knowest. *tê itê nêi oia*=he knows, etc.

Dual: *tê itê nêi taoua*=we (thou and I) know.

Plural: *tê itê nêi tatou*=we (more than two) know.

10. The copulative conjunction and, is rendered by *m*, and which is joined to the following word. The conjunction but, by *i*; if, by *é*.

11. The adverb is not specially defined if one of negation; *aita* is placed before the noun, as *aitatauta*=no man, or men.

12. NUMERALS.

atahi=1; *aroua*=2; *aahouron*=10; *aahouron matahi*=11; *aroua aahouron*=20; *aroua aahouron matahi*=21.

APPENDIX II.

EXAMPLES OF N. AND C. AMERICAN GRAMMAR.

1. In the Hevé there are four or five declensions of nouns.* As auxiliary verbs are not used, pronouns are made use of.

* Example of a first declension of substantive: N. *siibi*=hawk. G. *siibique*=of hawk. D. *siibt*=to hawk. Ac. *siibic*. V. *siibi*. Ab. *sibide*.

2. In Quichua there is no gender; in Aztec the gender is usually expressed by adding *oquichtl*=male, or he; and *ciuatl*=female, or she.

3. In Aztec diminutives of nouns are employed; as *chichi*=dog; *chichiton*=small dog. *a*=not; and *qualli*=good; whilst *aqualli*=not good=bad. (In Quichua *alli*=good).

4. The Otomi is almost the only monosyllabic language in America, though the Hevé perhaps is next to it in this respect. The masculine is expressed by a use of *ta* or *tza*; and the feminine by *nsu*=mother. The noun is not declined in Otomi. The adjective always comes before the noun. Nouns are also verbs. There is no dual.

Sing.—*Di-nee*=I will. *gui-nee*=thou wilt. *ynee*=he wills.

Plu.—*Di-nee-hé*=we will. *gui-nee-gú*=you will. *y-nee-yu*=they will.

5. In the Maltatzinea, there is a singular, dual and plural. The dual is designated by the preposition *the*; e.g. *huema*=the man; *thema*=the two men; and the plural by *ne* as *nema*=the men. The verb is highly agglutinized and conjugated; as *kitochikuehuikakuebi*=we two are loved. *kaki*=I. *kakehebi*=we. *In the huc*=they.

Sing.—I love=*kitututochi*. Dual, *kihuentueochi*=we two love. Plu.—*kituehentutochi*=we love.

THE GALLINOMERO OF N. CALIFORNIA.

(Conjugation of the Verb, to be.)

I am—*awwa*.
Thou art—*ámawa*.
He is—*hámowa*.

We are—*dyawa*.
You are—*ámawa*.
They are—*hámowa*.

APPA, Father.

Sing.
Nom.—*appa*.
Gen.—*appa*.
Dat.—*appahuas*.
Acc.—*appase*.
Voc.—*appa*.
Abl.—*apatsu*.

Plural.
appagma.
appagma.
appagmahuas.
appagmase.
appagma.
appagmatsu.

Verb. ARA=to give.

(Past)

I gave (a very short time ago)—*ean itz arán*.

I gave (a long while ago)—*ean eus arás*.

I gave—*ean arán*.

(Future)

I shall give (soon)—*ean et ára*, etc.

(Imperative)

Give me—*arat*. Give him—*arai*, etc.

(Subjunctive)

That I give—*eat ára*, etc.

APPENDIX III.

(N. E. AMERICA). ALGONKIN GRAMMAR.

As a rule mere verbal analogies between this class of N. American languages and tribal dialects do not proportionately furnish so many instances as other parts of America do. The grammar is complex, as can easily be seen by consulting Schoolcraft. A few casual examples may here be given in relation to parts of speech—

1. There are ten modes of indicating the plural; five for animates and five for inanimates, according to the terminal vowel.

2. There is no definite article. Prepositions are usually denoted by an inflection, as *mukuk-oong*=in the box (*oong*=in) where *peenj*, if by itself, would generally be used. There are inflections of nouns. The termination *ing* denotes locality—*ais* and *os* are diminutive terminals; as *moz*=a moose; *moz-os*=a small moose; the terminal *ish* denotes a bad quality; like Eng. salt, saltish. Men, exclaim in surprise, *tiau!* Women, *n'yan!*

3. Nouns change the 3rd person sing. ind. to verbs, e.g. *chemauw*=canoe; *chemai*=he paddles; and the particle *wín*, added to the indication, turns the verb into a noun. A terminal *d* may change a verb into a noun. Adjectives and verbs can be changed into nouns; nouns themselves be readily compounded.

4. Nice gradations are often employed; as, *kisheda* (hot)=heat of the fire. *keezhauta*=heat of the sun, etc. Many inflections are used, and nouns are even declined to mark the person.

5. Pronouns are often much buried in the verb and have many primitive modifications in connection with both noun and adjective; and they in part take the place of auxiliary verbs, whose places are supplied by such syllables as *ge, gal, guh*. Supposed pronouns are indicated by adding *g* or *n* to the plural term to notify animate or inanimate conditions; all this is simply due in English by the letter *s*; in Hebrew by *im*; as, *ahmo*=bee; *ah-m-og*=bees. *shokoda*=fire; *ishkôda*.

6. Examples of a compound noun :—

paibaizhikôgazhi=the animal with solid hoofs.

annimosh=dog; *kishkisskai*=bitch.

neebau=he sleeps; *nabaud*=a sleeper; *naubaudjig*=sleepers; *naibaushkid*=a sluggard.

monuad-ud=bad; applied to animate things.

monaud-izzi=bad; applied to inanimate things.

With numerals *meesh*=two; *neesling*=twice. Twenty=two tens.

7. The Algonkins have separate and distinguishable paternal and maternal relatives :—

os=father; *nos*=my father; *osi-ivan*=their father; *os odi*=his father his dog (his father's dog).

8. Order of sentences: e.g. *mukwah ogi nissuan ogimaun*="Bear he has killed him chief." Similarly they would say, "he loves him his dog."

APPENDIX IV.

AFFINITIES BETWEEN OTHOMI AND CHINESE.

Messrs. Turnier and Adclung in their "Elements de la Grammaire Othomi" (Paris, 1863), say that the Othomi (Central America) is one of the oldest of the American languages, that the name is derived from the national demi-god Oton or Odon; and that some think there are both grammatical as well as etymological resemblances with the Chinese, as may be summed up under the following heads: *e.g.*

1. Invariability in different kinds of words; no inflexion or change in the pronunciation or writing. Occasionally certain words modify accentuation in Chinese, in changing from the substantive to the verb, this may likewise occur in the Othomi.

2. Grammatical categories result from the respective position of the words in the sentence, or from the adjunction of certain invariable particles.

3. Many words can at will be employed as nouns, adjectives, or verbs, and even sometimes as particles, but some have *fixed* grammatical determinatives.

4. No gender in the Othomi. In the case of animals the sex is determined by *ta*=father; *nsu*=mother. In Chinese by *fou*=father; *nin*=mother.

5. The substantive takes by itself and may be either singular or plural.

6. The subject comes before the verb in both Chinese and Othomi, as *na da i mā na nhā*=the king loves goodness.

7. Some words when standing by themselves, stand in Chinese for an adjective as *ta*=great; *siao*=little; *hao*=good; *ngo*=bad. Similarly in Othomi, as *da*=great; *tsi*=little; *nhô*=good; *tsô*=bad.

8. Some adjectives can be employed on verbs, but they then change their accent, as in Chinese: *háo*=good; *hào*=to love; so in Othomi: *hía*=lucetas; *hiá*=dictum (word).

9. The superlative in Chinese is expressed in the positive by the adjective by *yu*; ex: *hien-yu*=sapiens præ (wiser). The same occurs in Othomi with the particle *nra*; *nhô*=good; *nra nhô*=better.

10. To avoid the first personal pronoun, the Chinese always employ the "*petit nom*," also in Othomi; as, *ni betè bi ye wi*=tuns servilli factor ille obediect tibi.

11. Among the pronouns of the 2nd person, the Chinese often use the pronouns *eul*, anciently pronounced *i*, and in Othomi the pronoun *y*. In modern Mandarin they say *ni*=thou; and *ni*=not is a pronoun much used in Othomi.

12. The Chinese active verb is formed by the addition of "to be"; and in the Othomi by ?

13. Both Chinese and Othomi prepositions are usually placed immediately before their "complement."

APPENDIX V.

PLURAL FORMATIONS.

NEW WORLD.

The dual older than the plural. Also see Prof. Sayce, Comp. Phil. chap. vii.

Algonkin—adds *g* or *n* after final vowel; and likewise reduplicates, as, *dor*=man; *dodor*=men.

Athabaskan or *Tinneh*—reduplicates, as, *keh*=foot; *keh-keh*=feet.

Mathaltzinca—prefixes the preposition *the* for dual, as, the *ma*=the two men.

California, etc.—various; sometimes prefixes numbers, as *cha ataboónya*=one man; *aco ataboónya*=two men. Sometimes singular and plural identical.

Aztec—prefixed *e*, or affixed *ya* to the noun.

Otomi—prefixed *e*, as *nsu*=*girl*; *e nsu*=*the girls*; which is somewhat like the Chinese *i*'; also *ya*, as *ya-ye*=*the hands*. Also *ce tetl*=*one stone*; *yei tetl*=*three stone*; *miec tetle*=*many stone* (somewhat after the Accadian—*mes*). *Otomi* also reduplicates as, *calli*=*house*; *cacalli*=*houses*. With primitive words, *me*, *tui*, or *que*, are added, as, *ichatl*=*a sheep*; *ichame*=*sheep*. Sometimes *na*, singular; *ya*, plural, e.g. *na yé*=*hand*; *ya ye*=*hands*.

Quichuan—*kuna* is added, e.g. *runa*=*man*; *runa-kuna*=*men*; *uma*=*head*; *ama-kuna*=*heads*.

OLD WORLD.

Accadian—oldest form reduplicates, according to R. Brown, jun., as *lu-lu*=*men*. Later forms add, *ene*=plural demonstrative pronoun; or *-mes*, equivalent to $(1+1+1+x)$ =“many.” In its origin *mes*=plural of the verb, “to be.” The dual is perhaps still older than the plural.

Polynesian—prefixes, *mau*; as, *mau fetia*=*stars* (*fetia*=*star*). There are both a dual and trial.

Malay—reduplicates as, *rumah-rumah*=*houses*.

Chinese—*g'ui*=*man*. *kiai*=*all, totality, many*. Also *gin kai*=*men*; *pei*=*stranger*; *i 'pei*=*strangers*.

Dravidian—has additions of *-tal*=*a crowd*.

Sanskrit and *Aryan*—adds (=remains of a pronoun); also *n*, *i*, *o*, etc.

Etruscan—adds *ar* or *ur*. *Turkish*—adds *lar* or *ler*. *Finnic*—adds *i*.

Siberian (Samoyedie)—adds *ha*, *k*, *g*. [*Turanian* often adds *k*, *h*, *s*, *l*, *r*.] *Georgian*—inserts *bi*.

Thibetan—adds particles, e.g. *kun*=*all*. *t'sogs*=*multitude, many*. *mi-ho t'sogs*=*many man=men*.

Egyptian—adds a vowel, as *neter*=*god (strong)*; *neteru*. *ma*=*eye*; *maa*=*eyes*.

African—(1) reduplicates; (2) *ka*=*animal*, *kha*=*animals*; (3) suffixes; (4) changes initial letter, as *ngombe*=*cow*, *singombe*=*cows*. *geku*=*axe*; *beku*=*aces*. *bi*=*egg*; *mabi*=*eggs*.

Semitic plural adds *-an*, *-ā*, *-im*.

[*Turanian* and *Egyptian* both have the possessive pronoun following the noun.]

APPENDIX VI.

INSTANCES OF SIMILAR WORDS HAVING SIMILAR MEANINGS.

AMERICA.

ENGLISH.	NORTH A.	CENTRAL A.†	SOUTH A.*
STONE. taw. silex. cut. hack.	kuk. silch. kotai. chahk. kuh. te. itza.	kat. eaa. itz. teeptatl. tee. ata.	kak. silla. euta. taque. itak. ta. tee. eata.
HOUSE. hut. inn. stone.	hia. hoh. tah. koga. kiki. gue. tu. kah. tan. kukh. eani. lin.	ku. itak. thalli= <i>earth</i> . kak= <i>stone</i> . pan= <i>place</i> .	hia. ku. hi. ngu. kei. uea. tee. uta. huasi. kak= <i>stone</i> . para coca.
FIELD. garden. enclosure. circle. stone. land.	mille. mah. ama. amet. gue. maca= <i>stone</i> .	milli. gar	marka= <i>tower</i> . gore. oca= <i>house</i> . zaca= <i>garden</i> .
MOUNTAIN. high. great. much. neck. head?	arcu. kaak. hoak. heue. toak. hucó. mochi. aach.	toak. kaax. shenik. mho.	haecha. ukka. ahli. hucy. mach. mieck. pacha. ochku= <i>neck</i> .
TREE. high. head. lane. oak.	soochis. yakak. kakhuc. kan. hu. meyah. gu= <i>head</i> . kah.	acatl. kahnatl. kagg.	sacha. hacha. hue. quenua. khoka. muira.
AXE. knife. spear. cut. hack. spike. stone.	tuk. nata. teke. chuki= <i>spear</i> . kaht= <i>arrow</i> . iku. akha. caesquê. shekt. kukh. kakswa.	quai. kat= <i>stone</i> . tegin. mati. itak= <i>stone</i> . kak= <i>stone</i> .	kak= <i>stone</i> . kaii. euta. kaka. taque= <i>stone-axe</i> . kuk= <i>stone</i> . aka= <i>arrow</i> .

AMERICA.

ENGLISH.	NORTH A.	CENTRAL A.†	SOUTH A.*
Bow and ARROW. spear. stone.	panark. panuka. siia. tzuhi. sape. za. kana. huiâ. sah. akha.	zamat. zâ. tzeika. kak= <i>stone</i> . oelatl.	pana. aka. za. suu. tzeika? pekha. penta. huachi. canute.
BLOOD. red. heart.	kiket. sakh. sek. sut. sa. irush. zeh. itsh. tek.	kik. kukoz. zuchy. halli. euz. izhihtz. eztli.	iso. estli? euallo. tweush. zahuar.
SON. man. little. tree? shoot.	tsi. siao. azé. saka. halian. nakam. saik. ssija. huëna. kwis. halian? peeski. nana.	sie. hue. tse. chichi. euna. akun. hu.	cui. hua. pisi. cana. huan-hua. imakon.
MAN. male. I. No. 1.	nana. enika. eunc. dina. inuit. nenco. muno. inik. enene. min. hahri. aw. haiuwe. aba. lukku. mo. tinna. neka. ronwe. ta. hommo. tako. tama. loai. pumme.	hahre= <i>woman</i> . chichi= <i>son</i> . cari. inic. minae. uinac. ta= <i>male</i> . oquiri.	nuna. eari. uare. cheechii. canai dini. ukku. amo. ma. tana. khari. henumé. tana. huano. manco. uni. inniuh. incas. i-conan. aba. daur. mena. nani. runa. thimæ. nake. ta. akun. noka= <i>I</i> . pummaika= <i>woman</i> . laiya. taina.
SKY and DAY. dawn. eye. light.	lahn. tina. nah. chaen. tana. tuup. nakhai. tam. keg-ik. seila. nesa= <i>sun</i> . nah. naav. cestak. nas.	tani. caan= <i>sky</i> . kin= <i>day</i> . illa. tiach. teotes. ixtae. tu. nich= <i>eye</i> .	nam. ano. kacai. ano. silla. naai. nani= <i>sky</i> . nuita= <i>eye</i> . yu.
WOMAN. mother.	samaan. eunc= <i>man</i> . bibi. mume. nana.	nana. ue. dame. naa.	zeemo. cunha. anu. ani. mama. bibi.
FATHER. papa. man.	apa. baba. ana. paica. tata.		uhpa. babi. naca. tayta. dome.
WIND. voice. puff. breath.	ike. vateca. ikhala. vahere. mouno-he-ka= <i>spirit</i> .	cheea. takhu. mouni= <i>soul</i> .	haca= <i>breath; life</i> . huayra. hurrican? huakio= <i>to call</i> . kikua= <i>speech</i> .
BIRD. cuckoo. arrow. fly. wing. feather.	kukaia. tsit. tohauo. piksi. zitka.	quaah. kuku. pipil. xini. kakuum.	pa-hue. pahura. hu. huira. pahnani. huku. patnani= <i>to fly</i> . uaku. pillu. huicha.
DOG. cur. canine.	liki. puku. cher. chuki. cannu. keimeg. kukka.	pek. chiki. shogo. koks. chicheme. cocchi.	keikue. alco. jagoara.
SNAKE.	seb. koh.	kebe. kay= <i>fish</i> . cohuatl.	boya.
FISH.	kikon. euchut.	michin. kay.	huca. hai. min. ican. caoua.

AMERICA.

ENGLISH.	NORTH A.	CENTRAL A.†	SOUTH A.*
Food. maize. bread. seed, corn.	sohan. koxi. kizpa. sumit. ma-mak= <i>sugar-cane</i> . zona. maah.	mays. tzoali. zaxi. magne. stisi= <i>to eat</i> .	mahiz. sara. manka. sanku. siji. sinqui. mohu. sanku. maya.
Snow, white. salt. sugar.	zabs. yas. ajah. suduk= <i>sweet</i> . ohych. sikkoo.	zak= <i>white</i> . sasac= <i>white</i> . iztatl= <i>salt</i> . zura= <i>white</i> .	rassa. tluzi= <i>white</i> . sachi= <i>salt</i> . hayu= <i>salt</i> .
DEATH. kill. war.	mulu. meme. mou. mucumi. menil. meca. mea. ti-koo. ka= <i>war</i> . kloma. magagui= <i>war</i> .	du. mikka. mutu. micktlan. muichit. miquiz. nomac. gawi= <i>war</i> . mete-suin= <i>axe</i> . mati= <i>to cut</i> .	mara. nakkaui. malki. imanu. haanu. amaya. hichua. tona-mouli= <i>burial</i> . kari= <i>soldier</i> .
No. 7. No. 6.	bisicka. yei. taki. so.	huisca. huc.	hasht. socta.
BLACK. evil. bad. ache. night.	kaka.uku. kaak. ha-ka. hceat. se-swek.	ukku. shkte. akaka. sui.	tutas. huizai. coco. hucha. za. akakha.
God. good. sun-god. great. fire. chief. good. yes. spirit.	huot. hoæ. hue-wish= <i>sun</i> . hi= <i>sun</i> ; <i>moon</i> . mou. tewa= <i>good</i> . ha-o-kah. eha. manito. ogimau. kon= <i>fire</i> . ah-nik.	teotes. teo. ' huey-mak. ogha. hunab-ku. tizoc. — —	huey. hu. pacha-camac. haie= <i>sun</i> . haylli= <i>sun-god</i> . huain= <i>fire</i> . kon. icheire. tatssa. capac. huasum.
SUN. fire. eye.	sava. ishe. kisis. naai= <i>eye</i> . sonh. sakka. zun. sah. kishku. hashe. khon. tuni.	taika. kin. sacas= <i>hot</i> . gasi. hindi. tona. hiadu. hunab. maitsaka.	kisiti. inti. nari. hoasi. haie. guassi. suus. huarassi. suna.
MOON.	ailai. kolma. kesis. kase= <i>star</i> . hello= <i>fire</i> . sah.	tulu. zana. masa.	quilla. cari. kisiti= <i>sun</i> . yasi. nuno.
STAR.	sibora. kase. éekah. saca. akehun. deeshu. oosel.	ish. sivi. taika. ish. sillo.	tysel. chasca= <i>Venus</i> . ikeraí. wish. eonash.
FIRE.	koso. kun. te. keris. hello. tetsh. sa. ho. tah. ntko. usi. tipeki.	tah. naika. taika. kak. una. tshuco. zak. sacas. cha.	tata. saka. tsheka. nina. unc. haie. tasha. tikiai. isse. tupak.
EYE. to see.	nachich. nakay. kammah. naye. naa. uill. schillu. ossa. snasha. sin. kussee. asu. sah. . shu. tzic. shee. sui.	nich. kiau. ghual. ilah. pusika. hia. si= <i>colour</i> . setu. siki.	nagui. noeki. nani. uakou. nicote. navi. nullatu. sassa. sesa. gassa. zu. ishyik. na. siki.
NOSE.	kinaga. henka. yami. sohn.	xinu. zam. kama= <i>mouth</i> .	eenka. gone. yenku.

AMERICA.

ENGLISH.	NORTH A.	CENTRAL A.†	SOUTH A.*
MOUTH. eat. hole.	kanik. cenn= <i>ear</i> . gu. ta. ha. koh= <i>to eat</i> . (kinaga= <i>nose</i> .)	kama. ku. chi. ca. (xinu= <i>nose</i> .)	kamga. hukku= <i>hole</i> . sanc.
EAR.	naeat. naca. cenn. nau.	nacaztl? nau. aku= <i>tongue</i> .	cicere. inaka.
TONGUE.	ulue. ekh. titela. nenen. ipile. wiles?	aku. qhanc. nenepilli.	khallu. del. numu.
HEAD.	poke. acu. kak. ka. ikah. pakshu.	gu. oc. mata. acu. mu.	pacu. gue. uma. caki= <i>foot</i> . paco. cacia. peghe. mah. maki. muhu. pan. pana. cuu. picha= <i>No. 5</i> . cayu. uchi. pechi.
HAND. No. 5.	pannum. maho. cuh= <i>foot</i> . marqui= <i>No. 5</i> . iku. ak. maemed.	maytl. eubae. maco. mahthl. ea.	
FOOT. leg. stand. to go. No. 10.	podo. pateen= <i>hand</i> . kolo. cuh. dat. pats. pai. saachi. kuki. ooche-ta. co-yok. pâ. kak= <i>hand</i> .	toto. noc. gua. naca.	apao. pat. puiah. looga. caki. cinco= <i>No. 5</i> . maco= <i>hand</i> . cakqui. goca. pat. canka= <i>leg</i> ; <i>No. 10</i> . pata. ghica= <i>No. 10</i> ?
TOOTH. cheek. bone. horn.	nosso. noqua. tut. yah. tanus. pakh. itsa. see. ica. gu. tahnee. kuskus. saga. si. taesh. szega? shuka. susoh. cutz. makan.	nahi. naya. totlan. tsi. gua. saca. neas.	quirau. nai. sa. nati. huaka. saunu. nari. dza. garra.
HAIR. wool. head.		zoz. tusu. sta. xta. si. tzotz.	socco. gue. eucá. siawa. zze. icé.
TO GIVE. hand. No. 6.	taki.	maca.	
TO BE. I am.	onea. cam.	chiuce. once. ea.	sokta. kay. can-mi. cani.
TO GO. foot.	dau. pâ. ka.	daán. ma.	apao= <i>foot</i> .
TO TAKE. grab. hand. seize.	ha. pa. chab. ka. iku= <i>hand</i> .	centeca. —	hapana. kachik. pechi= <i>hand</i> . chipani. paco.
TO MAKE. LOVE. fire.	chue. ku. gha. mad. mahote.	chihue. ba. mây. madi.	chipani. mu-nani.
TO CUT. hack. tear. break. sickle. knife. stone.	tuk= <i>axe</i> . iku. chuki= <i>spear</i> . shekt; teke= <i>knife</i> .	kat. tequi. quai.	euta. kaka. iki. taque= <i>stone</i> . huay. ka? zikonan. kut. kak= <i>stone</i> .
WORD. speech. voice. call. wind.	so. tsekxa. ni. nu. na. hu. qui. suti. sana. nerit. vateca; ike= <i>wind</i> .	ehi. checca= <i>wind</i> . — —	huakia. ach. nini. kiehua. kak. arusi. haca= <i>breath</i> ; <i>life</i> .
No. 1. } finger. } hand. } man. I. }	pakha. ek. ita. ma. nek. iku. ak. ka. onka. panum. hinna. kaki. naika= <i>man</i> .	tochli. mata. maitli. huk. kaki?	naki. bana. pana. maki. noka. mai.

APPENDIX VII.

A GENERAL LIST OF AMERICAN WORDS FOR WATER (SELECTED).

NORTH AMERICA.	
ESKIMO, N.	tanak. imak. muck. kuik. koo. kok. allauk. immak.
N.N.W. AMERICA. Atnah, Sitna, etc. Alaska, etc.	to. tu. toah. thu. ko. kal. use. tesse. tsuash. tsuak. tsash. waash. waum. sahs. cahak (also= <i>boat</i>). katna. nash. pa. po. jah= <i>ice</i> .
NORTH. CENTRAL. EAST. ALGONKIN, etc. Delaware. Blackfeet, etc.	aha. oequil. beh. nip. nepce. pa-pa= <i>river</i> . ahesu. amma. sebe= <i>river</i> .
NORTH AMERICA. Iroquois, etc. CHEROKEE, etc. SIOUX, etc.	ho. haace. aza. hy. eyau. waca. awwa. aha. waugh. essauh. oka. aka. abmah. ki. koon. tsash. meanea. neah. nec. ahesu.
CALIFORNIA. Sonora. Utah. Oregon. Heve. Texas. Pueblo. Costano. San Barbara.	ak. oh. atsa. ok. pahs. paha. pul. toh= <i>ice</i> . poi. poh. dosa. tsha. tsash. koon. khah. kuohu= <i>rain</i> . kiotoh. kik. mem. mop. momi. sii. bat. maka= <i>snow</i> . pisca= <i>sea</i> . haquit= <i>river</i> . orush= <i>sea</i> . se-ce= <i>sea</i> .
CENTRAL AMERICA.	
Mexican. Aztec. Nahuatl. Meya. Kiché. Othomi. Honduras.	a. atl. ha. ye. ahti. aca. acoa. ceia. hauri. quash. nash. suntik. ipan. nican? kanab= <i>sea</i> . hueyatl= <i>sea</i> = <i>great-water</i> . ameyam; atoyatl= <i>river</i> .
SOUTH AMERICA.	
PERU, etc., North-West, S.A. Quichua. Chibca. Aymara.	unu. huma. una. uné. uno. ma. koo. ko. cocho. yaku (Quichua). yayu. mayu= <i>river</i> . sic. atun; cocho= <i>sea</i> . uitku= <i>canal, brook</i> .
CARIB, North-East S.A.	tuna. oni. wune. ni. ia. pae. he. weni. uhu. balanna. naahaa. tza. nia? tia= <i>rain</i> . tona= <i>river</i> .
BRAZIL, South-East S.A. Bahia. Guarani, etc. — — S.S.E. S.	tomi. como. ma. maquen. une. uni. aah. naama. waai. euak. to. hu. ko. sa. i. é. keche. uru. parana= <i>river</i> . pecz. piock. dzu. tzol. huma (Aymara). nharma. teign. yaeu. magna. cauash. sui. guag. N.B.— <i>Lake, sea</i> ; generally= <i>great water</i> . <i>Canoe</i> = <i>water</i> ; <i>water-house</i> ; <i>tree</i> ; <i>water-tree</i> .

APPENDIX VIII.

SUNDRY AGREEMENTS.—“HYDE CLARKE.”

ENGLISH.	AFRICA.	CENTRAL AMERICA (COSTA RICA).
Lizard.	mboa.	boa (=iguana).
chameleon.	boc.	
butterfly.	kongo.	kwong-wo.
bird.	sui.	simwa.
parrot.	kuakot.	kukong. kukwa.
ditto.	pakue.	pa.
monkey.	sara (India). sewowa.	sari. sarimatka.
arrow.	sor. sar (India).	sari.
bed.	akon. buku.	okong. bukru.
door.	ko. eko.	ku=mouth.
cotton.	sawa.	sawi.
skin.	pa. koat. ngowo.	essa. kwota. kwo.
navel.	otuwe. sabu.	teiwa.
leaf. tongue.	akukuo. ika.	ku. karku=(tree-tongue).
forest.	karaga.	karga.
rope.	dsa. duki.	tsa. digi.
chair.	nkoro.	kru.
smoke.	nyos. nyue.	nyo. nyushe.
coal (charcoal).	zikara.	jikowa.
dew.	marulam.	moweli.
rain.	sanyiyi. koyon. sanjo.	shimyo. kani.
salt.	lege. esa.	eje. deji.
bad. dark.	okun. kaka.	akakka. ukka.

APPENDIX IX.

OLD MEXICAN AZTEC CALENDAR.

Prescott says in his “Conquest of Peru,” that the epoch from which the Aztecs reckoned from was 1091 A.D.; the time of the reform of their Calendar a little after their migration from Aztlan. Their calculations of the year was more exact than ours. The cycle of 52 years is encompassed by a serpent symbol of an age, both by Persians and Egyptians. Their astrological year was divided into months of 13 days; and it is curious that the number of lunar months of 13 days, with the intercalation, should precisely correspond with the number of years in the great Sothic period of the Egyptians, viz. 1491, a period in which the Seasons and Festivals came round to the same place in the year again.

ANCIENT PERU.—“LOPEZ.”

“The ancient Peruvian year was called HUATA; the 60 year cycle; PACHA=revolution. The ancient classical millenium, KAP-PACHA-KATTA; and the great year, or astronomical revolution of the Sun, round the Mountain of Fire (Urku-Killay, or Sirius) INTIP-HUATAN.”

Peru, S.A. name perhaps derived from the Pirhuas, derived probably from a root *pir*=fire, the East, the rising sun.

A later King, Manko-Air-Topa Achka-Kutek, ordered the older Calendar of Amantas, which began the year at the Vernal Equinox (*i.e.* the autumnal), to commence at the winter solstice, 23rd September, (*i.e.* the 23rd June), equivalent to the date of the solstice in the Northern hemisphere.

The Peruvians did not count time by moons, but by months of 30 days and by weeks of 10 days. The 5 days which remained at the end of the year they called the “little week;” and they occasionally added a day to it for the bisextile years which they called Allacauquis.

APPENDIX X.

AZTEC.—SPANISH CALENDAR A.D. 1600 ?—ANTONIO LORENZO.

1	Atemoztli	month of "Rain."
2	Titili	month of "cosa justa y igual."
3	Yzcalli	month of "fertility, growth and procreation."
4	Xilomoamizte	month of "first offerings of maize."
5	Cohauilhuitl	month of "festival of snakes."
6	Tozcotzintli	month of "the lesser June" (<i>minor iuni</i>).
7	Huey-Tozcotzli	month of "the greater June" (<i>iune maior</i>).
8	Toxcatl	month of "cattle bellowing and dangerous in the fields."
9	Ezalquallizih	month for "ripe fruits" ?
10	Tecuilhuitzintli	month of "Festival of Cavalleros."
11	Huey-tecuilhuitl (Huey= <i>great</i>)	month of the "Festival of the Elder <i>Senors</i> " ?
12	Mictailhuitzintli	month of the "Minor Festival for the Dead."
13	Huey-mictailhuith	month of the "Major Festival for the Dead."
14	Ochpanixtli	month for, or of " <i>barredos</i> " ?
15	Pachitizintli	month for " <i>barbas</i> " (? swarming of bees).
16	Huey-pachtli	month for "the larger tree bees" ?
17	Quecholli	month for "game-birds and quails" ?
18	Panquetzalliztli	month of "Banners and Ensigns" ?

APPENDIX XI.

ANCIENT PERUVIAN SOLSTITIAL ASTRONOMY.

According to Lopez ("Les Races Aryennes du Peron"), the old Peruvian God, *Kon*, was the equivalent, or symbol, of the autumnal equinox, and etymologically signified *fire*, or the *setting sun*, and may be the equivalent of the Egyptian or Semitic Chons or Chonsu, Sem, or Samsom,—also with the Ugro-Altaic, khun=*sun*.

The word Situa (or Kitua) is almost identical with the Aryan word *season* or *situs*. Umu-Raymi was the most sacred mystery of the Sun [ra, rau=*heat*. Eg: ra=*sun*.]

1. The Peruvian name for the spring (solstice) was Situa.

Sept.—Oct. Umu-Raymi=divine mystery of *fire*, and when the sun mounts towards the south.

Oct.—Nov. Panchin—Toktu.

Nov.—Dec. Aya—Marku, or the pyramid of the dead.

2. Summer solstice:—

Dec.—Jan. Huk—chuy Pokkoy; or first shooting of the maize.

Jan.—Feb. Hatun—Pokkoy; or time of maize ripening.

Feb.—Mar. Pakari—Huatay=the knot or joining of light; the sun arriving at the equinoctial line.

3. Autumnal solstice, or A—Situa:—

March—April. Pakkari—Huanuy, or death; failing of the solar energy.

April—May. Arihua=to move towards the hearth-stone; a rejoicing time.

May—June. Hayma—Muray, the winter-granary, or walls of winter.

4. The winter solstice. Intip—Raymi.

June—July. Titu; *i.e.* the Son or Prince of the Sun; the tongue of day and light.

July—August. Chiran—Pacha; or the return of the cycle of longer daylight.

August—September. Anta—Situa, the precursor of the Spring Equinox; or "Situa" of the southern hemisphere.

APPENDIX XII.

CALENDAR OF THE OLD AZTEC MEXICAN MONTHS.

N.B.—360+5 (added)=18 months of 20 days=1 year. The last 7 months were also the names of the week.

Month.		
No. 1—	Cipacti	A marine monster?
2—	Ehecatl	Air; wind.
3—	Calli	House.
4—	Cuetzpallini	Lizard.
5—	Cohuatl	?
6—	Miquiztli	Snake.
7—	Mazatz	Deer; stag.
8—	Tochtli	Rabbit.
9—	Atl	Water.
10—	Itzcuintli	Dog.
11—	Osmatli	Monkey.
12—	Malinalli	Knotted cord.
13—	Acatl	A reed.
14—	Ocatotl	Tiger.
15—	Quaotli	Eagle (bird).
16—	Temetelatl	Millstone.
17—	Ollin'tona'tuah	Movement of the sun in the Ecliptic.
18—	Tecpatl	A worked flint.
19—	Quilhuatl	Running water.
20—	Xochitl	A flower.

(Turanian; ar, ai=*water*.)
(Chinese, kiuen=*dog*.)

Also days of the week.
(Turanian, tuka=*axe*.)

COMPARISON OF THE ZODIACAL SIGNS OF THE TARTAR-MANTSHU WITH THOSE OF THE AZTEC OR OLD MEXICAN.—“E. P. Vining.”

Tartar.	Mexican.
Pars = tiger.	Ocelotl = jaguar.
Tāoulai = hare (also tāulgi).	Zochtli = rabbit (tarui in Quichuan, S. A.)
Mogai = serpent.	Cohuatl = serpent.
Peteli = monkey.	Ozomatli = monkey.
Nokai = dog (Chinese, kiuen).	Itzcuintli = dog.
Tukai = bird; fowl.	Quauhtli = bird, or eagle.
Singueri = water-rat. (Chinese, hai=river.)	{ Accadian.—ghu (khu). U.-Altaic.—kuk; kakai. kuku= <i>feather</i> in Quichuan.

AKKADIAN ZODIACAL SIGNS.—By ROBERT BROWN, jun., F.S.A.

	NAMES.	AKKADIAN NAMES.	TECHNICAL NAMES.
1	Ram.	LU (Ram).	KU (Abbreviation of the star I KU).
2	Bull.	GUT, KHAR (Bull).	TE “Foundation”; <i>i.e.</i> of the Calendar when Sol was in Taurus).
3	Twins.	MAS, MAS-MAS (Twins).	—
4	Crab.	?	KHAS (“Division”; <i>i.e.</i> the solstitial colure.
5	Lion.	LIK-MAK (Dog-big).	A. (an abbreviation of a lion-word, <i>e.g.</i> Osmanli, a-shan.)
6	Virgin.	IS-TAR (Heaven—daughter).	—
7	Altar.	BIR (Light).	KI (“the station,” a technical term).
8	Scorpion.	GIR-TAB (Seizer and Stinger).	—
9	Archer.	KHUT (Day—spring).	—
10	Sea-Goat.	MUNA-KHA (He-goat—fish).	SAH (“Ibex,” Goat, an Assyrian word).
11	Waterman.	GU (Dripping-vase).	(Aquarius, original MIN, the atmosphere-god.)
12	Fishes.	ZIB (Water).	(Akkadian fish-name KHA.)

See Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Vol. XIII, p. 216-271; Remarks on the Euphratean Astronomical names of the Signs of the Zodiac; by Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A.

APPENDIX XIII.
ANIMAL NAMES OF THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC. "VISING" AND "LOPEZ."

Month.	Hindoo, Greek, and Aryan.	Mantshu Tartars.	Japanese.	Thibetan or Chinese.	Quichua (Peru). (Sukanga = luminous animals.) (South Hemisphere.)	Hieroglyphics of the Aztec, or Mexican Calendar.	Nakchatras, or Lunar Heavens of the Hindoos.	Northern Hemisphere.
≤ April	Aries.	nokia } = dog. kanung }	in.	ky "C." kiuen } = dog. pah = hog.	{ Katu-chillay = bright lamb. } caret.	Itzcuintli = dog.	A dog's tail.	Vernal. ≥ Equinox.
Mar.	Pisces.	y.				calli = house.	A house.	
Feb.	Aquarius.	singueri = water-rat.	ne.	telip = water-rat. "C." hai = water.	Miki-kiray = time of rain, or milk.	atl. a = water.	?	
≤ Jan.	Capricornis.	onker = ox.	ous.	lang = ox.	{ Tarukka = stag; buck } (=topa-tar-nukka), or } cerf-ardent. } caret.	cipactli = a marine monster.	?	Winter. ≥ Solstice.
Dec.	Sagittarius.	pars = tiger.	torra.	tah = tiger.		ocelotl = tiger.	?	
Nov.	Scorpio.	taoulac = hare.	ov.	io = hare.	Huara-Onkoy = (Pleides). N.B. — A male lion's mouth.	tochtl = hare or rabbit.	?	
≤ Oct.	Libra.	lon = dragon.	tats.	bron "C." lung } dragon.	Chakkana = crossing, or } tieing.	cohatl = serpent.	A serpent.	Autumnal. ≥ Equinox.
Sept.	Virgo.	mogui = serpent.	mi.	proul = serpent. "C." pa; lung = } serpent.	Mama-Hana = divine mother.	acatl = reed; cane; } sheaf of maize.	A reed.	
Aug.	Leo.	morin = horse.	onna.	tha; rta = horse.	Chukin-Chinka-Chay = ray- } darting tiger.*	tecpatl = flint; } knife.	A razor.	Summer. ≤ Solstice.
≤ July	Cancer.	kou } = goat. guna }	tsitouse.	lon; tama = goat.	Machak-Huey = scorpion, or } crab.	ollin = Zodiac or } path of sun.	Foot-print of Vishnu.	
June	Gemini.	patchi = monkey.	ser.	prehon } = monkey. sra }	Mirku-Koyllur = two joined } stars.	ozomatli = monkey.	A monkey.	
May	Taurus.	tukia = bird.	torri.	tcha; bya = bird.	Urku-Chillay = puissant ram.	quautili = bird. quaot-li = eagle.	?	

December — Winter Solstice.

June — Summer Solstice.
Dravidian. — singham = lion.

* *Chinka*, the South American puma, nearly corresponds to the Asiatic tiger or lion, and is evidently the same as the Sanskrit *sinha*, the word for lion, according to Hyde Clarke.

APPENDIX XIV.

OCEANIC, AMERICAN, AFRICAN, AND EGYPTIAN ANALOGIES.

	EGYPTIAN.	AFRICAN.
	χet= <i>cut</i> . hāt= <i>hard</i> ; <i>cut</i> . kata= <i>to beat</i> . tēχtu. āar.	daka. taku. dak. ka. kak. te. achu.
	hā. pa= <i>village</i> . āar= <i>stone</i> . kar= <i>garden</i> .	ilu. ho. te. ilce. ama. aar= <i>house</i> . dima.
	mah= <i>land</i> . kar= <i>garden</i> . ta= <i>earth</i> .	varo. gare= <i>land</i> . (Arabic.— <i>helle</i> .)
	tu. meru. ma= <i>shoulder</i> . kai= <i>high</i> .	kura= <i>great</i> . kuku.
	taku= <i>wood</i> . kai; χi= <i>high</i> . kanen; aχuu= <i>plant</i> .	kia. akari= <i>wood</i> . oki. kon.
	baka. kaka. ua. ukha. man= <i>oars</i> . taku= <i>tree</i> .	kanowa. kon; oti= <i>tree</i> . wat; wata= <i>water</i> . waha= <i>water</i> .
	tutu. bak= <i>hawk</i> . ac. maā= <i>wing</i> .	esu. kako. kuko. heenam. pakue.
	fu; uher= <i>dog</i> ; eur. kaari= <i>goat</i> . aku= <i>goat</i> . bagari= <i>goat</i> .	kale. kere. kura. ula. neha. oruca= <i>goat</i> . goro. ngua= <i>pig</i> .
	baka. an. ukha. χiu. same.	eja. eya. nyoka= <i>snake</i> .
	mehi. nar. nait. seta. mak= <i>alligator</i> .	ze. nyoka. nyo. ka.
	suglit= <i>egg</i> . makū. suu. she.	matu. masami. mata. maza-zuai. sa. mi= <i>milk</i> . nama.
	ben= <i>arc</i> ; <i>circle</i> ; <i>bend</i> ? tēχtu= <i>stone</i> . maka= <i>arrow</i> .	baka. pena. cket. taku= <i>stone</i> .

APPENDIX XII.

OCEANIC, AMERICAN, AFRICAN, AND EGYPTIAN ANALOGIES.

ENGLISH.	POLYNESIAN AND MICRONESIAN.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
STONE. (rock. to cut.)	teka. koatu. —	hat. bakeer. —	cata.† kak. bak. kat. kuta.* paki.* tetl. kaka.		
HOUSE. (hut; hall; village.)	hale. fale. pah. he. hae. ar. uare.	hao. kae. ome.	calli.† pa. kei. kal. he. kao*= <i>tree</i> . era.* kah. hoe. ere.* tee. oma.		
LAND. garden. (field; enclosure; house.)	malae. whare= <i>house</i> .	taar. do. —	thalli.† too. mohl= <i>village</i> . pā= <i>house</i> . gar.† are?		
MOUNTAIN. (great.) rock.	kuali. tua. mauna.	taou. suku.	huey. kuan= <i>great</i> . kak= <i>stone</i> ; <i>rock</i> . khollo.* tavi; zaeuli= <i>great</i> .		
TREE. cane. stick. (wood; boat; oak?)	kaau. kau. — —	kalk= <i>stick</i> . kai.	kagg.* kahua. kan. kuh. kao.* khoka.* quaugh.*		
BOAT; CANOE. (tree; ship; water- house; fish?)	waki. puke. moku. wah. waca= <i>water</i> . pahi. waa. laea= <i>sail</i> .	rahu. wai; cai= <i>water</i> . taa-uako.	cabat. menanko. kao. pa-ha= <i>river</i> . pirago. wahta. kahua. haca*= <i>tree</i> . waca= <i>water</i> .		
BIRD; fowl. (fly; wing; feather.)	houron. kaka-vaa. rankuva. rahu= <i>hawk</i> . moa. hulu. pakau.	mano. tu. yu. maou.	hura.* uaku*= <i>heron</i> . hue.* mon. kuku. pohu.* tohauo= <i>hawk</i> .		
Dog; cur; collie?	koli. nuke. kalakie.	kuri. kuli. uli.	kallatu.* cher. punku.		
Pig. (goat; buck.) (Latin.—porcus.)	pauca. waca. —	? —	paca*= <i>goat</i> . ancha*= <i>tapir</i> . taruka*= <i>goat</i> . kuchi*; peechari*= <i>boar</i> ; <i>hog</i> .		
FISH. canoe? (snake?)	ika. ia. ngona. o-ko-kai.	ii. juku. hin. heika. manu.	huaca.* ican.* kay.† iku-nk= <i>snake</i> . kekon. hona. heran.*		
SNAKE.	nata. moko. nahesa.	mata. gata. mar.	machaco. kotari.* nangar.		
Food. (grain; meal; seed; milk; flesh. maize.)	maa. mea. mamai= <i>egg</i> . kumara(= <i>sweet-potato</i>).	manu= <i>egg</i> . susu= <i>milk</i> .	morra. mahiz. sauan. maah. amayu. mamak*= <i>sugar-cane</i> .		
Bow. ARROW. (stone; dart.)	kakuka. pana. teka. matuka= <i>spear</i> .	bakeer= <i>stone</i> . hat= <i>stone</i> .	kana. panika. akka. kaka= <i>cut</i> . meteka. take= <i>knife</i> .		

	EGYPTIAN.	AFRICAN.
	peχa. akes. teχen. hāt= <i>hard</i> ; <i>stone</i> . teχtu= <i>stone</i> . meca= <i>to kill</i> . māka= <i>arrow</i> .	deka. taku= <i>stone</i> . dat. ukoa. mukolo= <i>knife</i> . takobi= <i>spear</i> . uka; uka= <i>knife</i> .
	māk= <i>evil</i> ; <i>bad</i> . kek. uχa.	kaka. n'ko. neti. okun.
	hka= <i>magic</i> . uχa= <i>dark</i> .	joka.
	mātes; mut= <i>kill</i> . marhes= <i>spear</i> . tek= <i>to kill</i> .	moku. (matti-madr.)? mayi. mahaso. (Arabic.—mât.)
	mai= <i>air</i> . meh.	punga.
	χu= <i>good</i> . ka= <i>high</i> . ra= <i>sun</i> . god. ati= <i>king</i> . aχa. rek; teka= <i>fire</i> . tūa= <i>morning</i> . t'a= <i>male</i> .	hou. menya. kaka. karu. soko. inti= <i>sun</i> . koara; tete= <i>sun</i> . (Arabic.—rab= <i>great</i> .)
	hammu. t'a= <i>male</i> . hen. men-h= <i>boy</i> . mahi= <i>parent</i> .	emo. matu. mance. ukure. mano. namo. ma. koango.
	nexn= <i>small</i> . sa. atet= <i>youth</i> . net'es= <i>young</i> . nex= <i>child</i> .	nama. den.
	hennu= <i>girl</i> . kenau= <i>womb</i> ; <i>woman</i> .	orani. ankona. bona.

ENGLISH.	POLYNESIAN AND MICRONESIAN.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
AXE. club. knife. hack. to cut. stone. —	toki. kukuka= <i>bow</i> . matuku= <i>spear</i> . teka= <i>stone</i> . koti.	yuko. kau. karie. hat= <i>stone</i> . —	mateka= <i>bow</i> . cuta.* iki; kut= <i>to cut</i> . kaka= <i>cut</i> . mati. tukh. chuki= <i>spear</i> . kiai. kuh. tegui†= <i>to cut</i> . kak. kat= <i>stone</i> .		
NIGHT. BLACK. bad. evil.	maca= <i>shadow</i> . ontra= <i>shadow</i> .	kattik. badok.	miqui †= <i>to die</i> . oca. kaak. kaka= <i>bad</i> . mikka= <i>tomb</i> .		
Demon. sorcerer.	tiki= <i>idol</i> . ariki= <i>priest</i> .	?	ikt. haka. ti-koo= <i>death</i> . hikua. tek= <i>blood</i> .		
DEATH. die; kill; bury. war; corpse.	mati. marere. mataku= <i>spear</i> . maru= <i>god of war</i> .	mata. meri= <i>club</i> . manhe. mala.	mea. mahi= <i>knife</i> . mara.* mean. mutu.† muly.† mateka= <i>bow</i> .		
WIND; breath; spirit. (Sanskrit.—va.)	mokani. kekua. vau. mauri= <i>ghost</i> .	tantagi? —	mouna. haka. haca.* vahere.* takhu.†		
GOD, etc. (great; good. sun; fire?) —	tui. tu. ra. raka. tiki. tou= <i>idol</i> . mani. tahue= <i>sky</i> ; day.	intu. tavu= <i>great</i> . koro. —	inti *= <i>sun-god</i> . teo.* mani-tou. huey; tavai= <i>great</i> . tona-tinah.† teah= <i>good</i> .		
MAN. — — — — —	emma. laki. lai. taata. kamaka. manao= <i>I think</i> . nunna. kanaque. — —	meteme. kure. penna. uire. — —	meka. henui. enika. taka= <i>son</i> . ta. amo. hai. matu. nana. uare.* lenno. mena. enene. manco.* me.*		
SOX. little; kin; man; tree.	keike. kane.	mate. tsutsa. natui. nani. keeke. tee. tei.	saka. eenek. uah. cana.* enika= <i>man</i> . taka. haan.† matu= <i>man</i> . tze.† ti.† nana= <i>man</i> .		
WOMAN, etc.	hani. andi. kane. do.	kene. kona= <i>womb</i> .	huaina. anu. eune.* aini. dah. kanum.		

	EGYPTIAN.	AFRICAN.
	māhi= <i>parent</i> . tepa= <i>ancestor</i> .	pa. baba. tata.
	mā-t.	ma. nama. ama.
	merti. mer. nu= <i>to see</i> . bah ; men= <i>sky</i> .	masa. muna= <i>to see</i> . hana= <i>sky</i> . na. ri. nya= <i>cye</i> . ne. nita.
	amam= <i>to swallow</i> . kenau= <i>womb</i> . han= <i>box</i> .	manua. kana. da. kun.
	ānχ= <i>life ; ear</i> .	hangi. gungo. chingi.
		ile. telam. halla. ulema.
	ānχ= <i>life ; ear</i> .	katu.
	χex. ma. χaq= <i>neck</i> .	suku. mute= <i>head</i> .
	āp.	bukon. kai. bop. kiboko. ama. mutui. ko. matta.
		tini. yiro.
	ermen= <i>arm</i> . ma ; mu ?= <i>to give</i> .	tangam. tan. kanda. tingi.
	pah ; pad= <i>to pursue ; go</i> . χet= <i>dance</i> . pao. pet.	peta. ka. pata. banka. ko. bo. ki= <i>to go</i> . pupu= <i>to flow</i> .
		karu. asat ; lia= <i>fire</i> . kiele ; gueli= <i>sun</i> . (Arabic.—Allah= <i>God</i> .)

ENGLISH.	POLYNESIAN AND MICRONESIAN.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
FATHER. (man ; papa.)	matu. tama. pa.	tama. mar. pappi.	matei*= <i>man</i> . temahe. appu. baba.		
MOTHER ; mama.	ma. mai.	mauma. ama.	me. ami. mama.*		
BLOOD ; (red.)	koko.	saquo. riki.	zahuar. sek. sakh= <i>red</i> . kik.		
EYE ; (to see.) (light ; sky ; sun.)	mata. hani= <i>sky</i> . noo= <i>I see</i> .	mena. mata. mir. nu. ni ; ra= <i>sun</i> .	nate. kane. mata= <i>forehead</i> . muta. eino. hannah.* naa.† naui= <i>sky</i> . ne.		
MOUTH. (hole ; to eat.)	manga. cha ? kana= <i>to eat</i> .	kane. kone. kanik. anka. moan. manalo.	kama.* kanik. ka. manka*= <i>to eat</i> . manni ; maucana*= <i>to eat</i> .		
NOSE. (breath ?)	hungue. icu.	ceengi. tingan. kowo.	eenka.* hu. uk. kinaga.		
TONGUE. (leaf.)	lelo. —	tali. —	tenilla. kalla.* del. tutela. atlepalli= <i>leaf</i> .		
EAR ; (shell.)	hanik ; pei. iri. ihu.	fine. ire. hauik. talinga. pei= <i>shell</i> .	maka.† henka. kinaga= <i>nose</i> .		
HAIR. (top ; head.)	wing. —	yuco. cao. muke. marali.	euea.* gue.* eacao= <i>head</i> . chu ; mata ; mu ; mah= <i>head</i> .		
HEAD. (poll ; top ; mountain ?)	poo. poho. kapoo.	uman. poko. pâda.	uma.* apoo. kakha. pata*= <i>hill</i> . poke. pagke. mata. mu.*		
TOOTH ; (bone ; hard.)	nichau. tan.	tang. yira. tulan.	tong. quiru.* noque. tullu.*		
HAND ; finger. (No. 5, 10.)	anema. rima= <i>No. 5</i> .	amemana. tong. kanga= <i>10</i> . tine. tanna= <i>foot</i> .	ameeu. aman. pan. tene-law. pana.* onka. maki.* canka*= <i>leg</i> . mā. cunka= <i>No. 10</i> . eme.*		
FOOT ; to go. (pat ; paw.)	pao. kapuai. pade. pigi.	tua. tanna. cha. perre. ti. dat= <i>to stand</i> .	appu.* pui. pata * pâ= <i>to go</i> . pat. tai.* pana*= <i>hand</i> . patteen= <i>hand</i> . pika= <i>No. 5</i> .		
STAR. (sun ; fire.)	edsu. whelu.	alliah. alla= <i>fire</i> .	allit*= <i>moon</i> . illa.* deeshu. quela*= <i>moon</i> .		

	EGYPTIAN.	AFRICAN.
	mer= <i>eye</i> . aāh= <i>moon</i> . ma= <i>eye</i> .	iru= <i>heavens</i> . aro= <i>day</i> . kiela= <i>sun</i> . aou-eh. gueli. karo. moeri. telu= <i>fire</i> .
	rā= <i>day</i> ; sun. hāru= <i>day</i> . aten ?= <i>sun</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . sui= <i>star</i> . uta= <i>sky</i> . hari= <i>sky</i> .	tseen. kase. toine= <i>day</i> . tuni; inti; tah. tone= <i>fire</i> . moeri= <i>moon</i> . zui= <i>sun</i> . masa= <i>eye</i> .
	afi. rā= <i>sun</i> . hāru= <i>day</i> . aāh= <i>moon</i> .	ra= <i>heat</i> . oru. tone. ta. mu. tetu. asat. inti. haou. otana.
	hāru= <i>day</i> . hah= <i>sky</i> .	hana. dian. hon= <i>god</i> . huana. huar. aro. kanu. iru. oru. uro. toine; haou= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . dian. sale.
	nat-ur= <i>sea</i> . uka; unnu= <i>flood</i> . akana= <i>water-pot</i> . nti. mu.	waha. ayu. uke. maka. ano. pupu= <i>to flow</i> . via. nu. du. afi. ana. ru-wa= <i>lake</i> .
	h'u= <i>man</i> . uā= <i>No. 1</i> . menh= <i>boy</i> . anuk= <i>I</i> . nen= <i>we</i> .	ngi. u. me. na= <i>I</i> ; <i>me</i> .
	ntf.	u= <i>he</i> .
	-tu. -k. ntk.	ku= <i>thou</i> ; <i>you</i> .
	merti= <i>eye</i> . sau= <i>to look at</i> .	masa= <i>eye</i> .
	ka. ken= <i>mouth</i> . amam= <i>to swallow</i> .	ama; ko; ku; kana= <i>mouth</i> .
	pet; tebt= <i>foot</i> .	tundu. pata= <i>foot</i> .
	kar. teh.	ko; kako= <i>to take, seize</i> .
	ai. ui. hu; ua= <i>to go</i> .	bu; uta; wa= <i>to come</i> .

ENGLISH.	POLYNESIAN AND MICRONESIAN.	PAPUAN AND AUSTRALIAN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
MOON; eye. (fire. sun.)	whelu. hulu. youla. mahama. mata= <i>eye</i> .	gille. kilai. mahara. arao. meence-an.	quilla.* killa* sa. moat= <i>sun</i> . tulu.* manook. ari. illa*= <i>bright</i> .		
SUN. (fire; eye; god; moon.) —	ra. asa. ta. mahara. tai. tui= <i>god</i> . rahi= <i>fire</i> . hari= <i>day</i> .	intu= <i>god</i> . mahara= <i>moon</i> . tene= <i>fire</i> . tuni. tone. zan.	rau.* ari.* tuni. tzue. inti.* tonatslah.† te. kera= <i>fire</i> . ara= <i>sky</i> . moar= <i>sun</i> . tona†= <i>to burn</i> .		
FIRE; burn. (star; sun; heat.) Greek.— <i>πep</i> . Latin.— <i>uro</i> = <i>burn</i> .	ahi. pura. aha. ra. ta. eraí= <i>day</i> .	ura. tone. intu= <i>god</i> . alla. tene.	pira.* ahre. kera. tona.† ari*= <i>sun</i> . uru= <i>day</i> . tona†= <i>sun</i> . ahre. allit*= <i>moon</i> . illa*= <i>star</i> .		
SKY; DAY. (light; sun; eye. dawn. heavens.)	hari. tahue. hani. eraí. die. pura= <i>fire</i> .	die. ura= <i>fire</i> . dau. ela.	tahn. ari*= <i>sun</i> . do. hia= <i>to see</i> . hu. tina. allit*= <i>moon</i> . ara. tu. kane= <i>eye</i> . illa*= <i>bright</i> . uru.* tona†= <i>light; heat</i> .		
WATER. sea; lake. river. dew. rain.	tai= <i>sea</i> . pape. kai. vai. aka. waca. ona= <i>rain</i> . tangi= <i>river</i> .	tan. tak. ti. nu. nea. ona. war. wai.	taika. tu. oeo. ak. pa. ai. ha. eia. ki. tia. kanah. tona. una. yaku. oni. ok. uhu. ahi.		
I; me. No. 1. man.	vau. ku. ikau.	inau. mena. ngai. cai.	nau. me. gui. ien. naika. nen.		
THOU; you. No. 2.	koe. h'oe. ia. te.	io. mia.	kia. ti. uh. mah. teah.		
HE.	iu. i. na.	nara. ia. nin.	ni. ua. hi. muna.		
TO SEE; (eye.)	sara. mata= <i>eye</i> .	mata= <i>eye</i> .	kian.† sah= <i>sun</i> . mara. sinhia.†		
TO EAT; (mouth; munch?)	kai. manga= <i>mouth</i> .	kone. manalo= <i>mouth</i> .	qua.* ku-hu. manui. qqaruu.* mancana.*		
TO DO; make.	taka. hana.	ko. ui.	ku. hapana.* kia.		
TO STAND; tread. (erect; foot.)	tu. pao= <i>foot</i> . tonu= <i>straight</i> .	ta. dat. to= <i>foot</i> .	pu. (da= <i>high</i>). po; pata= <i>foot</i> .		
TO TAKE; hand.	—	pa. na.	pa. ha. ka.		
TO COME; (go.)	tai. hau.	tai.	tah. aiha. ka.		

APPENDIX XV.

CAUCASIAN, AFRICAN AND AMERICAN ANALOGIES.

ENGLISH. Principal & Cognate.	CAUCASIAN. "A."=Armenian.	AFRICAN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
TREE.	khe. khic. oki. dzech. koye. khet. kanen. "A."	oka. etsi. mi. kon. kia. koye. kanen. ki.	hi.* tza. khoka.* kuli. gazo.* kan. kee-yu. yayak. kah. kagg†=tree. ko-heh.		
BOAT.	targi.	karaga. kuku.			
ARROW. stone.	isari. nsöh.	lebasi. tsou.	tzah. za=bow.		
KNIFE. axe. saw. arrow. Stone; rock. to cut.	tsao. seh. katzin. "A." zul. sa=sword. sze. itsso. kau. khar. tshi. kah. gher.	sah; desi=stone. siwe. sio=sword. sok. sak. sukari. kou. qhau=to cut. sia. se. kutu. ssi.	shekt. sah; tsai=stone. ah-so. sah=stone. sawa. tze. se. itz.† sah. kuh.		
HOUSE. town. stone? village.	daba. kera. kau. sachh. ula; ola=town. kah=stone. miza=field. garini. "A."=circle. gal=stone. deba=village.	da. aar. deba. kayhak. kala=stone. oko. daka=stone. du. mooze=field. ho. ko. ura.	era.* kheh. deba. aryret=field. oca.* cal.† hoh. gar=land. kiki. kukh. hi.		
Tree. Night; black.	che. ceyci. uci. ghame.	ki. kuru. eso. n'ko. timé.	kah.* che. kira*. chamacha.* za.* oca.†		
Great; high. Mountain. head. rock.	attar. agh=head. tak. tar. gok. oke. dar=rock. dagl. māgha=high. dar. "A."	kura. baka. oke. ora. kar. ta; agher=head.	ogha=god. atun. ukku.* paecha.* ra.* tahr. ahhi. areu.* da.† haecha*=great. kuh=stone. oki=god. mochi. achu. keikue.* anokara.* okeri.* cher. camu. shari. kallatu. jagouara.*		
DOG. cur.	khar. kyen. goglori. cheri=ox. zaghli. gueli=wolf.	kai. karre. kukira. ncha. kura.			
BIRD. wing; feather.	busi=to fly. bzey=arrow.	susu. tsou=arrow.	tsit. shui=feather. tzah. Λ.		
Lion; leopard, etc. dog.	loni=lion. goglori; khar=dog.	kama. kom. guara. karre=dog.	llama.* puma.* jaguara.* cher.		
FOOD. flesh. corn. to eat. mouth. maize, rice. seed.	man. mak. eherzi. sez=grass. tsheib. shey. dzech=mouth. koko=mouth. tsou. "A."=egg.	sa. si. sauye. masa. marini. mamiae. osese. mokomo. dsi. ko=mouth. so=to drink. sata. daza=to eat.	supia=egg. sara. manka. mahiz. mamak=sugar-cane. tzi=to eat. so=mouth. mancana*=to eat. chi.† yu=mouth. dzu=water. koh=to eat.		
TONGUE. leaf.	ena. nen. nina. dalla. (Dacian.)	nene. talam. halla. lim. ni=speech elle. nami.	soola. nenat. del. pena. kallu. hem. nnuu.* ulne.		
HAIR. head.	shatz. suz. sbha=head. sar=top. isa=head.	asi. ziro. sitsi. suk. sau. sak.	soz.* skhatso=head. tzotz. socae. socca.*		
HEAD. top. hill.	kah. tare. isa. sbha. shio. za. zer. topti. ser. tala. t'wai.	kā. kala. ku. gika. ori. klogo.	ikah; eoh. gu. sah. toro.† tatsa. pah. poke. chola. so. tash.		

ENGLISH. Principal & Cognate.	CAUCASIAN.	AFRICAN.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
EYE. to see.	nih. nee. asú. neh. kannu. t'wali. tsaste. aku. "A." ane. masah= <i>moon</i> .	ze. dizi. li. so. sova. né. isu. mya. mun. aso. ile. anku. ona. mara. naku.	naa. nani. sesa.* kian †= <i>to see</i> . zu.* nani. kannah. sah. asu. kane. gassah. marci. sin= <i>to see</i> . tesa. tzie.* asma= <i>to see</i> . siki.† zu.* nik.† seh. isa. kik. eh.		
HEART, blood.	?	esi.			
NOSE. conk=car?	kank. peck. ounku "A."= <i>ear</i> . tu. pei.	hang. ten. sico. changa. kenza.	cenka.* henka. pah. pena= <i>tongue</i> .* toco. ti.		
EAR. conk?	quiri. ounku. "A."	dsi. ocea?	kis. inaka. she-ma. okak= <i>tongue</i> . inñri.		
TOOTH. bone. horn.	rka. dzeh. zvali. sibi. dendag. "A."	oko. diso. esi. pak. soku. oso. kau.	gua. huakra.* pakh. saca.* dza.* tzi. sa.*		
HAND. palm. take. seize. catch.	ki. matu. "A." kach. kukh. khe. kheli. pog= <i>foot</i> .	ma. mok. peka. kako. ekkaki. kibogo= <i>foot</i> . koa. ika= <i>finger</i> .	ka. paco * kalikh.† pā= <i>to seize</i> . tachlli.* maco.† cuu.* katchikon. eab.† iku. ak. maki.*		
FOOT. leg; kiek. crooked. pad; hock.	tklake. kok. kakh. tat. shepeh. pog.	keka. laku. bo; oko= <i>leg</i> . péta. esa. ako= <i>crooked</i> . eko. pata= <i>to stand</i> . tsanna. ku. aso. kanu. kana= <i>moon</i> . genoa. zu= <i>sun</i> . nun= <i>eye</i> . aso. or. eh. semmé. taib= <i>day</i> . oni. iru. sui.	po.* goca*= <i>leg</i> . ghica=10. cuki.* pat.* tacu.* see. tshe. euh. ashoo.		
SKY. Day. time. sun. eye. light. see.	tzu. zo. sar. kina. gun. sur. teshin. tsash. djehe= <i>day</i> . ashman. ehu. tshzul. or= <i>day</i> . "A."		zo.* taxah.† sua. kon; tshen= <i>sun</i> . tina= <i>light</i> . yu.* ishe= <i>moon</i> . geshu.= <i>sun</i> . tash. tani. zura. suna. tahn= <i>day</i> . ara. chaen. sua. tsele. zak= <i>white</i> . tashun. tu. tana. ki. ano. kanginat?		
SUN. fire. hot; bright.	teigha. kyssa= <i>god</i> . teshin= <i>day</i> . aref. "A." mze. baak. khor.	kezo. su. kase. liso; isu= <i>eye</i> . kar. kau.	kisiti.* bari= <i>moon</i> . zu. tschen. sah. zun. kesis. tah. haika= <i>fire</i> .		
STAR. sun.	za. tsa. stal. zuri. ooshega.	kose. shunde. siri= <i>smoke</i> ; fire.	zun. za= <i>sun</i> . siri.* easin*= <i>moon</i> . tze. kosu. tze. silla.† serego.* masa.* ma. quilla.* ho; matto= <i>fire</i> . yasi.* ari.* kewari.		
MOON. sun?	masah. moots. mza= <i>fire</i> . mai. butsi. m'tware.	met= <i>fire</i> . moeri. gueli. massa; mo= <i>fire</i> . mazi. karo. aou-eh.) met. dzou. na. kasa. su. itso. sic. mo. mata. (χet. suax.) Eg. tah. tia. zo. noro. siri= <i>smoke</i> .			
FIRE. heat. scorch. sun.	za. zo. mza. tza. zu. moots= <i>moon</i> . teigha. tsetskhl. nara (Vannie).. sez.		kesis. sente. matto. sua= <i>sky</i> . use= <i>hot</i> . tze= <i>star</i> . mata.* tasha.* ma. sah= <i>sun</i> . ho. saca. tetsh. haika. tze= <i>star</i> . tzoma. illu. siri*= <i>star</i> . koso.		

ENGLISH. Principal & Cognate.	CAUCASIAN.	AFRICAN.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
WATER, etc.	tshur. "A." dzeh. pez. alikh= <i>wave</i> . "A." pishi. khi. chor.	lo. azof. zi. acho. agho. lo. dsi. khi. sua.	tshia. dzn.* sa. ake. lu. mo. peeze.* ko. sie.*
MAN. male; people.	mart. kenari. keka. moi. kezi. gwami. laka. gomi= <i>family</i> . mard; air "A."= <i>man</i> .	mano. okure. adma. mar. mo. rumé. amme. ema.	mena.* hake. me. kosa= <i>husband</i> . neka. lukku.* tamo. amo. umo.*
SON. child; little. boy.	goma. kanat. timir. sough= <i>little</i> . "A." ze.	sana. omate. gana. osie= <i>little</i> . dzanna. okure= <i>man</i> . yu.	timir. hua.* tsi. umo= <i>man</i> . sie.† nani. saka. sana.* pama.
LIFE (ego).	grank. ke.	ngo= <i>I</i> . anku= <i>eye</i> . (Heb.—anoki= <i>I</i>). (Egyptian.—ākh.)	ank= <i>house</i> . onca†= <i>I am</i> . unak= <i>father</i> . ank†= <i>foot</i> .

APPENDIX XVI.

AFRICAN, EGYPTIAN AND AMERICAN ANALOGIES.

ENGLISH. Principal & Cognate.	AFRICAN. (Modern.)	EGYPTIAN (Ancient.)	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
STONE. cut. saw, etc. rock.	kaki. karnaga. ka. dak. taku. te. kuka. sia. sen. tari. desi.	teχtu. sāt. āar. tu. sau; beseq= <i>cut</i> .	teke= <i>knife</i> sah. kak.* seh. tot. tsac. taque.* kuh. tet. kah. kukh= <i>house</i> .
AXE, ETC. knife. cut. saw. stone. hack.	keku. aka. ekoā= <i>spear</i> . mbago. eket= <i>arrow</i> . uka. takobi. hek= <i>hook</i> . taku; achiu= <i>stone</i> . ku. sok= <i>knife</i> . katsura= <i>spear</i> . ked. sucari= <i>knife</i> .	sex. bksu. χāqn. teχtu. hat. ska= <i>plough</i> . kart= <i>stone</i> . skar= <i>cut</i> . peχa= <i>cut</i> . hek= <i>sickle</i> .	tak. akha= <i>arrow</i> . chuki= <i>spear</i> . shekt= <i>knife</i> . haechura*= <i>hook</i> . teke= <i>knife</i> . kaka*= <i>to cut</i> . kakswa* ; taque= <i>stone</i> . euta*= <i>cut</i> . muteka= <i>knife</i> .
HOUSE. hut, etc. home. ham.	ho. ura. aar. ua. bit. hu. esi. ama= <i>village</i> . ham. te. indu.	hā. bu. āt. bāat. kar= <i>town</i> . as= <i>room</i> . hu. am= <i>tent</i> . tu= <i>stone</i> .	tan* ; tee. he. huase.* ko. eva.* ku.* hoh. he. u.† n'gu.† uta.* itsau= <i>stone</i> . kei.* hoezu= <i>stone</i> .
FIELD. land. enclosure. land. village. farm, etc.	mooze. ana= <i>village</i> . munda. ta. ki. gare= <i>country</i> . varo. kira. kau. eanga. ka= <i>stone</i> . ment.	mah. qer= <i>circle</i> . meru= <i>hilly land</i> . kar= <i>garden</i> . tu= <i>earth</i> ; plain. kai.	amet; mah= <i>land</i> . kah= <i>house</i> . uma. pan= <i>place</i> . mnye. tarak. ta= <i>stone</i> . ti. ki. gar†= <i>land</i> . era*= <i>house</i> . gue. kuh= <i>house</i> . tarak.
BOAT. ark canoe. fish? tree?	kayu. kanowa. wat. kinye. wata. kuku. kaut= <i>tree</i> . kaku. koye= <i>tree</i> .	kaka. qaqa. kari. seket? kanen= <i>plant</i> ; tree.	kajak. eahak. shakah. ko-heh. kaoua. canoua.* kagg†= <i>tree</i> . eaoua= <i>fish</i> ; boat.

AFRICAN, EGYPTIAN AND AMERICAN ANALOGIES.

ENGLISH.	AFRICAN. (Modern.)	EGYPTIAN. (Ancient.)	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
MOUNTAIN. high; head. great. high. peak. top.	oke. aroa. agher= <i>head</i> . kuka. baka. taba. gara. aka= <i>tree</i> . ki= <i>tree</i> . eku. nikuna. kura.	ga; χi; āχa= <i>high</i> . tep= <i>head</i> . tu. mer. noχt= <i>strong</i> .	alti. tepe= <i>rock</i> . arcu.* ku. kak*= <i>stone</i> . coca*= <i>house</i> . troat. qhaqa= <i>peak</i> ; top. haccha.* ukka.* khuta; hucō= <i>good</i> . ku= <i>hill</i> . oreu.*		
TREE. plant. high. shoot. son?	eku. su. buo. hi. tah. oka. kiti. aka. ti. mi. kon. ki. kia. koye.	χet. bu. hua. aχa= <i>high</i> . seri. beχet. χi= <i>high</i> . ti. χe. kanen= <i>plant</i> .	huc.* kan. hi. haca.* kah.† khoka.* tza. sahie. acatl.†		
Bow.	bata. bahura. baka.	pet. māka= <i>archer</i> . ben= <i>bend</i> ; are. set. sui. ban. sesu= <i>bird</i> . sau; seχ= <i>cut</i> . sāt= <i>stone</i> . benχ; beχen= <i>axe</i> .	penta. za. pan= <i>hand</i> . sun.* tzah. panika. shui= <i>feather</i> . pancha= <i>bow</i> . kak; seh= <i>stone</i> . aku*= <i>arrow</i> . akka= <i>bow</i> .		
ARROW. shoot. swift. bird. bow. stone. saw. stone; cut. (section and scar)	eset. sa. pena. nsoh. ako= <i>arrow</i> . eket= <i>arrow</i> . sio= <i>sword</i> . sok; sucare= <i>knife</i> . baka= <i>bow</i> . uka= <i>knife</i> .				
FATHER.	hi. apa. baba.	hi= <i>husband</i> . pā= <i>ancestor</i> . ha= <i>man</i> .	appa. haa. baha.		
MOTHER. woman.	ma. nana.		nana.* nen. me. mama.		
BLOOD. red.	esi. het. edsi. beri. bir.	māt. teshet= <i>red</i> . χat= <i>heart</i> . hāti= <i>heart</i> .	zeh. cusi= <i>red</i> . itsh. estah; hibes†= <i>heart</i> . uir. erat. sketa.		
SON. little.	dzanna. sana. nam. kuko= <i>chicken</i> . keke= <i>little</i> .	sen= <i>brother</i> . sa. nim nem= <i>little</i> . shem. shen= <i>tree</i> .	nam. nana= <i>man</i> . sic†= <i>little</i> . ehichi.† tsi. cana.* saka. hua.*		
MAN. people. male. kin.	rume. kame. bantu. moko. gar. ku. ira. sa. tama= <i>father</i> . thomi. mano. nama. ira. ma. amme.	ha. hammu. t'am= <i>youth</i> . han= <i>people</i> . nem= <i>boy</i> . meni= <i>soldier</i> .	runa.* kare.* aha. manitu= <i>good spirit</i> ? tama. khari. sae. hua*= <i>son</i> . mena. hahri. nom. nan. nana. ma.* umo.* hama.*		
WIND. air. life. breath. puff.	nefas. punga. nono. koe. fo. mi.	nef. hahia. pef. fua; ankh= <i>life</i> . ba; ka= <i>spirit</i> . suh. mai.	vateca.* haca.* puhu.* su*= <i>life</i> ; ku. ha. huayra. no-dun.		
DEATH. die; kill. war. corpse.	mu. mut= <i>tomb</i> . daké. gu. menfo. mutu. maku. moti. kawe; kare= <i>war</i> . nekon= <i>spear</i> . kure. kara.	mut. mer. marhu= <i>spear</i> . mamu= <i>to maim</i> . χa= <i>corpse</i> . mak= <i>evil</i> . mātes= <i>kill</i> . χer= <i>weapon</i> . mai= <i>tomb</i> . kheri= <i>enemies</i> ?	mutu meka.† nakani.* mara.* mon. nakana.* dn. memc.† mucam. kari; gawdi†= <i>war</i> . nakani*= <i>to kill</i> . ka.		

ENGLISH.	AFRICAN. (Modern.)	EGYPTIAN. (Ancient.)	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
BLACK. night. dark. evil. ache. pain. bad. dead. ugly.	n'ko. suko. tuku. kaka= <i>bitter</i> ; <i>bad</i> . osako. okem. neti. time. daké.	karh. kek. uxa. sek= <i>death</i> . shuu. xu= <i>demon</i> . baka; kaka= <i>boat</i> .	kaak. za. sui.* yame. kaka= <i>bad</i> . akako.* hecat.† ukku†= <i>wicked</i> .
FISH; boat?	eya. koku; kanowa= <i>boat</i> . quienn. cka.	auau. xīu. ukha. hauana.	shakah= <i>boat</i> . hual.* rana. kay. kanu. kikari. ma.
SNAKE. scorpion. fish.	ze. za. zebe. kebi. edso. no. nya. su; nsa= <i>fish</i> .	sep. seta. sti. sebek= <i>crocodile</i> . nar= <i>fish</i> . n'yoka.	seb. sibu= <i>god, snake</i> . kso-sebh. no-heer. siva. o-sa-ista.
DOG. cur.	ewa. kai. karre. mfo; afu= <i>dog</i> . kara. kure. ncha.	fu. xai= <i>animal</i> . uher= <i>dog</i> . khu= <i>deer</i> . kaari= <i>goat</i> . (kau= <i>cows</i> .)	cher. auhurra= <i>lapir</i> . hayo.† okeri.* kakka. ceaura*= <i>sheep</i> . achu.
BIRD. wind. wing. pigeon. fly. feather.	oko. okoko. lu. papa= <i>to fly</i> . pakue= <i>parrot</i> . pig. pidi. esu. kako. pese. susu. mo. kuko= <i>chicken</i> .	sesa. tutu. aa. pai; pateχ= <i>to fly</i> . sha= <i>wing</i> . ap= <i>to fly</i> . māu= <i>wing</i> .	huira.* hu. pisku. shui. kuku= <i>feather</i> . pahura= <i>feather</i> . huaka= <i>hawk</i> . tsit. pat-pa= <i>wing</i> . uaku= <i>eagle</i> . pu-nu= <i>wind</i> . pa-hue= <i>to fly</i> . ma-ak. hocto.* euchi= <i>pig</i> . peechari.* paca*= <i>goat</i> . ytuchi.* aucha= <i>tapir</i> .
PIG. (porker.) boar. goat. buck.	bakai; teke= <i>buck</i> . ogoro= <i>pig</i> . oko= <i>bull</i> . ngua= <i>boar</i> . ouku= <i>buck</i> . aku= <i>goat</i> . nakai= <i>ox</i> .	hekau. kaari= <i>goat</i> . neki= <i>bull</i> .	
FOOD. seed. mess? fruit. maize. flesh. to eat. bread. mouth. sago. rice. meal. sesemé. sorghum.	asi= <i>egg</i> . mata. maza. zara. eze. mi= <i>milk</i> . sauyo. semler= <i>flesh</i> . maza-zara. si= <i>rice</i> . suta= <i>to eat</i> . taasu= <i>flesh</i> . sau; sar= <i>oats</i> . shu= <i>mouth</i> . uazi= <i>honey</i> . osésé; posyo= <i>flesh</i> . malima= <i>maize-beer</i> . samba. amo.	shemu= <i>harvest</i> . sha= <i>food</i> . sab= <i>flesh</i> . makū. sam. sunesh= <i>to swallow</i> . sekt= <i>meal</i> . ta= <i>bread</i> . usha= <i>to eat</i> . māā= <i>salt</i> . ashen= <i>honey</i> ? shens; sha= <i>cake</i> .	mahiz. maah. sum; soban= <i>corn</i> . zona. saxi. sumit. sara= <i>maize</i> . sanan. supir= <i>egg</i> . muti.* maaskapa= <i>meat</i> . sanku. mohu. maya.* so= <i>mouth</i> . ma-mak= <i>sugar-cane</i> . stsi= <i>to eat</i> . saba= <i>flesh</i> .
BEER. spirits.	zogga= <i>palm-beer</i> . kaka; oko= <i>cup</i> ; <i>pot</i> .	sa= <i>wine</i> . heqt. aku= <i>cup</i> . uka= <i>water</i> . akt= <i>drink</i> . mā= <i>water</i> . tex; sau= <i>drink</i> .	acca*= <i>maize-beer</i> . octli.† sora.*
suck. drink. liquor. water.	so= <i>to drink</i> . daka= <i>mouth</i> . mai; sui= <i>water</i> . maka= <i>water</i> .		kaka= <i>pot</i> . akkakuni= <i>to eat</i> . so= <i>mouth</i> . ua; ak= <i>water</i> . macosha.
TO EAT. mouth. sup? pot.	suta. dza. kuka= <i>pot</i> . daka; shu= <i>mouth</i> .	usha. ak= <i>bread</i> . sha= <i>food</i> .	stsi. kaka= <i>pot</i> . dak? tzi.† eken. kama. so= <i>mouth</i> .
POT. jug. drink? eat? cup. ewer. fire?	doko. koko. ka. daka= <i>mouth</i> . ako. maka; ake= <i>water</i> . ika. da. kaka; oka= <i>fire</i> .	akn; akana= <i>vase</i> ; cup. teka= <i>fire</i> . uka= <i>flood</i> . markχ. mā= <i>water</i> . heχ= <i>drink</i> . uatur= <i>sea</i> . tek= <i>fire</i> . textu= <i>stone</i> .	akhik. koku.* kuyka.* haukkara.* haca= <i>fire</i> . koto.* ma= <i>water</i> . kwate.† manka.* ta; ake= <i>water</i> . kaka.* ak; ewak= <i>water</i> .

ENGLISH.	AFRICAN. (Modern.)	EGYPTIAN. (Ancient.)	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
SLAVE. hand; take. seize.	caca= <i>slave</i> . ica= <i>hand</i> . nakoa; kako= <i>hand</i> . eke; ekkaki= <i>hand</i> .	naḫt= <i>force</i> . bak. haq= <i>to seize</i> . kar; ḫep= <i>take; keep</i> .	ak= <i>hand</i> . ka= <i>take</i> . luica*= <i>seize</i> . iku= <i>hand</i> . akana. sanu.* maki= <i>hand</i> . kapana*; ka= <i>to seize</i> . neaquen= <i>command</i> .
DEATH. kill. sacrifice. dark. bad. demon.	sadaku. matua= <i>death</i> . daké= <i>death</i> . ku= <i>die</i> . makon= <i>spear</i> . mutu; mut= <i>death</i> . kakwa. daké. kare= <i>war</i> . kaka. soko. joka= <i>devil</i> . tuku= <i>black</i> .	mā makh= <i>death</i> . ḫau; ākh= <i>altar</i> . sakē= <i>earnage</i> . mut; sek= <i>death</i> . neki= <i>dagger</i> . mat= <i>bad</i> . ḫer= <i>weapon</i> . ḫa= <i>evil</i> . kek= <i>night</i> . hka= <i>magic</i> . uḫa= <i>night</i> . ḫu= <i>demon</i> . kat= <i>paw</i> . ḫep= <i>keep</i> . hak= <i>to take</i> . heb= <i>take</i> . sah= <i>to hold</i> . ḫebt= <i>dance</i> . pet. tebt. sua= <i>to walk</i> . sati= <i>leg</i> . kep= <i>step</i> . kenken= <i>dance</i> . bu= <i>leg</i> ? ḫet; pah= <i>go</i> .	maka. ka. akna.* du.† meca. naca= <i>kill</i> . kik= <i>blood</i> . mara. chuki= <i>spear</i> . kari= <i>war</i> . nikani. hikua= <i>dark</i> . hecat†= <i>shadow</i> . kaka. haka.* kaak. yami.* haka.* hikua= <i>dark</i> . iku. ka= <i>to seize</i> . eun.* ca= <i>finger</i> . paco.* maco.† chab.† paku.
HAND. paw. keep. finger. grab. give. take.	koa. kai. sa. keba. nakva. kako. ika.	ḫebt= <i>dance</i> . pet. tebt. sua= <i>to walk</i> . sati= <i>leg</i> . kep= <i>step</i> . kenken= <i>dance</i> . bu= <i>leg</i> ? ḫet; pah= <i>go</i> .	pat.* paco.* pu.* bata. eub. tsiko. shou-skey= <i>hand</i> . po.* pui.* eaki.* sit. sec. eanka*= <i>leg</i> . ka= <i>to go</i> . ka; ko= <i>to go</i> .
FOOT. pad. leg. shin. hook. to kick. hock. to go; run. pursue.	tsab. péta. esa. bata. sa= <i>hand</i> . keka. bo= <i>leg</i> . oku. kata; kaka= <i>go</i> .	tep. tátá. kai= <i>high</i> . aḫa= <i>high</i> .	tuts. gu.† pto. haceha*= <i>great</i> . oca= <i>hill</i> . si. ta. mata.†
HEAD. hill. top.	tabu. nto. tu. ta. kai. aka= <i>tree</i> . agher. bop. yu. matta.	ser= <i>wool</i> . sti. seh. t'annu. hinsti. ta.	shuka. tzetz.† zye.* ta= <i>head</i> . sta. socco.* si.† suga. iku. noka.* ank= <i>house</i> . anak= <i>father</i> . onea†= <i>I am</i> .
HAIR. shock? head?	zan. ahesi. suk. kimsi. suru.	anuk= <i>I</i> . ānkh= <i>life</i> .	ochku†= <i>door</i> . hu. ka. nkapi*= <i>cave</i> . kanik. ku. ika. ta. eken= <i>to eat</i> . so= <i>mouth</i> . suni.* kakka. maka. ake= <i>water</i> . koh= <i>to eat</i> . kara*= <i>to feed</i> . kama.
LIFE. I. to be.	n'gi. na. ikko= <i>No. I</i> . ni= <i>I</i> .	ro. kar= <i>inside</i> . qeq= <i>to eat</i> . ken. sara= <i>to drink</i> . qrr= <i>hole</i> . ak= <i>bread</i> . ka= <i>to call</i> . ānam= <i>to swallow</i> . heq; teḫ= <i>to drink</i> .	ochku†= <i>door</i> . hu. ka. nkapi*= <i>cave</i> . kanik. ku. ika. ta. eken= <i>to eat</i> . so= <i>mouth</i> . suni.* kakka. maka. ake= <i>water</i> . koh= <i>to eat</i> . kara*= <i>to feed</i> . kama.
MOUTH. door. hole. cave. hollow. drink. eat.	agher. ku. daka. kun. ama-kamba= <i>speak</i> . eku; ko= <i>door</i> . da. suta= <i>to eat</i> . shu. kana. mutui.	merti. mer. má. sau= <i>to observe</i> . shun= <i>sun</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . men= <i>sky</i> . nenna; nu= <i>to see</i> . ān. hem= <i>to see</i> . su= <i>sun</i> . kal= <i>sky</i> .	tzic. yenei. mata.* seila= <i>sky</i> . inti*= <i>sun</i> . mari.* naa. nik.† gassa.* il. tzic. na.* sui= <i>to see</i> . siki.† sese.* sii.† zu.* sah= <i>sun</i> . schillu. sillo*= <i>star</i> .
EYE. light. to see. sun. sky.	izu. hen. ili. aso. ne. anku. ona= <i>to see</i> . na. tse= <i>sun</i> . yisso. li. intya. isu. nun; met= <i>fire</i> . mena= <i>I see</i> . nune. naku. mā. masa. ze. sooa.	ses; tua= <i>day</i> ; time shu= <i>light</i> ; day. on; sun-god? nennu= <i>hour</i> ; time. hāru; rā= <i>day</i> . ḫā= <i>to shine</i> . sui= <i>star</i> . ān= <i>eye</i> . nenna; nu= <i>to see</i> .	teo.† sue. tahu= <i>day</i> . ano.* tah= <i>sun</i> . ona= <i>sun</i> . tootes. tu. zun= <i>sun</i> . caan.† tana. nah. nuno= <i>moon</i> . za= <i>sun</i> . tagg= <i>day</i> . huarassi.* nun.* zenei= <i>eye</i> . tam. nani= <i>eye</i> . za, suus= <i>sun</i> .
SKY. DAY. light. eye. dawn. bright. high. heavens.	sui; sema= <i>day</i> . ta= <i>fire</i> . hana. uru. tari; zui= <i>sun</i> . taib; huer= <i>day</i> . ona= <i>to see</i> . nun= <i>eye</i> . kar= <i>sun</i> . dian= <i>day</i> . sana; kanu= <i>sky</i> . oru= <i>sun</i> . semmc= <i>sky</i> . huer. aro.	ses; tua= <i>day</i> ; time shu= <i>light</i> ; day. on; sun-god? nennu= <i>hour</i> ; time. hāru; rā= <i>day</i> . ḫā= <i>to shine</i> . sui= <i>star</i> . ān= <i>eye</i> . nenna; nu= <i>to see</i> .	teo.† sue. tahu= <i>day</i> . ano.* tah= <i>sun</i> . ona= <i>sun</i> . tootes. tu. zun= <i>sun</i> . caan.† tana. nah. nuno= <i>moon</i> . za= <i>sun</i> . tagg= <i>day</i> . huarassi.* nun.* zenei= <i>eye</i> . tam. nani= <i>eye</i> . za, suus= <i>sun</i> .

ENGLISH.	AFRICAN. (Modern.)	EGYPTIAN. (Ancient.)	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
SUN. god. fire. light.	sure. sui. dzua. nke= <i>moon</i> . kion. tone= <i>fire</i> . ta= <i>fire</i> . zoo= <i>god</i> . oru. yeno. ze= <i>eye</i> . iira= <i>day</i> . ri= <i>to see</i> .	sani= <i>gold</i> . sui= <i>star</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . set= <i>arrow</i> . su. rā. aten? kal= <i>sky</i> . suax= <i>fire</i> . xa= <i>sky</i> .	shenek= <i>eye</i> . ram= <i>sky</i> . sati. tsa. ari= <i>moon</i> . son= <i>star</i> . tam= <i>sky</i> . she. zu. sakh. kon. kau. tah. chaki. ona. tone. ra? rane= <i>heat</i> . haika†= <i>fire</i> . ara= <i>day</i> .		
MOON.	aou-eh. ua= <i>sun</i> . nke. kiana. moeri. kuol= <i>star</i> . wa-ā. t'jo. ai= <i>day</i> . el; ili= <i>moon</i> ; <i>eye</i> .	on= <i>sun-god</i> ? hāru= <i>day</i> . aāh. kal= <i>sky</i> . mer= <i>eye</i> .	uh.† auhe. hi. ailbai. ari.* chil.† hia†= <i>to see</i> . yo†= <i>shining</i> . jahi.* ha. kay. mata*= <i>forehead</i> .		
STAR. sun. fire.	kasu. sorre. su= <i>fire</i> . asat= <i>fire</i> . tsegaloa. su.	sba. sui. scheq= <i>to see</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . hashar= <i>fire</i> . xet. teka. agh. shubn. hashar. su= <i>sun</i> . rek. tek. teh? mātati. haut.	sibora. kosu= <i>fire</i> . ho; hot= <i>fire</i> . siri.† sah.† son. tze. ishe= <i>sun</i> .		
FIRE. sun. fire. heat. flame. bake. burn.	aka. tah. kasa. sa. tia. ag. zo dson. kaka. tata. met. azo= <i>smoke</i> . su. ta. mnsa.	aā= <i>to wash</i> . heh. she. mu mā. sesh. akeb. uri. akana= <i>vase</i> . mer. pex. ima= <i>sea</i> . uma. akn. heq= <i>drink</i> . akn= <i>cup</i> .	tata * saka.* haika.† su. tahi. kosa. tsa. tee. hoasi. reta. sah= <i>sun</i> . tee. matta.* sukh= <i>sun</i> . masa= <i>moon</i> . tikae. hoosi. ma.		
WATER. humid. sea. river. lake. dew. sea. flood. splash? marsh. marine?	a. omi. meme. ia. man. nu. ana. acho. kura. mo. ame. mai. iruwa. sua. mari. zi. di. bar. u.	aā= <i>to wash</i> . heh. she. mu mā. sesh. akeb. uri. akana= <i>vase</i> . mer. pex. ima= <i>sea</i> . uma. akn. heq= <i>drink</i> . akn= <i>cup</i> .	a.† atl.† du. use. ima.* uru.* sa-ec= <i>sea</i> . pa. ma. ahmah. aba. aca. mcu. sic. tzu. ui. men. huma.* tsash. nua. oni. uma. he.†		
TO SHOOT. bird. swift.	susu= <i>bird</i> . tson= <i>arrow</i> .	set. sun= <i>arrow</i> . sú= <i>wing</i> . sesa= <i>bird</i> .	sua= <i>arrow</i> . za= <i>bow</i> . shui= <i>feather</i> . tsit= <i>bird</i> .		
LOVE. fire.	ma; met= <i>fire</i> . tchurka; aka= <i>fire</i> .	mer. agh; teka; rek= <i>fire</i> .	mahote. madi.† tikai= <i>fire</i> . urku*= <i>lust</i> . maza= <i>I love</i> . haika†= <i>fire</i> . tup.* taka.* kan= <i>tree</i> . cut= <i>stick</i> . haca*= <i>tree</i> . ka. quarih. paki. hayta.*		
TO STRIKE. stick. break. kick. tap. cane. beat.	bata. aka= <i>stick</i> . tura. kana= <i>tree</i> .	peg. xex. nak. achem= <i>branch</i> . tata. kancn; taku= <i>wood</i> ; <i>tree</i> . heta. sex. kata.	cuta*= <i>cut</i> ; <i>tear</i> .		
TO BREAK. cut. tear. hit.	tura.				
TO TAKE. keep. seize. grab. hand. carry.	ta. la. sa. mu. keba= <i>hand</i> . kako; kaa= <i>hand</i> . peka= <i>hand</i> .	atá. xep. tot. t'a. tet. teh. haq. fo; ker= <i>carry</i> . mah= <i>hand</i> .	ha. ka= <i>hand</i> ; <i>take</i> . ta, tu= <i>to give</i> . sah= <i>to hold</i> . paco.* chab.† acu= <i>hand</i> . chab.† kachik.* ma.† ak; maki*= <i>hand</i> . ka. pā. ko. eaka.* quica= <i>foot</i> . daan.† dao. ri.* dao. hucy.* keh= <i>foot</i> . canka*= <i>leg</i> .		
TO GO. run. fly. foot. patter. pad. kick. dance.	duo. ki. i. kata. bui= <i>to dance</i> . papi= <i>to fly</i> . qua. kura ka. peta; pata; yi= <i>foot</i> .	hu. xep. pet= <i>foot</i> . kenken= <i>to dance</i> . xex= <i>to strike</i> ; <i>kick</i> ? pad. ska= <i>to walk</i> .			
TO GIVE. hand.	pā. koa= <i>hand</i> . nakoa= <i>hand</i> .	mā. tutu. du. kap. tot= <i>hand</i> .	ta. tu. ku * ka= <i>hand</i> . maca.† toto= <i>foot</i> . ko.		

ENGLISH.	AFRICAN. (Modern.)	EGYPTIAN. (Ancient.)	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
YES!	qou. ch. ewe.	χu= <i>good</i> .	ha.†	hanc. ia. aw.	
NO!	nga. ka. pu.	bu.	ha. ou. hani. na.		
No. 1. (I.)	nye= <i>No. 1.</i> ngi. ne.	nuk; anuk= <i>I.</i> } uā= <i>No. 1.</i> }	noka. nek. ne. na= <i>man</i> .		
No. 6.	esa. sida.	sas. se?	sih. chisa. tsun.		
No. 7.	isa. edse.	sfχ.	siete. tsetta. veses.		
MOTHER.	naa. uno. ma.	mā-t.	nnin= <i>man</i> . naaf= <i>woman</i> . mama.*		
woman.	—	hem.	anu.* nena.†= <i>me</i> .		
SON.	nam. osic= <i>little</i> .	sa. neχ= <i>child</i> .	cana.* nana= <i>man</i> . cin.* tzi.†		
little.	sana. dzmna.	nem= <i>little</i> .	sic†= <i>little</i> . saka.		

APPENDIX XVII.

SPECIAL LINGUISTIC SYNONYMOUS OR ALLIED PRIMARY WORDS OR IDEAS.

Family of Language.	TREE. cane, branch. but. boat. house.	HIGH, GREAT. chief. head. bill. top.	SON. (shoot). child. little.	MAN. male. hand. people. kin.	Month. band. finger. I. me. No 1.
EGYPTIAN.	ba. χέ. āχem. senna. seri. kanen. menu= <i>forest</i> . ima. am= <i>tent</i> . χi= <i>roof</i> . aχau= <i>branch</i> . bu; hā= <i>house</i> . seket; ua; kaka= boat.	āχα. kai. ka. χi. neχon= <i>strong</i> . ur. menχ= <i>good</i> . ban= <i>palm-tree</i> . sa= <i>back</i> ; <i>strong</i> ? tu= <i>hill</i> .	sa sherau. atū= <i>boy</i> . neχ= <i>child</i> . sun; set= <i>arrow</i> . nun= <i>boy</i> . nem= <i>little</i> . shen= <i>tree</i> . sems= <i>eldest son</i> .	tā. se. reχi. hammu. ha. unti. h'u. at; hau?= <i>people</i> sen= <i>they</i> . ken= <i>mouth</i> . un= <i>to be</i> . an?	anuk. nuk. un= <i>to exist</i> . ānkh= <i>life</i> . ua= <i>No. 1</i> .
ACCADIAN.	gi= <i>man</i> ; <i>tree</i> . kir. gish. mu= <i>man</i> ; <i>tree</i> . shar= <i>to shoot</i> . HOUSE. ma. chi. kur. u. unu. ga. khu. ki-ku. muk. ki; uru= <i>town</i> . ma; mak= <i>boat</i> .	ghar. da. an. mar. aka. ni. ne. kare. magh. du= <i>head</i> . kur; kara= <i>hill</i> .	nin. ni. nam. mu. zi. tê= <i>child</i> . ti; zi= <i>life</i> . gi; tur= <i>little</i> . zig= <i>to beget</i> . du-mu= <i>child</i> . shi; ki= <i>life</i> ; <i>to be</i> . gish; zin= <i>arrow</i> . shar= <i>to shoot</i> .	gish. gur. gi. mu. gin. aga= <i>father</i> . ka. uku; un= <i>people</i> . eri; uru= <i>male</i> . mê. mu. en. mughu.	mu. ni. gin. ku= <i>month</i> . ek= <i>finger</i> . gis= <i>No. 1</i> . ki= <i>self</i> .
CHINESE.	kan. chu. shu. muk. mu. mik. kin; kü= <i>house</i> . zü; mah; tse= <i>house</i> . uk; hi; hu= <i>house</i> . chuk; tu= <i>boat</i> .	mu. mo. kin= <i>man</i> . hu. kok. da. ta. ku. 'kau. shan; kau= <i>hill</i> . mok= <i>chief</i> . du= <i>head</i> .	tsi. tsu. tu. shao; siao= <i>little</i> . mi= <i>little</i> . ir; ni= <i>boy</i> . tsao; shu= <i>tree</i> . tze= <i>house</i> .	jín. nan. na. mau= <i>male</i> . ku= <i>male</i> . miu= <i>people</i> . nu. bak= <i>people</i> . hu= <i>month</i> .	mu. ngu. ngan. ki. zi= <i>self</i> . shi= <i>it is</i> . nya= <i>No. 5</i> . ku= <i>month</i> . yih= <i>No. 1</i> .

Family of Language.	TREE. cane. boat. high. house.	HIGH. GREAT. chief. head. hill. top.	SON (shoot, life). child; little.	MAN; male. I; people. head.	I. me. hand. No. 1. finger.
URO-ALTAIC.	ak. ok. sa. uca. chu aghag. pu. agha. aga kha. ahas. hu; kota; tur; mat =house. kaie; filik; kayik; tekne=boat.	paca. jutsek. arko. ko. ki=hill. agha=lord. sa; ta. oucha=hill. viche=head.	ma. bu. mo. ar. su. sua. sakho. tar. pse. kis. (Etruscan.—clan.)	kena. komi. ennete. ar. mi. kiun. kis. ake=father. ninctz. akto. min; har =hand. (mari=boy; } Etruscan.) }	men. en. un. ma. No. 1. alik. akt. luca. khuta. Etruscan. do.-ma=hand.) mach=No. 1.]
INDO-CHINESE.	pu. kai. akan. kadung. ku; hi=house. tou-mai.	tu; tako=hill. katan=head. bachur=hill. akay=chief. takum=house. kok. kakan=head.	kichai	ku. kumi. karu. kodo. puka. su me. mi. has. ami. nguai. bhar.	lok; mo=hand. kha. ku. yi. akkai=hand. No. 1. nga. yi. ako. ha. taika. moe. kmo.
DRavidIAN.	mara. kadu. pura. sasi. mancha } =boat. padagu } mane=house. era; har=house.	raja=prince? kare=head.	makan.	manchai. ān=maie.	nan. kai=hand. ouna. } =No. 1. ona. }
MONGOL AND EAST TARTAR.	uju. gerr. mo=tree.	aeu. ike. yeke. khkhan.	occai. enen. ken. chuken.	ere. kun. humuu.	nad. si. bi. negé=No. 1.
JAPANESE.	ki.	okū. ikai. kok. katau=head. oka=hill. luku=head. san=hill. oca=hill. kaohe=head.	ko. segare. kadomo. sontak=boy.	nin. muko=husband. hito. (are=he.)	sesha. chin. fito=No. 1.
MALAY.	kayo. ki. chuk. biduk piroque? } =boat. kai	kaya. oko=head. mucu=face. tanyok=head.	anak. liki.	mah. nike. laki.	akus. sa. sayia. ku. petek. kaki=foot. tik; sa; setu= No. 1. ma=head.
POLYNESIAN AND PAPUAN.	hi. kai. kaau. lakan. rakan. ara; whare=house. kana; pa=house. hi=house. Boat. oaku. wak. laka=sail. wauka; kaipuke. taamako (Papuan). maraki.	mani. po. ariki=king. raka=wind-god. poko=head. hau; tu=god. boka=hair. ioucha=head.	keiki. liki.	laki. kauaka. kure. da. la.	ikan. ngai=I. ku. mai. No. 1. akaki. pakka. ngai. tai. tasi.

Family of Language.	TREE, cane, boat. high, house.	HIGH; GREAT. head; hill; chief.	SON (shoot). child; little.	MAN; male. hand? people.	I. me. No. 1. finger. hand.
ARYAN.	TREE. gaecha. (Skr. taru.) <i>kurva</i> . πένκη. quercus= <i>oak</i> . sarah. dzar. caneu. kan. tsahaka.	aga. adari. ueca. mahā. ka. kud= <i>peak</i> . bagh. mahārājah= <i>chief</i> . μεγας. παχvs. magnus. dux. big. hoch.	sūnu. zoe. ua. pisr. puer. su= <i>to beget</i> ? syn. szun. izin. kusu.	nara. ari. ar. manusha. mann. mari. kin. an. manas. ar. ari. air. αρηρ. αρηρ. moi. mas. mard. homo. vir.	innai. εγω. man. ego. me. diç= <i>point</i> . taki. χερ. anka= <i>to be</i> . ak. ik. δακτυλος. me. emo. kara; manus= hand. mi. mek. tanka }= <i>hand</i> . manus }
	HILL. stick. shoot. acorn. bûk. ruk. maidan. HOUSE. <i>oikos</i> . ελαχvs. koda= <i>hut</i> ; cot. vieu. erkir. ghar. ur. oca. kaer; kena= <i>village</i> . sachli.	HILL. παγvs= <i>hill</i> ; <i>peak</i> . bahhar= <i>hill</i> ; height. aga; sar. οπος= <i>hill</i> . man. peak. beik= <i>head</i> . dagh. hara. kaka= <i>hair</i> ; <i>head</i> . koh. gora. much; many. kapa; ket= <i>head</i> .	γcos. su. νcos. τεκνον. cear. mæc. neu= <i>young</i> . chicken? kuekh.	cia. cas.	No. 1. cin. ecā. unus. év. yak. em. ik.
AMERICAN.	TREE. mohu. kaipi.* shaak. quauh.* hue.* molli. puehu; kakuk= <i>tail</i> . gazo.* saea.* mittek. yayak. khoka.* sooches. nai.* tza. kahhue. haea.* arku. hi. acatl†= <i>reed</i> . kagg.† sahæ. kahak.	kudan. haccha.* mieck. aren. aach= <i>much</i> . kaac. na. hitki. toak. chee. huey.* huco. hu. nun. nim. kah-tsch. da. tzae; si= <i>head</i> . khoka; kuan. guc*= <i>head</i> .	hua.*† akun. gua.† aze. saka. taka. tekse*= <i>little</i> . cenak. chich.† ta. tiri. ti.* taksa. nah. sie. cin. saik. tsi.	maneo.* ma.* mena.* mai.* nuna. uni. canai.* umo.* nana. mo. kaki= <i>I</i> . umo. ninae. na. enene. mena. unin. nan. neneo. inie. neka. sae. hahri. ta. nare. urre.	noka.* mina. me. kaki. nen. yen. neeh. ki. sa. si. bi. nuga.† su. nan. paco= <i>hand</i> . ne. nek. mu; maki= hand. acan. nan. onka= <i>hand</i> . ini. ni. ek; iku= <i>hand</i> . onca†= <i>I am</i> .
	HOUSE. puku. kiki. kukh. ank. kan. Hackta= <i>village</i> . oca.* hi. niki. ku.* kah. khekh. u. uea. BOAT. minaka. oomiak. kajak. kahak. shakah. koeh. kaoua= <i>water-tree</i> ?	ogha; † ku= <i>god</i> . ajer*= <i>chief</i> . ahhi*= <i>hill</i> . kaac; oreu= <i>hill</i> . ma-ak= <i>eagle</i> . ogimau= <i>chief</i> . pekhe }= <i>head</i> . pacu* }	sae= <i>man</i> . gus. chichi.* gwiss. kooch. pisi= <i>little</i> . churi. nah. za*= <i>bow</i> . süa; tzuh†= arrow.	khari.* taka. aw= <i>people</i> . urku= <i>male</i> . hake= <i>people</i> . aw= <i>people</i> . hito.† cari.† guika. annin. taka.	No. 1. oke. ekah. naki. oke. ak; iku. puku. soos. hikik.

Family of Language.	TREE, cane. boat. high. house.	HIGH, GREAT, chief. head. hill. top.	SON. (shoot). child. little.	MAN, male. hand? people.	I. me. hand. No. 1. finger.
LIBYAN.	asgar. cartha= <i>city</i> (Ph.) akham= <i>house</i> . akarhou= <i>boat</i> .	mek. ikooha. tadak= <i>hill</i> . [Phœnician; melek= <i>king</i> .]	sn. ze. za. ag. mena. aich= <i>life</i> .	guan= <i>people</i> . ergas= <i>husband</i> . akil= <i>phallus</i> .	nu. achera= <i>hand</i> . nek. yin= <i>No. 1</i> .
BASQUE.	arreacha. zukai. echi= <i>house</i> . laucha. barka= <i>boat</i> .	acu= <i>strong</i> .	seme. sukan= <i>brother</i> . hume.	aita= <i>father</i> . kozo } = <i>male</i> . are }	ni.
CAUCASIAN.	khe. dzar. sachh; chokhi= <i>house</i> kaghak. targi= <i>boat</i> . erkir. A.= <i>house</i> .	māghla. atto. tak. kar. dagh; takt= <i>hill</i> . kargi= <i>good</i> . kua; tag= <i>hill</i> .	uas. ze. tzuk. pokër. sakri (Scythic). khomo. saghu. koka. kog. zui. guchi= <i>little</i> .	madden. an. moi. agu. lak. heka. mard. "A." grank= <i>life</i> . agni. kana. [arke; Etrus.]	moe. me. mi. so. kak= <i>hand</i> . ser= <i>head</i> . ki= <i>head</i> . zo } = <i>No. 1</i> . ci } moe }
THIBETAN.	na. naggs. kau. kuku= <i>house</i> .	akay= <i>chief</i> .	cig= <i>little</i> . kyly= <i>son</i> .	amme. er. makai. me. yak.	na. ned. yag= <i>No. 1</i> .
AFRICAN.	kiti. mi. niti. kone. ki. gi. oki. kia. igi. karaga. eku. kesgar. muni. ake. aka. aar. daka. oko. hu. Boat. kokue. eke. uku. achu. kayu. sanduk. kanowa. te= <i>house</i> .	baka. kura. eku. nikuna. agher= <i>head</i> . gara } boro } = <i>mountain</i> ora } oke }	okere osie= <i>little</i> . uma. sana. dzanna. koke= <i>little</i> .	mo. ma. gar. nen. ku-nu. kame. amali. manhe. enia. yek. dakar (Arabic).	ngi. ki. me. na. ni. koi; eke= <i>hand</i> . ana. kako. hakoa= <i>hand</i> . (anoki. Heb.) ik; eke= <i>No. 1</i> . moti.

APPENDIX XVIII.
PARALLEL ACCORDANCES.

Family of Language.	No. 1. one finger. (? ik.)	I. ME. mouth? life. I am.	MAN. (I. me.) malo. hand. people.	HAND. No. 5. take. point. give. palm; foot; finger.
AMERICAN.	ek, naki. iku, ak. huk.† puku, pukha. ta. ata. paco.* ee. sei. oke. mai.* puku. aunik.*	nech. ank= <i>house</i> . iku. naika. onca= <i>to be</i> ; <i>I am</i> . nek. ne. nak. onec*= <i>to be</i> ; <i>I am</i> . acan. akun.† noka.* nek. ni. nin. kanik= <i>mouth</i> . su. nau. ku= <i>mouth</i> . me. miti. ninou= <i>ice</i> . neu. nan. kaka= <i>chin</i> . nuna.* neh. maku= <i>mouth</i> . ana. kaki.*	akun. chaka.* inic. innak. taka. neka. urku= <i>male</i> . hita.† hake.* uana. hake. tata= <i>father</i> . ta.† ta. sune.* ein= <i>son</i> . aini†= <i>mother</i> . ma.* mena. nea. nana. neneo. enene. ninae. nin. neneo. urre.* uare.*† eari.* manco.* aw= <i>people</i> .	iku. taehti.* tach. onka. ek. ak. ka.* acan= <i>foot</i> .† maeo.† iska. paco.* cubae. lukku. pakshu. akai. ank= <i>foot</i> . shon-shey. ça.† eaki.* eau. mu. maki.* manco.* mamo. mah. mama. gora. law. ka. acu. akun†= <i>son</i> . pu. cub. ye.*
UGRO-ALTAIC.	akt. acto. atik. huca. echi. tok= <i>finger</i> . aku. oker. eeti. kar.	en. han. ma. meu. mina. kha= <i>mouth</i> .	ceke. hit. aika. kari= <i>man</i> ; <i>woman</i> . mi. mart. kis. en. mi. ennete. ena. mara. sen. ere. ar. ir.	akto. kat. kez. koehu= <i>elbow</i> . kega= <i>No. 5</i> . yks. min. gar. har.
CHINESE.	yit. i. yik. ki= <i>self</i> .	ngam. nga= <i>No. 5</i> . mac. zin. ki= <i>he</i> . mu. ku= <i>mouth</i> .	nan. nin. er= <i>boy</i> . ku= <i>male</i> . mu. ani.	chao= <i>fingers</i> . kieh= <i>to take</i> . shou. kak; kioh= <i>foot</i> .
JAPANESE.	fito (=hito?).	chin (?=kin). sessha.	hito. nin. mucko= <i>husband</i> .	te. tono.
ACCADIAN.	ek= <i>hand</i> . id= <i>No. 1</i> . ki= <i>self</i> .	ni. gin= <i>male</i> . kaka= <i>tongue</i> . men. si. ku= <i>mouth</i> . ma. ngaë.	kara. eri. mu. un. nin. mê.	zag. mar= <i>to give</i> . keu. kat. ma. ikd. nin. ek.
ETRUSCAN.	maeh.	ma.	enna ? arke= <i>husband</i> .	
EAST TARTAR & MONGOL.	negé.	nad. si. bi.	kun. ere. enen= <i>son</i> .	gara. kuro.
EGYPTIAN. COPTIC.	nā; ā= <i>No. 1</i> . ntk= <i>thou</i> . ouot (C). kat; haq= <i>hand</i> .	anuk. ānkh= <i>life</i> . an. nuk.	t'a. ha. ka (C). unti. at= <i>people</i> . ken= <i>mouth</i> . sen; nen= <i>thee</i> . māhi= <i>parent</i> .	ā. ihaq= <i>to take</i> . kat. mā= <i>to give</i> . ker= <i>to take</i> .
DRAVIDIAN.	onna. ondu.	nan.	manehai. an. nike.	kai.

Family of Language.	N ^o . 1. finger? one.	I. ME. nose; life; mouth.	MAN. (I. me.) male. hand?	HAND. finger? take. foot. point.
INDO-CHINESE.	ako. ikkin. ta. itto (=ikko?). moe. taika.	nga. yi. ku.	puka. karu. ammc. me. mi. su.	akkai. ka. lok (=kok?). mo. su.
THIBETAN.	γâg. chik.	na.	makai. yak. me. ami. khyo. er.	lag-pa? ser-mo.
AINOS, KURILE, COREA, ETC.	dysyk. onnen. ennene.		okkai. kar. muh. ainu. meich.	dâk. dëk. tegi. toua.
MALAYAN.	tik. sa (?=ta).	akus. ku. enga= <i>nose</i> . petek. nyang.	laki. tona. oni. mah.	kaki= <i>foot</i> . kana.
POLYNESIAN AND PAPUAN.	akali. pakka. taha. ta. ngai.	kanik= <i>mouth</i> . ikau. ngai. ank= <i>mouth</i> . augham. cai. mena. inau.	laki. kamaka. kanangha. kure. mre. meteme. da. nunna. emma.	anema. amo. ma. tine.
AFRICAN.	(very various.) moti. ik= <i>finger</i> . nye. eke. ittâ.	mi. ni. ku; ko= <i>mouth</i> . ano. me. ka= <i>living thing</i> .	mano. mo. ira. nano. ni. nen.	kako. lika. banka. hukko. nako. peka. karu. koi. eke. ika.
CAUCASIAN.	ci. zo.	auk= <i>nose</i> . mi. grank= <i>life</i> .	haka. lak. an. agn. mart.	khen. ki. che.
LIBYAN.	vin. yak. ta. ikhf= <i>head</i> .	neki. ma.	aoutan.	achera=10= <i>hand</i> . ighill.
BASQUE.	bat (= ? bak).	ni.	are.	escua.
CELTIC.	aon. da.	me. mi. neeni= <i>we</i> . innai.	innac. ar. innai.	glac. mag. llaw. brak= <i>arm</i> .
ARYAN.	one. unus. ik. mee. ein; yak. es (μα, εν) ein. ecl. cea (Sanskrit). êκτρολος.	anka= <i>to be</i> . ek. aki. ak. aham. mihi. ankh= <i>eye</i> . ik. ego. γοι= <i>we</i> . me. moi. miec.	homo. vir. nara. an? αυρη; αρηρη. manu. manu (Sanskrit).	dactalus= <i>finger</i> . tanka. reka. χερ. manus. braccia= <i>arm</i> . kara (Sanskrit).
SEMITIC.	ahhad. likû= <i>take</i> . id= <i>hand</i> .	anoki. anâ. ni. anok. anta.	dhakar. dar? zikaru= <i>husband</i> . âni.	arik= <i>leg</i> . id. yad. laktu= <i>finger</i> . qâtu.

APPENDIX XVIII^a.

FOOT.

LIST OF AMERICAN WORDS COLLATED, AND FROM WHICH MOST OF THE WORDS FOR FOOT, ETC., ARE SELECTED
FOR USE IN THESE VOCABULARIES.

NORTH AMERICA.

Eskimo.—Igut. kitok. looga. ittikeik.

Athabascan and Tinnah (Alaska; Apache; Chipewa, etc.).—Cuh. osha. zkhe. nokatkh. (Atna. Sitka. Selish. Nootka. Queen Charlotte. Vancouver, etc.).—Kahoos. klisku. keesapa, etc.

Algonkin (Shawnee. Blackfoot. Ojibwa. Delaware, etc.).—Ozil. ozia. sit. nesit. zid. nist. ocatsi. neeshetch. ukkuat. ussutin. wusseet. katak. kussi, etc.

Sioux (Crow. Dacotah. Mandan, etc.).—Shee. buschee. seehah. itsee, etc.

Iroquois (Mohawk. Cayuga. Seneca. Oneida. Catawba, etc.).—Uhseh. sasecke. ooch. sheetau. ooshita. hepapceah. weedah=*mocassins*.

Cherokee (Creek. Uchee. Riccari. Pawnee. Nachez, etc.).—Ashoo. nocat. pakshu. hatpeshe.

North Oregon and California (Costano. St. Barbara. Juma. Sacramento. San Raphael. Cayus. Shasti, etc.).—Pi. tish. puuf. pati. tsiko. metska. sakki. pai. podo. koio. kolo. nee. khlaka. pieka. adaipi. pum. tawas.

Pueblo (Sahaptin. Paduca. Shishone, etc.).—Namp. auh. nahap. akhua. ahwa. waha.

Texas.—Os. usinik. tepple. Heve.—tarat. morica=*leg*. tonôt=*knee*. daáu=*to go*.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Old Mexican (Aztec. Nahuatl).—Tetl. uoc. iezitl? (Maytl=*hands*).

Maya. Otomi (Pima. Quiche. Nicaragua. Honduras. Sonora, etc.).—Dean. gua. tala. sera. kaxu. naca. quagi. uoc. (maco; cab=*hand*).

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru (Quichua. Aymera. Araucan).—Kayu. chaki. namon. humi=*to go*.

Antis, etc.—Panos. nokuti. tarri. huisqui.

Columbia (Muysca. Chibchas. Andaquí, etc.).—Coea. coapi (Terra del Fuego).

Orinoko, etc.—Tao. remoco. erupa. nisi. nou. nuchü.

Carib, etc. (New Grenada. Venezuela. Hayti. Inquito, etc.).—Kiparu. pupu. hupu. uta. upti. okketi. appa. aai. py. taeu. tahi. nongouti.

Brazil (Guarani. Rio Plata. Pampas. Tupi. Omagua. Botundo, etc.).—Pi. po. pueta. ingpata. arpia. waati.

Bahia.—By. puih.

Rio Janeiro.—Dje. tshe.

APPENDIX XIX.

SPECIAL PHILOLOGICAL ACCORDANCES.

SEMITIC. ("Am."=Amharic.)	ENGLISH.	LIBYAN AND BERBER.
parâshu= <i>to fly</i> . (apōi. "Coptic.") (Etruscan.—eu; eus.)	BIRD. wing. to fly.	pattu.
bira= <i>wall</i> . gan. matum. ir= <i>city</i> . kar; cor= <i>circle</i> . (Etruscan.—mā= <i>earth</i> .)	FIELD. land. place. circle. garden. enclosure.	amatza.
shakû; gâ= <i>high</i> . etsu. ashr. sidr. (Egyptian.—asr.)	TREE. high. ash? oak?	asgar. tizzein.
igarû; hîrah= <i>wall</i> . dâr. alû. kirû. uru= <i>city</i> . "Phœnician."—cartha= <i>city</i> . ah. aru= <i>fort</i> . ("Coptic."—al.) ("Egyptian."—âar= <i>stone</i> .) ,, gal= <i>heap of stones</i> ?	HOUSE. village. door? stone. hut.	akham. uar= <i>hill</i> . gher. dimi. tegun.
tsur. hôr= <i>mountain</i> . alu. kar= <i>field</i> . tzakra. abnu. gal= <i>heap</i> . ("Coptic."—kar= <i>earth</i> .) ("Am."—dak; daha.) kotarâ= <i>to cut</i> .	STONE. taw? rock. land? house?	arri. izzu. ekkedî.
	SHIP. tree. boat.	akarkou.
"Am."—tarrârâ. tûr? hor. harr. ("Egyptian."—âar. men= <i>hill</i> . ka= <i>high</i> .)	MOUNTAIN. rock. great. head. high.	nar. abar. athraar. alai.
issûru= <i>bird</i> . kashtu= <i>bow</i> . ("Egyptian."—set. sesu= <i>bird</i> .) ("Greek."—oîστος.)	ARROW. stone. axe. bow. knife. cut.	aizloa. takuta. izzu= <i>stone</i> . aizkora.
("Ph."—melek= <i>king</i> .) rabb. harr= <i>hill</i> . ("Egyptian."—axa= <i>high</i> .)	GREAT. much.	mek.
âku= <i>wicked</i> .	BAD. bitter. black.	dori.
kal. mareth. mâtu. lail= <i>night</i> . maut.	DEATH. kill.	mouts.
kalbu.	DOG. eur.	zakur.

BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN.	CELTIC.	AMERICA.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
chori. pistu.	tzu.	poused.	quera.* pisku. patpa.		
muga. gan. landa.	chaki. miza.	maes. cuirim. magh. llan. cilgheadh.	gar. zaca.† era†= <i>house</i> . chura.* amet. mille. amet. muya. mah.		
zurkai.	dzeh. khe.	deru. gar.	sesh. ceaspi.† kah. tza. saca. gazo.* hue.* haccha.* sahie. khoka.*		
echi. ata= <i>door</i> . erria. harri= <i>stone</i> .	erkir. "A." kera. sachh. gal= <i>stone</i> . chockhi. kajhak. kah. kera= <i>stone</i> . daba= <i>village</i> .	tigheen. dabhaeh. kera= <i>stone</i> . elachan. caer. aitne. tigh. ty. bal. al= <i>stone</i> .	uea.* acare. kar.† uta.* ait.* tee. era † cari. deba. taba.* cal.† calli.† kah.		
harri. harroca. aitz. erria= <i>tower</i> .	kera. kah. kaba. gal. kau. teb. tshi. itso. kwa. eze.	gal= <i>stone. circle</i> . caer. dach. doch. to. torr. ail. carreg.	kat. kuh. itsa.† te. eaa.† tebon. iztl.† tze. caratu.* kak.* itak. chipa.* era†= <i>house</i> . etlalhi†= <i>hand</i> .		
laucha. arran.	t'argi.	arthrack bare. vak. curachan.	huaguera.* agara.* tappa.* piraga. cahak. kah= <i>tree</i> .		
gora. mendi. arri= <i>rock</i> .	kar. tar. tau. tuk. alto= <i>great</i> .	al. mam. torr. caer= <i>rock</i> . bal. corrach.	manaho*= <i>great</i> . toro= <i>back</i> . mah= <i>head</i> . khollo.* ahti. kup; te= <i>rock</i> . ku.		
iztoa. haizkora. gezia.	isari. hzey. tsao. seh= <i>knife</i> .	saith. aure.	iss-shah. itz†= <i>stone. knife</i> . sari-zâ= <i>bow</i> . euta†= <i>to cut</i> . ahso. akku. mochi. the seye.* tzah= <i>arrow</i> . casiri.		
acu= <i>strong</i> .	māghla= <i>high</i> .	mor. rak.	akku. mochi. mieck. ukku.* manaho.†		
gau. char. ce.	uei. ghame.	garu. torca. gai.	haru.* kaka. oca. za.* yanri.*		
il. hil.	mah.	mort. maw. meath. masu. cil.	mara. mou. ongul. mutu. amaya.* mudal.		
ora.	goglori. zaghli. khar.	ky. çu. caltac.	shari. jagouara.* anakara.* callatu.*		

SEMITIC. ("Am."=Amharic.)	ENGLISH.	LIBYAN AND BERBER.
akkô= <i>roe buck</i> . bâkar= <i>cow</i> . sakhû= <i>boar</i> . kirru= <i>ram</i> . sikh= <i>goat</i> .	SHEEP. ram. GOAT. lamb. OX.	ikerri. tighid. tickhsi. ana. alkouki= <i>pig</i> . afong.
shêrn. mat. mân. shêhêr. ziru= <i>seed</i> . amaru.	FOOD. corn. maize. flesh. bread. egg. milk.	senger. isan. tamasin= <i>barley</i> . zerkoun= <i>oats</i> .
	SNOW; ice.	zanu.
	SALT; white.	tesint.
("Am."—melas.) lâshôn. âlch= <i>leaf</i> . ("African."—dali.)	TONGUE. leaf.	elis.
rosh. sê'âr. saknu. ("Am."—tsecur.) shartu. sâf= <i>wool</i> .	HAIR. beard; head.	cher. zaden.
("Egyptian."—ânk.) uahn.	EAR.	ukkega.
sê'âr= <i>hair</i> . ra's= <i>head</i> . (Coptic.—tâ.) (African.—isi.)	HEAD. face? top; hair.	cher. ikkef (=isef?).
kesc= <i>moon</i> . ênu. nahr= <i>sky</i> .	EYE. sky; sec.	tith (=sit?). thil= <i>to see</i> . zig; zar= <i>to see</i> .
"Am."—afinka. adan.	NOSE. conk? tongue? tail.	anzaren (=tankaren?).
sum. qarn. shen. "Am."—sin; ters. rauk.	TOOTH; bone. horn; hard. nail. curved; beak.	akarmoun. onglan. ich. igu. semn. onglan.

BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN.	CELTIC.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
aquerria. ahari. lo. chikhiro. orax ? idia.	ochykak. aru. towri. tzkurri. cheri= <i>ox</i> . auroch.	vioch. eaora. unar. poc. idion.	ceaura.* taruko.* anaru.* aucha= <i>tapir</i> . llama. una.* kha. paca.*		
marmia. esne= <i>milk</i> . astoa. gazta= <i>cheese</i> .	marmin. shey-zen= <i>milk</i> . man. tzou. mikel. mak. scz= <i>grass</i> .	mad. as= <i>milk</i> . maise. manchaine= <i>to eat</i> . man= <i>to eat</i> .	manka. mama. stsi= <i>to eat</i> . sanku. mahiz. siji. sara. maah. macana*= <i>to eat</i> . sanku maha.		
lei. elurrd.	tzien. law. kis. t'owli. se.	lyr= <i>ice</i> .	kais. yolu. sikkoo. seepo.		
gatz.	zôgho.		sachi.* sku-hosh. suduk= <i>sweet</i> . zak†= <i>white</i> .		
miñgana.	mushull. dalla. ena.	liab. canan.	khollu.* ulue. del.* tenilla.† ghane.†		
adaz. bizarra.	suz. shatz. shha ; kah= <i>head</i> . shazey.	sioch. sunadh.	socca.* zoz. skhatso= <i>head</i> . chukku*= <i>cap</i> . sahua.* tacsh. coh. pto.		
	ungu. quiri. takumah.	ogh. tûd.	oca. miri. taco= <i>nose</i> . ucho. inaka.*		
burua.	thawi. za. shio. shaa. isa. tare. topti. kah.	stiur ? feighe= <i>top</i> . pen. baic.	thie. toro.† iska. ikah. huha.* ppekei. psho. pto. ikah. pakshu. sabue. pah. skhatso. pan. tû. pâ. sâ-ir= <i>hair</i> .		
ukisi= <i>to see</i> . begi. tsu= <i>sky</i> .	twali. kannu. tza= <i>sky</i> . nee. asâ.	suil.	naa.† nau. sesa.* sikoha.* tzie. nge. pusiki. zak.† ghual.* asu. kannah. zhig.* ossa. zo= <i>sky</i> . ol.		
	kank. hanka. findsi. peck. peh.	srôn. canan= <i>tongue</i> .	ecuka.* henka. cani.* ghane= <i>tongue</i> . pena* ; ekh= <i>ear</i> .		
esur. adar= <i>horn</i> .	rka. dzeh.	adhare= <i>horn</i> . picacal. dant. eroc.	dza.* tzi.† pakh. gua. huakra.* ha-okah. blantli.† sanua.* kchaka. kirau.		

SEMITIC. ("Am."=Amharic.)	ENGLISH.	LIBYAN, ETC.
("Am."—id; edsh.) laku= <i>finger</i> . qâtu. idu. ("Coptic."†—koh.)	HAND. paw; arm.	ighill= <i>arm</i> . achera=10. idoncal= <i>palm</i> . ikmex= <i>thumb</i> .
"Am."—igger; kurah. shûku. (arik-coptic.)	FOOT. leg. pad; ankle.	achera=10.
"Am."—shamak. pû.	MOUTH. hole. to eat.	imi. izi.
ôr= <i>light</i> . ur. enu= <i>eye</i> . "Am."—tsai= <i>sun</i> ; asat= <i>fire</i> .	SKY. DAY. bright; shining. light; eye. white. heavens.	agenna. guina. sseru. igna. tignat.
ellu= <i>bright</i> . tsai. asat= <i>fire</i> . êsh= <i>fire</i> . esatch= <i>fire</i> . ioh ("Coptic"). alsa. } "Am." tsohar= <i>bright</i> . arkhu. saraf. (Etruscan.—usil.) sukn= <i>hot</i> . êsh.	SUN. fire; star. moon; heat.	azal. iz= <i>fire</i> .
mazim. mû. mi. "Egyptian."—uri. iaro. ("Coptic."—eir. iaro.)	STAR, etc.	itri. atar. tisiri= <i>moon</i> .
"Coptic."—ioh. "Amharic."—asat.	MOON, etc.	tisiri. zillar= <i>silver</i> . ayor. aggar.
êsh. tsohar= <i>bright</i> . arkhu. sukñ. "Amharic."—asat.	FIRE. sun. heat, etc.	tachart. talist. afa. iz. azal= <i>sun</i> .
mayim. mû. amâh. bahr? ("Coptic."—eir. iaro.) ("Am."—ni. zer. baher, basah.) "Ethiopic."—aya; ama.	WATER. river; rain. lake. sea.	aman. ahemon. asif= <i>river</i> . wanu= <i>well</i> . sou= <i>drink</i> .

BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN.	CELTIC.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
escua.	kheu. che. matu. ki. ca. kach.	llaw. glac. cas. mag.	iku. tachli.* cuu.* law. ghica=Nö. 10. quih=Nö. 1. maki.† ca*= <i>finger</i> .		
zanka. anka.	kakh. pog. pecchi. tklake. tat.	eik. uk. pau. cas.	zacchi. eaki.* py.* tacu.* pat.* apo.* poda. kuki. cauka= <i>leg</i> . uoc.† ca*= <i>finger</i> . tao.*		
ahol.	kol-shey. kaal. dzeh.	seamh. ceg. cean. man= <i>to eat</i> . cel= <i>hole</i> . beal?	llaka.* sumi. shum. so. ceun= <i>car</i> . ca.* chi.† hol= <i>hole</i> .		
egima. axel. as. zuri= <i>white</i> ?	tsash. zo. zob. or. zata. za. tshzal. aref= <i>sun</i> . "A."	twyn. ur= <i>sun</i> . deiz. aserw. teine= <i>fire</i> . silsighim= <i>to shine</i> .	zo.* som. ani.* ano. tami. tini. kin.* tikhas. tashum. tash. aru*= <i>day</i> . aru.* zura*= <i>white</i> . zima. tahn= <i>day</i> . sillo†= <i>silver</i> . siela.		
sillar= <i>silver</i> . izar= <i>star</i> . iguski. ekhi.	mze. baak. aref. "A."	sol. to. huan. rig= <i>moon</i> . ur. tes. tau= <i>fire</i> .	quassi.* iakai. egussa*= <i>star</i> . (E.) haika= <i>fire</i> . tse†= <i>star</i> . masa; * bari= <i>moon</i> . ish*= <i>star</i> . sillo; * tysel*= <i>star</i> . te. eeska= <i>sky</i> . zura*= <i>white</i> . baan= <i>fire</i> . uru*= <i>sky</i> .		
izar. iguski= <i>sun</i> . iz= <i>fire</i> .	tsa. zuri. ooshega.	syr. steren.	tse.* siri.* tysel.* eeska= <i>sky</i> . ish.† cæso.* egussa.* sillo.*		
ilzar. illagi. sillar= <i>silver</i> .	masah. baz. mza= <i>fire</i> .	aul= <i>fire</i> . hoer. casya. mi. mos. moots. eig. gealach.	masa. killa.* igaluk. mushe. illa.* easiri. moar. haka= <i>fire</i> . bari. maitsaka. ari.*		
ekki. sua. izeki. iz. zik. sikki. gori. gar.	za. tza. tsetskhlî.	tes. teas. gher. ur= <i>sun</i> . ain. ong. teine. garadh. vier.	saku.* tsinoo. zak. iche.* te*= <i>sun</i> . shiki.† aegace.* kera. niua.* tsa. tizaker.* piro.* eeska= <i>sky</i> . ish= <i>star</i> . rera. isu.* tetsh.		
ur. uharka. uri= <i>rain</i> . uarge.	pishi. dzeh. ki. ked. sua= <i>drink</i> . chor. sor.	amhan= <i>river</i> . mun. dwr. uisque. ar. snir= <i>river</i> . oiche. gwy. uioge. an. dysr.	ammah= <i>rain</i> . ahmah. waai. ā. amegam= <i>river</i> . am.* piska= <i>sea</i> . tsha. dzu.* (E.) pcez.* (E.) œquie. yaku.* unu.* uru. (E.) li. ruak.* ui.* hahuira= <i>river</i> . tzoh.* am.* waca. ki.		

SEMITIC.	ENGLISH.	LIBYAN, ETC.
abat. āb. abû= <i>father</i> .	FATHER.	dād.
Amharic.—adma; nas= <i>man</i> . châ-iru. ardu. adam.	MAN. male, etc. son. husband.	madden. gar= <i>people</i> ? ament. hume= <i>child</i> .
("Coptic."—mau.) em. umru.	MOTHER.	imma.
saghîr= <i>small</i> . tsâ'ir= <i>little</i> . sherru.	SON. little. boy. child. brother.	za. ze. ou. niene. mena. sucan= <i>brother</i> . hume= <i>child</i> .

APPENDIX XIX.

SPECIAL ACCORDANCES—*continued*.

ENGLISH.	LIBYAN, ETC.	BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN.	CELTIC.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL. †SOUTH.*
No. 6.	sedis.	sei.	ziba.	se.	sih. so. sokta.*
No. 7.	seba.	sezpi. (Etrus. eez.)	s'widi. skit.	seiz.	siete. t'setta.
To STAND. foot.	bed.	egotu. set. }	tat. pog.	stad.	dat. gua= <i>foot</i> .
To TAKE. catch. grab. hand. }	akh. achera= <i>hand</i> .	atzi.	gheb.	ghab. glac?	chab. tacani.* tachli; paco*= <i>hand</i> . hachik;* iku= <i>hand</i> . cuu= <i>hand</i> . }
To GIVE. Pronouns. I.	efk. di. ki. ati. i. ma. a. nek.	doaritu. a. ac. au. ni. (Etrus. ma. mi.)	door. dzl. mi.	dyro. co. a. mi.	da. zal. du. eki. ti. at. cho. ac. ar. me. ni. noka.* nak.
THOU. HE. his.	kai. kem. net. sa.	zu. hi. na. (Etrus. si.)	ho. don. hen. na.	tu. se. è. a.	zu. ki. kam. ken. zen. na. hau. nqui.
To COME. To DRINK. water?	ased. son.	ator. edarria?	esun. sua. dzeh= <i>water</i> .	thig (=zig?). sùgh.	tzih. ascha. tah. chia.† too-ah. dzu= <i>water</i> .

BASQUE.	CAUCASIAN.	CELTIC.	AMERICAN.		
			NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
aita.	deda.	tat. tad.	tayta.* dada.		
leme. are= <i>male</i> . tar= <i>people</i> .	khomo= <i>son</i> . gomi= <i>family</i> . mare. heka. kazi. chirmi= <i>husband</i> . mard. "A."	ari. nea. ccarn. gur. modh. koime= <i>woman</i> . gwr= <i>male</i> .	hama. uare.* jazi. dame. luarani*= <i>woman</i> . ahri= <i>woman</i> . taka. cunia= <i>woman</i> . matei.* leno. umo.* kosa= <i>husband</i> . amo.		
ama.	mama. nana.	mam. nam.	rakka*= <i>woman</i> . mama.*		
seme. anaya= <i>brother</i> . hume= <i>child</i> . see-is= <i>brother</i> . guchi= <i>little</i> . sucan= <i>brother</i> .	ze. ua. timir. sahgu= <i>boy</i> . khoma. koka= <i>little</i> .	seiz. zesi. tziek= <i>little</i> . zen. ua? soen. suarae= <i>little</i> .	hhomo. timir. tame. annin= <i>man</i> . saka. kooch= <i>little</i> . sic= <i>little</i> . hua.* tsi. saik= <i>boy</i> . cin. nnia. dze. mena= <i>man</i> .		

APPENDIX XIXa.

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH AND EGYPTIAN ANALOGIES (see p. 121). "R. P. G."

ENGLISH—EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH—EGYPTIAN.	ENGLISH—EGYPTIAN.
wheat (white?)—uahit.	hour—hāru= <i>day</i> .	to carry (take)—χer= <i>seize</i> .
pot (kettle?)—χet= <i>fire</i> .	marsh; mere—mas; mer= <i>water</i> .	cut. saw. } χet. san.
fire (bake)—beχeχ.	son (brother)—sa. sems?	hack. bisect } haq? beseq.
cup—keph.	homme (Fr.)—hammu.	keep (take; hand)—χep.
hut; house; room—ha; āt; as.	ancestor (father)—pe. pā.	beat; kick; peg?—χeχ; peχ.
boat; bark—baka. bāat= <i>house</i> .	young man (boy)—menh.	break (shatter)—shāt= <i>to cut</i> .
plant (eane)—kanen.	hard—hāt.	open—ap.
mother—m-āt.	high—χi.	steal; take; } —stā; teh; tet.
heart—hāti.	pig (sow)—shaan.	tit for tat?
fever (ague; bad)—aχu.	cow—kau= <i>cows</i> .	water (sea)—she. se?
murky (dark)—māk= <i>evil</i> .	ash (tree)—asr.	water (urine?)—uri.
cur (dog)—uher.	to call—ka.	(goat—uāt)?
six (No. 6)—sas.	arrow (shoot)—set.	circle; bend—ben.

APPENDIX XX.

TABLES OF NUMERALS (SPECIALLY SELECTED).

Nos.	OTHOMI. C.A.	QUICHUAN AND AYMARA. S.A.	AZTEC. C.A.	CHIRCA. N.W. (S.A.)	SUNDRY AMERICAN.		
					NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
1	n-nra.	huk. mai.	ce.	ata.	ak; iku= <i>hand</i> . ita.† nam. mato.† ta. guute. tsawak. tehikini. couai. mai.* naki. hahik.* pakha. ck. tteq. yaquit. oshe. sei. soos. ekah. kop. ako. uke.* oca.* vocua. niiska. kaki. kots. ntshe. bit. gia. dēq. taugh. osh.† katza. ba. toto.† sibbo.		
2	zooko.	yskuy. } paya; pa. }	ume.	bozha.			
3	hui.	kunsa. kinsa.	yei. ei.	mica.			
4	gooho.	tahua. ttwa.	nahui. nappa.	mlnyca.	nea. oza. nauoi. waen. aiki. hahua. pacacua. tssets.		
5	gyta.	pieka. pika.	inic-macuilli } chicuacen. }	cineo.	kwanom. marqui. tahch. tysha. etsha. shuh. zaken.* nan. pana. tawit.		
6	rahti.	sokta. sojta.	inic-chicuaca } 5+1. }	ta.	navi. taki. sei. sih. lats. hue. chisa.		
7	yotho.	kancis. chantis.	chicome.	qhûpqâ.	siete. tepa. paghu. tutsheos. huisca.†		
8	hiahito.	pussak.	chicuey.	shûzhâ.	pehel. war. tap-wi. vauragua. shuzha.* aca.*		
9	gythe.	yskun.	chüienahui.	aca.	yala. chapko.		
10	râta(=20 n-rahté.)	cunka. kalko. kanka.	matlacti. (20=poalli).	hub-chin- hica.	washo. macoi. ghica. cokhi. onka; pat= <i>hand</i> . kolo= <i>foot</i> .		

Nos.	ACCADIAN AND SUMERIAN.	CHINESE, ETC.	EGYPTIAN AND COPTIC.	POLYNESIAN AND PAPUAN.	MALAY.
1	gis. ge. id.	yit. yih. yik. i. } (Japanese; fito.)	uâ. ouot (C.).	akahi. taha. iat. ia. kappo.	sa. tik.
2	kas (=hand). mina. min. bi. gi?	y. ni. ár. tab. urli.	sn. snau (C.).	kaoua. rua.	du. wa. ru.
3	essa. rus. is (=foot).	pam. zan.	χmt. shomt (C.).	atorm. toru. fa.	leh. talo.
4	sib. za. sana. saba (=eye). himmu. irba.	sat si.	aft. ft.	abaa. wahu. acha. pacacua. kaua.	ha. hat.
5	sa. para. a } 5 <i>fingered hand</i> . var. bar. }	nga. mot. wot. wu.	t?	kadima.	nina. rima.
6	âs. assa=5+1.	lok. luh. sal.	sas. soon (C.).	aona. nota. } zdu. iya. }	noko. ono.
7	sisinna; imina=5+2.	sit. tsih.	sfχ.	kai. witon. pitu. tiki. sik. nobo.	putu. } tudsu. }
8	ussa=(ia+esse=5+3).	pat. pah. pal.	χimnu. shuncu (C.).	saya. waru. ta. pavouarou. vau.	wara. } awa. tai. }
9	isummu. ilimu=5+4.	ku. khi.	pst't. pat? } psit (C.). }	jiva. kaiwu.	
10	pur. gispu. gu } = <i>heap</i> . ugun. uvan. a }	zhîp; shih=10.	mt.	otsha. kanga. ondu.	dasa. } pulah. }
100		pak; pei=100; <i>many</i> .	sha.	rau=100= <i>many</i> .	sa-ratus= 100.

TABLES OF NUMERALS (SPECIALLY SELECTED). APPENDIX XX.—*continued*.

AFRICAN.	Nos.	DRAVIDIAN.	INDO-CHINESE.	ETRUSCAN. "R. BROWN."	CAUCASIAN, TZEKASIS, ETC.	ESTHONIAN, FINN, ETC.	TURKISH.
moti= <i>No. 1.</i> ik; eke= <i>hand</i> ; <i>finger.</i> so, sigga, sâida, — tanu. aru. sîda, zdu. edse, isa. tato, assato. eso, sessa. kumi, tsika.	1	onru, onna. }	itto, ako, moe, ikka, ta.		arthi, moe, ei, zo, mi.	ak, yks, akt, yksi.	bir.
	2	irandu.	kichi, a'r, paya, pa.	ci, cine.	jum, toku, erku, ori, tu.	kaksi, kats.	iki.
	3	munru.	pehi.	zal, esal.	szu.	kolshe, kolme.	ütsh, uch.
	4	nalu.	hachi.	sa.	gin, ofhki.	nelli.	diut.
	5	anju.	yei, ngat, moe.	thu.	taku, phkhi.	wizhi, wiis.	lesh.
	6	aru.	rukkok, sau, tuskehi.	hut, huth.	schu, sugo.	kunsi.	ältee.
	7	ezhu, elu.	tsit.	ecz.	skit, bly.	setschoni, seitze.	yeddec.
	8	etlu.	thata, kaya.	cien.	schy, rwa.	kaesak, kattesä, dzede?	sekkiz.
	9	imbada.	tacu, acu.	sen, sempha.	hogu, utsgu.	igokse, yhdeksan.	dokkooz.
	10	pattu, padi.	choh, uinka.	nurth, tezan, lecha?	ptze, eswa, tsey, athi.	kümene, ksan, ksa, tse.	own?

AFRICAN.	Nos.	UCRO-ALTAIC AND TURANIAN.	BASQUE.	CELTIC.	SANSKRIT.	PERSIAN, ETC.	ARABIC.
itta, eke. ilari, bali. isaro, karo. libo, ribn. kané. tanu, tano. sida, zdu. edse, shupn, isa. asuto, sui. sessa. tsika, kumi. mihho,	1	{ atik, luca, oker, it. auto, ecki, uts, aku. khuta, hutsha, ichtet, eluta. yike, kax, kina, unen. kok, ike, nick, kik, ketto. utse, kudem, kolme, tonga, kum. nilye, negy, thett. vis, väte, toosa, öt, wit. kaht, alta, mucktu, hat, kut. seitsa, tziette, tabet, sat, thede, yedi. seksis, dsghat, kavsko. waxum, gessu (Cahmuck), vaükse. haga, das, vanake. ksa, duz, tiz, kamen. [Thibet.—No. 1=7zig; chik.]	bat.	aon.	ekah, ecā.	yak, yéc.	akhad.
	2		biga.	do, di, ur?	doc, dui.	do.	thunar.
	3		hiru.	tri.	trayah, tri.	sih.	thaleth.
	4		lau.	tesor.	chatvâri, katura.	châhâr.	arbat.
	5		vortz.	cuig=coic? pump.	pancha.	penj, pâñch.	hhams.
	6		sei.	se.	shat.	shash.	sit.
	7		suzpi.	seith, seiz.	sapta.	haft, hapt.	sab.
	8		sortzi.	wyth.	ashita.	hasht.	samâra.
	9		bederatzi.	naw.	nava.	nan, nah.	tisk.
	10		amar.	da-cuig? 2+5, deng.	dâsa.	das, dah.	ashar.

APPENDIX XXI.

WORDS FOR FATHER AND MOTHER (=PAPA AND MAMA).

OLD WORLD.

NEW WORLD.

	FATHER.	MOTHER.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	N. A. S. C. A.
Chinese.	he. fu. bo.	mon. mu. nu.	ah-pab.	ah-nab.	NORTH AMERICA.
Aboriginal do.	fia. pa. pah. taopa.	ma?	amamma.	ah-nah.	
Mantshu.	ama.	eme.	apa.	naa.	
Mongol.	pha. abba.	ocche. ame.	baa.	sogo. shema.	
Ainos.	aba.	aba.	api.	una.	
Yeneseian. }	abam.	imam.	appa.	unnung. eool.	
Ostiac. }	atya.		dada.	cepong.	
Turkish.	baba. ata.	ana.	dodo.	gul.	
Thibet.	dhada. pa. pha. yab.	ma. yum. ama.	tantai.	ceka.	
Khond.	abba.	aya.	annkke.	iskeh.	
Nepaul-Assam.	aba. apa. babai.	ama.	nosa.	gal.	
Siamese.	pha. ma.	luk-sa. me. ya.	baba.	bibi.	
Ugro-altaie.	ypa.	aita. imain. inæ.	attata.	amana (Esk.).	
Finn.	aja.	æke. ruha. amæ. amma. anyä.	tata. tamo.	mume.	
Sikkim	abo. appa.	ama. ai.	nana.	ahnah.	CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Brahui.		amma. anyä.	kakka.	pika.	
N.E. Bengal.	aba. bap.	amma.	muo.	me.	
Cingalese.	appa.	amma.		calmah.	
Tamil.	pillä.	matha. tay.			
S. India.	amnee. appa.	amma. appe.	babi.	aini.	
Malay.	bapa. kuh.	amak. mak.	aya. yaya.	manuma.	
New Zealand.	pa. matu.	matua.	alpa.	marmi.	
Ditto.	atana-mama.	wahina.	pai.	muni.	
Tonga Isles.	tammy.	fae.		amanie.	
W. Australia.	bab.	ama.	tayta. teta. }	mama (Quichua).	
Fiji-Polynesia.	tama. bupa.	ma.	(Aztee). }		
Papuan.	telu. tama.	tete. tina.	ipaki.	ipako.	
Australian.	marmook.	barbook.	pagin.	maou.	
Ditto.	marme.	parppe. mamma.	paica.	naca.	
Ditto.	kunmy. pappi.	maita. murya.	padjo.	nadjo.	
Caucasian.	deda.	mama. nana.	mbaba.	memi.	
Dravidian.	pitha. appan.	matha. amma.	tathhin. teta. }	tenan. nantli.	
Accadian.	ai. aba. ada. khari.	luku. nen.	ana. (Othomi).	me.	
Egyptian.	ata. tat. ap. appa.	ma. mut. nen.	nare.	sapat.	
Basque.	aita.	ama.	anak.	shema.	
Berber.	baba.		patnah.	temake.	
Arabic.	ab.		neno.	dome.	
Assyrian.	abu.	umana. mumn.	pena.	layka.	
Hebrew.	abba. gb.	emam. am.	nono.	lah.	
Celtic.	täd.	mam. mathair.		bibi.	
Slavonic.	batea. atetz.	mat.			
Scandinavian.	father.				
German.	vater.	mutter.			
Latin.	pater.	mater.			
Greek.	πατήρ.	μητήρ.			
Sanskrit.	pitar. pitri.	matr. ma.			

N.B.—Sir J. Lubbock gives a list of 170 words in African for *father*. *Baba* occurs 29 times; *iya*, 11 times; *fa*, 8 times; *na*, 8 times; *ada*, *pa*, *ba*, 6 times each; *da* and *nga*, 4 times each; *apa*, *ma*, *dada*, *ya*, *onya*, and *fafa*, 3 times each.

APPENDIX XXII.

MUCH. many, etc. (Mak. mar. meg. ak.)	Great. much. strong. all. head. high. tree. mountain. chief. many.
OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.—mnχ= <i>great</i> . ,, next= <i>strong</i> . āχa= <i>high</i> . ,, men= <i>hill</i> . ma= <i>shoulder</i> . Coptic.—emashu? Semitic.—paku. mādu. ,, arku= <i>baek</i> . kabir. Accad.—magh. mar. aka. agga. Ugro-Altaic.—pačá. uke. ,, aghag. arko. ak= <i>tree</i> . East Tartar.—acu= <i>strong</i> . ,, yeke. ike. tke. Thibet.—akay= <i>chief</i> . Caucasian.—māghla. ,, mta= <i>mountain</i> . takt= <i>do</i> . Chinese.—mu. mo. mok. ,, kok. bak. ka. Japanese.—éka= <i>hill</i> . Sanskrit.—ucca. gaccha= <i>tree</i> . } ,, mahā. aga. kukud. } Slavonic.—man. mnogee. Celtic.—mor. mad= <i>good</i> . ,, ard= <i>hill</i> . rak. German.—menge. hoch. Latin.—magis. montis= <i>hill</i> . Greek.—μέγας. ὑψος. English.—duke= <i>lord</i> . ,, much. peak. big. Indian.—marājah= <i>prince</i> . Libyan.—mek. ikooha. Basque.—acu= <i>strong</i> . ,, mendi= <i>hill</i> . Indo-Chinese.—makna. ,, theka. mat. ,, hachur= <i>hill</i> . thekhai. Malay.—aka= <i>head</i> . Polynesian.—mauna= <i>mountain</i> . ,, tokau; hacā= <i>tree</i> . ,, mano= <i>many</i> =1000. Papuan.—suku= <i>hill</i> . ,, kakka= <i>head</i> . African.—baka. eku. ,, nikuna= <i>high</i> . ,, oke= <i>mountain</i> . ,, hongu= <i>high</i> . ,, kuka= <i>peak</i> . uka= <i>tree</i> . ,, ikunda= <i>mountain</i> . ,, kaka= <i>god</i> . eke.	manaho.† makta*= <i>strong</i> . mochi; muchi; miech= <i>much</i> . mach*= <i>much</i> . haccha.*† ahhi. ogha; † oki= <i>good</i> . hitka= <i>high</i> . areu= <i>great</i> . oreu*= <i>hill</i> . hooak= <i>hill</i> . ajar*= <i>chief</i> . huk= <i>good</i> . pacha.* ukku.* ukka.* haca= <i>tree</i> . khuta= <i>good</i> . rahta. gi-ehi. aach. thekha. ikah= <i>head</i> . See elsewhere : pp. 3, 58.

APPENDIX XXIII.

MOUTH. (kha. kol. ku. kan.)	Hole. cave. gate. circle. navel. eat. chew? round?
OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.—qerr= <i>hole</i> ; <i>circle</i> . ,, chapa= <i>navel</i> . ,, kar= <i>inside</i> . ,, kenau= <i>womb</i> . ken. Accadian.—ku. ka. kan= <i>gate</i> . ,, gar= <i>circle</i> . gan= <i>garden</i> . Ugro-Altaic.—kan. ko. ,, ku. sui. (k=s?) ,, kâpoo= <i>door</i> . ,, chor. hucā. ,, khon. pakapa= <i>door</i> . Caucasian.—koko. kol. ,, kual. kana= <i>field</i> . Indo-Chinese.—kami. kha. Chinese.—ku. k'au. ,, ku= <i>valley</i> . Thibetan.—kun= <i>hole</i> . Mongol.—kha= <i>mouth</i> . Japanese.—kuti. Corean.—hie (h=k). Dravidian.—kuli= <i>hole</i> . ,, kappu= <i>navel</i> . ,, kugai= <i>cave</i> . Malay.—puki= <i>vulva</i> . ,, babak (? kakak). Polynesian.—kona= <i>womb</i> . ,, kana= <i>eat</i> . Assyrian.—khurru= <i>hole</i> . Arabie.—qhar. pu= <i>door</i> . Amharic.—kadāka= <i>hole</i> . ARYAN. Sanskrit.—kūpa= <i>hole</i> . mukha. Latin.—cavea= <i>cave</i> . cunus? Greek.—κύκλος= <i>circle</i> . Hindi.—ghar= <i>cave</i> . Albanian.—γιοι (=κοι?). Celtic.—cean. euro= <i>hole</i> . French.—carré= <i>square</i> . Persian.—khan= <i>inn</i> .	chi.† qai. ça.† cana.* ku.† hu (h=k). kanik. kama.† koh= <i>to eat</i> . shum (sh=k?). koptra= <i>cave</i> .* occhu.†= <i>door</i> . cunia*= <i>woman</i> . kara= <i>to eat</i> . AFRICA. ko. eku= <i>door</i> . kun. dikanu. kana. da (=ka?). shu (=ku?). kapu= <i>navel</i> . Elsewhere : pp. 20, 35, 97.

APPENDIX XXIV.

TREE. high. branch. shoot. son. man. life? wood. hill?
(ka. ki. ha? ak. hu. sa. su. ma. na?)

LANGUAGE OF FAMILY.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD. NORTH. - CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Egyptian. ,, ,,	xet. ba. kanen. axem. asr. kaka= <i>sun</i> . shen. set= <i>arrow</i> ; shoot. ti= <i>plant</i> . sennu. xet; su= <i>branch</i> . kai; akht= <i>high</i> ; great. sa= <i>son</i> .	kan.† quenua.* kar.† kah.* khoka.* kut= <i>stick</i> . kagg. gu= <i>head</i> .
Coptic. Accadian.	bô. shên. gi. gish. ku. mu. kan. shar. kir. ti; zi= <i>life</i> .	kahlue. quauh.* kaspi.* kasgar= <i>forest</i> . pichu= <i>fir</i> .
,, Chinese. ,, ,,	aka= <i>great</i> . zin= <i>arrow</i> . shar= <i>to shoot</i> . zi; du= <i>son</i> . shu. muk. kan. mok. chu. kok; ka; kau= <i>high</i> ; great. ku= <i>male</i> . tu; tsu= <i>son</i> . sut= <i>to shoot</i> . tsien; ch'i= <i>arrow</i> . kung= <i>bow</i> .	hoo-ak. hue*= <i>son</i> ; tree. kee-yu. haca*= <i>great</i> ; tree. kaax= <i>hill</i> . acatl= <i>reed</i> . acotn= <i>fir</i> . sia. sacha.† shaak. taka; ti; saka= <i>son</i> . nah= <i>son</i> . na. nai; naa= <i>son</i> ; tree. na= <i>high</i> . machi= <i>much</i> ; great. zacuali= <i>great</i> . muira.* tsa= <i>great</i> . lucy; kuau= <i>great</i> .
Ugro-Altaic. ,, ,,	ak. ok. oghag. oksa. di. sa. aga. aचे. kha. agha= <i>chief</i> ; great. khu. kona. pu= <i>tree</i> ; son (Finn.). su= <i>son</i> . zaa; zyt= <i>bow</i> . paca; sharai= <i>great</i> . maz. chu.	nah= <i>son</i> . na. nai; naa= <i>son</i> ; tree. na= <i>high</i> . machi= <i>much</i> ; great. zacuali= <i>great</i> . muira.* tsa= <i>great</i> . lucy; kuau= <i>great</i> .
E. Tartar and Mongol. Thibetan. Indo-Chinese.	nao. moo. sin. oceai; kö= <i>son</i> . achur= <i>high</i> . na. naggi. sin. bu= <i>son</i> . yzu= <i>bow</i> . kai. kadung. akan. kung. tou-nai.	sahie.* hi. piku= <i>fir</i> . ga. azé; tsi; hahan= <i>son</i> . süa; säpe; tzuh; aka.* kana= <i>arrow</i> . pancha; akha; suu= <i>bow</i> .
Corean? } Kurile. } Japanese. Dravidian.	nü. ui. oceai= <i>son</i> . ki. kawa; ikai= <i>high</i> . ko= <i>son</i> . maram. kadu. (tei. sar= <i>arrow</i> . ku. pu)?	sahie.* hi. piku= <i>fir</i> . ga. azé; tsi; hahan= <i>son</i> . süa; säpe; tzuh; aka.* kana= <i>arrow</i> . pancha; akha; suu= <i>bow</i> .
Malay. Basque. Caucasian. Polynesian. ,, Papuan.	kazu. ki. kayo. kane= <i>son</i> . zurkai. arrechä. khe. quet. khie. dzig. magha= <i>high</i> . karu. kau. lakan. toa. nikau. keike= <i>son</i> . peru= <i>high</i> . sri= <i>arrow</i> ; bow. sükori= <i>arrow</i> . 'paua= <i>bow</i> . kalk= <i>stick</i> . kai. bu. hasai. keike; tsutsua= <i>son</i> .	
ARYAN. Sanskrit. ,, ,, Hindi. Greek. Latin. Celtic. ,, Persian. Gothic, etc. Lithuanian. English, etc. Teutonic, etc. ,,	gaccha. taru. to= <i>to grow</i> . neea= <i>high</i> . shatate= <i>arrow</i> . bāna= <i>bow</i> . bhaga= <i>beech</i> ? to eat? aga= <i>great</i> . ishu= <i>arrow</i> . cara= <i>bow</i> . ſu= <i>to beget</i> ; son. sūt= <i>son</i> . kipi= <i>arrow</i> . kandh; bo= <i>tree</i> . gach. karva. περρη= <i>pine</i> . φηρος= <i>beech</i> . παρος= <i>hill</i> . quercus= <i>oak</i> . pinus= <i>pine</i> . fāgus= <i>beech</i> . dru. darach. kun. sarach. za; ua= <i>son</i> . nea= <i>man</i> . saeth= <i>arrow</i> . kun= <i>great</i> . būk= <i>oak</i> . Armenian.—canan. boka. Slavonic.—izu; syn= <i>son</i> . buk= <i>beech</i> . tscherka= <i>branch</i> . oak. acorn? ash. stick? cane? shoot? beore= <i>beech</i> . eiche= <i>oak</i> . bōc= <i>beech</i> . birke= <i>birch</i> . ask; asch= <i>ash</i> .	AFRICAN. kiti. karu. kon. koye. kasgar. kana. kurā. puh. koui. tah. ki. ogi. oko. chiti. eku. koni. mosi. musi. esan. ogi. buk. su. ta. haha= <i>son</i> . hi= <i>man</i> . sa; peno; nsok; kanirsc. sara= <i>arrow</i> . bana; koti= <i>bow</i> . okere; sana; osic= <i>son</i> ; little.
Semitic. ,, ,,	(Assyrian).—išu. kanû. zi= <i>son</i> . shakû= <i>high</i> . kashtu= <i>bow</i> . Hebrew.—gâ= <i>high</i> .	[See Son; Appendix LI.]

APPENDIX XXV.

Root. hu (ku. tu)=(h. k. t. l?).

COGNATES (hut. cot. village. town. skin. cover. to dwell. tent. nest. stone. tree? hill?).

HOUSE.

LANGUAGE OF FAMILY.	OLD WORLD.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Egyptian.	hā. at. āāt. as= <i>room</i> . bu. tu= <i>stone</i> .	hi.* hia. he. hu †
Coptic.	t'ai= <i>clothing</i> . pa= <i>village</i> . χal= <i>street</i> .	hā. ata.* uta.*
Chinese.	al= <i>house</i> .	
Ugro-Altaic.	hu. kü. uk. ot. pao. kia. ta= <i>to cover</i> . ti= <i>stone</i> .	ku.† gue. hoe.
"	kin= <i>nest</i> . kap= <i>to cover</i> . ta; kek= <i>skin</i> . ham= <i>inn</i> .	nea.* oca. in.
"	hukut. huus. has. haz. hat. kat. kar. kode. kota.	tee.† tah. tupee.
"	khal= <i>village</i> ; <i>house</i> ; <i>stone</i> . saun.	
"	karo; ker= <i>stone</i> . kar. kora; karieh= <i>skin</i> . turuk= <i>hut</i> .	togai= <i>hut</i> . kotai.
"	ku; chi; ta; tu= <i>stone</i> .	kwo; te; ta= <i>stone</i> .
Etruscan.	cære= <i>town</i> .	
Accadian.	ki-ku. kur. tot. gar= <i>brick</i> . du= <i>to dwell</i> . su= <i>skin</i> .	kah. tah. kat= <i>stone</i> .
"	kan= <i>gate</i> . kur= <i>town</i> .	
"	kur= <i>rock</i> . gal. khar= <i>rock</i> .	
Thibet, etc.	kutu. ainos. kotan.	kodja. koja.† katan.
Indo-Chinese.	hi. ku. kwa. teh= <i>tent</i> .	kiki. kukh. kotai.
E. Tartar.	tura. kota. gar. gur= <i>village</i> .	quata= <i>to cover</i> .
Dravidian.	pattu. kallu= <i>stone</i> .	kwo; † ecara.*= <i>skin</i> .
"	kattu= <i>to build</i> .	
Caucasian.	kani= <i>skin</i> . kerki= <i>bark</i> . kaba; khar= <i>stone</i> . kaghak.	tec-pan. pan= <i>place</i> .
"	kau= <i>village</i> . kera= <i>house</i> ; <i>stone</i> . gal= <i>stone</i> .	
Libyan, etc.	gher.	calli; cal.
Polynesian.	hae. kac. he. pah. hali. fale.	hausi.*
Malay.	kota= <i>stone</i> . halle. bali.	
Papuan, etc.	hae. kac. hat= <i>stone</i> .	
ARYAN.		
Latin, etc.	eutis= <i>skin</i> . casa. vicus. Greek.—καλία= <i>nest</i> .	
Armenian.	koja= <i>skin</i> . hark= <i>roof</i> . qor= <i>rock</i> . tun= <i>house</i> .	
Slavonic.	koda. kora= <i>skin</i> . kasta. kont-jar.	
Teutonic, etc.	hutte. haus. haut= <i>skin</i> . husa. tunc.	
Hindi.	hara= <i>castle</i> . kota= <i>fort</i> . ger. khara. khut?	
"	pathur= <i>stone</i> . Zend.—hara= <i>hill</i> .	
Persian.	khāna= <i>inn</i> . kad. kuh= <i>hill</i> . Spanish.—calle= <i>street</i> .	
Sanskrit.	oka. pur. pita. kata. kuta= <i>hill</i> .	See also gar, gal, kal,
Celtic.	eaer= <i>stone</i> . ti. koer; bal= <i>town</i> . kurt. do. ear. pit.	sound.
English.	cot. hut. house. home.	
SEMITIC.		
Assyrian.	bitu. dāru= <i>wall</i> . ekulla= <i>palace</i> . alū= <i>city</i> . till= <i>hill</i> .	
Hebrew.	gal= <i>heap</i> .	
Arabic, etc.	baüt. dar. Amharic.—korbat= <i>skin</i> . dak= <i>stone</i> .	
AFRICAN.	hu. ho. tu. da. ko. ua. ham. ger. pere.	
"	to; tot= <i>village</i> . ta; te; oko= <i>stone</i> . okua; peta;	
"	koat= <i>skin</i> .	
"	ile. ilo; ilu= <i>village</i> .	

APPENDIX XXII.

FUNDAMENTAL SOUNDS. pa. ka. hu. ku. shu. ma. mo.

COGNATES (to fly. go. wing. feather. wind. swift. hand. paw. wind. arrow. eye. shoot).

BIRD.

LANGUAGE OF FAMILY.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.	pet=foot. hu; ūa=to go. kat=paw. bak=hawk.	piksi. pæna. parrura.*
"	set; sun=arrow; shoot. sesa=bird. maā=feather.	pillu; pæna=prairie-hen.
"	pah=to pursue. ba; mai=spirit, air. sha=wing.	patnam*; pa-hue*=to fly. paco.
"	as=swift.	
"	ap; patex=to fly. meh=wing. ermen=arm.	pahura; hūira=feather.
Coptic.	apoi=bird.	pu-hu=wind.
Accadian.	tu. ghū. pak=to catch birds. mu-chin. shu=hand.	huera*=bird; wind. hu=bird; tree.
"	zīn; gish=arrow. shar=to shoot. zu=wind.	quauh*=bird; tree. hualpa.* hu.
"	zu=wing. zig=to dart. pa?=wing; bird. du=to go.	huaka=hawk. kit-pu=eagle.
Chinese.	pī; pit=to fly. pad=to go. ch'ui=to fly; wind.	quacharo*=to fly. pāt-pa=wing.
"	bik. yü. mao. tu; tsui=wings; wind.	pā; pan; paco*=hand; to go.
"	shou=hand. tsō=claw. kak=foot. sut=to shoot.	uaku=heron.
Ugro-Altaic.	kakas. koosch. kae. mak=to fly. zāa=bow.	mā=hand; to go. moo=feather.
"	kanad=wing. kar; kat=to go. suite=arrow.	ma-ak=eagle. mamie=to fly. mou.
"	pud; kat=hand. hoi; kok; kassa=foot.	mook=duck.
Caucasian.	kattēy. tza.	memeri=parrot. kā=to go.
East Tartar.	khaton. tukia. pata. gaska=feather. sawa=arrow.	ashoo=foot. shou-shey=hand.
Indo-Chinese.	paten. pya. khaton. kau=foot.	sūa; pia=arrow. za; kana=bow.
Tibetan.	teha. spu=feather. ea-ba=to go.	tzit. zaqui.† kukin.†
Dravidian.	padchi. paravai. huruvu. popi=to go. patham=foot.	pat*; pai; po; pi=foot.
"	sar=arrow. panāh=bow.	
"	kekke=crow. para=to fly. pedai=hen. kai=hand.	ma; pan; maco†=hand.
Basque, etc.	pizti. chori. Libyan.—pattu=pigeon. susu.	
Malay.	pezi. koehayn. manoh=fowl. pigi=to go.	pāna=right hand. pannum=bow.
"	kana; pana=foot. pat; pai; kapnai=foot.	baccha*; huey*=high; tree.
Polynesian	manu. moa. hōron. rankura ka=foot.	
and	mokani=wind.	
Oceania.	kakavaa. pakau=wing. kohn=hawk. pigi=to go.	
"	hou. se=to go. uru=feather. hu; mea; ao=to go.	
"	pa=paw. pao; pere=foot. puhī; hau=wind.	
Papuan, etc.	tu. yu. man. mano. maou=feather.	
"	sri=bow. pera; pana=arrow. ma=hand.	
"	pere; cha; tua=foot.	
Libyan.	thir. tiskert=wing. fag=to fly. (?=pag).	
SEMITIC.	pū; puχ=wind. masha=to go. kurah; edsh=foot.	
"	shāru=wind. iššūru=bird. mas?=arrow.	
"	parāshu=to fly. gappu=wing.	
AFRICAN.		
ARYAN.		
Sanskrit.	pakshin. kukkuta. āpat. pay; pad; mī=to fly, go.	pig. pesa. pidi. perat.
"	paksha=wing. pāni=hand. pāda=foot. car=to go.	pakue=parrot. susu.
"	bāna=bow.	esu. kuko=chicken. pids.
Persian.	pai.	papa=to fly. okoko. oko. hu.
Slavonic.	ptitsa. ptak. mucha=a fly.	jaro. he. ki; ka=to go.
Latin.	manus=hand. pes=foot. pica=pie.	pen; se; sa=arrow. benyo=bow.
"	penna=feather. avis.	pepa=to blow; wind. tu=hand.
Greek.	πετταρ=to fly. πετπορ=wing. χιψ=hand.	keka; pepa=foot. peka=hand.
"	πov=foot.	
Celtic.	pādh=to go. piotd; peacem=to fly. ped=foot.	
English.	pigeon. chicken. cock. pen. shoot. puff? paw. pad.	

N.B.—Ak; k̄ā; p̄ā; pe; hu; tu are doubtless fundamental archaic sounds expressive of "movement." Whilst s̄ā, sū, shu, represented the meaning "to dart, rush, or shoot."

APPENDIX XXVII.

DOG (cur, etc.). ku. kok. ky=sound.

LANGUAGE OF FAMILY.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Egyptian.	uher. fu. kaari= <i>goat</i> . shat. (?= <i>kat</i>).	ke. kakka. cher. keikue.* <i>achu</i> .
Coptic.	ouher. kie= <i>goat</i> .	chiki.† kallatu.* pu-ku. pek.
Accadian.	ku. likku. lik= <i>beast</i> . ur= <i>lion</i> ?	cocochi. di. di-ag. skāga. hihu.
„	kur; kurra= <i>horse</i> . lu= <i>cow</i> .	chuki.† liki (l=k?). koks.
Chinese.	kinen. hūn. lu. hu-li= <i>fox</i> . k'üen.	kyetl. kura; katchu= <i>puma</i> ; <i>tiger</i> .
„	kau. ku= <i>ox</i> ; <i>coll.</i> ch'an= <i>elk</i> . k'i= <i>horse</i> .	atok= <i>fox</i> .
Pre-Chinese.	ku-kon.	itz-kuin-ti.† cocochi.* nikuk.
Indo-Chinese.	kata. klwe. kala. kya= <i>lion</i> . khapa.	kut= <i>deer</i> . kiyuk-muk.
„	kora= <i>horse</i> . khicha. kochū. khi. ku.	shonka. chinka= <i>lion</i> .
E. Tartar.	kuropen. kuh. uher= <i>ox</i> . köl= <i>fox</i> .	yahwara= <i>tapir</i> .
„	kandagai= <i>reindeer</i> .	shui (=kui?). kyeth.
„	ky. kon. kara= <i>bear</i> . kiang= <i>wild horse</i> . nokhai.	ccaura*= <i>sheep</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	koy. schy. koira (Fin). kutya. kacikan.	
„	khüt= <i>wolf</i> . yandu. zanak. kecopek.	
„	gneyk= <i>stag</i> . kutya. kici. kutka.	
„	kaik. ky. kanang. kynonkai.	
Japanese.	chin (=kin?). gu (=ku?). kuma= <i>bear</i> .	
Ainor-Kurile.	kosha. khatulan. kuma= <i>bear</i> .	
Thibetan.	ky. kyī. kou. lug. kha. khami.	
„	chanke= <i>wolf</i> .	
Dravidian.	nay (n=k?). karadi= <i>bear</i> .	
„	kattu. kaduke= <i>jackal</i> . kara= <i>horse</i> .	
S. Indian.	kukka.	
Caucasian.	khar. kyen. shum. goglori (g=k).	
„	guri= <i>horse</i> . la= <i>horse</i> . koy.	
Basque.	zakur. chakurra. oro. cherria= <i>pig</i> .	
Libyan, etc.	akab= <i>fox</i> . idan= <i>dogs</i> .	
Malay.	karba= <i>buffalo</i> . kawan= <i>herd</i> . kuda= <i>horse</i> .	
Polynesian.	kuli. uli. koli.	
Papuan, etc.	kuri. koria. kuli.	
	SEMITIC.	
Assyrian.	kalbu. kirru?	
Hebrew, etc.	kēleb.	
Arabic.	kalb. khonsan= <i>horse</i> .	
		AFRICAN.
		kērē. kara. karré. kai.
		kukira. kura. hara.
		koro= <i>sheep</i> . ake (?= <i>kake</i>).
		ulu. ibu. m'bua.
		kun; guara; kemu; kama= <i>lion</i> .
		lu; hara. jaggeri= <i>lion</i> .
		kadara= <i>ass</i> .
		ARYAN.
		Sanskrit.—akōasa; khāra= <i>horse</i> .
		„ kukkura. gyan. koka= <i>wolf</i> .
		Hindoo.—kutta.
		Bengal.—kūkūr. kai. kui.
		Persian.—sag. khar= <i>ass</i> .
		Zend.—spā.
		Slavonic.—koshka. kon= <i>horse</i> .
		Albanian.—ky-en.
		Armenian.—sun.
		Greek.—kuwr.
		Latin.—canis. lupus= <i>wolf</i> .
		„ crocuta= <i>jackal</i> .
		Scandinavian.—hund.
		Spanish.—perro (p=k?).
		Celtic.—kallae. cunaich. cun.
		„ ky. cu. huad. (h=k).
		„ karo= <i>stag</i> . kaora= <i>goat</i> .
		German.—koter= <i>cur</i> .
		„ hund (h=k).
		English.—cur. honnd. fox.
		Lithuanian.—szu.

N.B.—Ku; kuk. (ko; ka; ky; lu?) might appear to be archaic radicals for *dog*; but lu, ka, may also perhaps signify *animal life* generally. Mr. Robert Brown, Junr., also thinks k—χ may have been the earliest Turanian form for *dog* or *cur*. *Horse*, *ass*, *may*, in prehistoric Turanian times, have both appeared as ās, or kas (see p. 123).

APPENDIX XXVIII.

GOOD. (yes! great. god. sun? water? ah!) Archaic root=*ha*; *hu*? *khu*?

OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.— <i>χ</i> u. āa= <i>great</i> ; <i>good</i> .	hoc. huey*= <i>great</i> .
Accadian.—u= <i>sun</i> ; <i>water</i> .	huan= <i>high</i> . kuan*= <i>great</i> .
Chinese.—hao; hu= <i>great</i> ; <i>good</i> . chu= <i>king</i> ; <i>chief</i> . yu.	khuta.† kotso.
„ heue; hu; ho= <i>water</i> . yu= <i>it is (yes!)</i> .	buk. hucō.
Etruscan.—ar= <i>water</i> ?	hunab-ku*= <i>supreme spirit</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.—yo. ko. hi. ut. hōwä.	qualli.† du.
„ ur; ui; khun= <i>sun</i> . uiga= <i>high</i> . ai= <i>water</i> .	hu; hene= <i>sun</i> ; <i>chief</i> ?
E. Tartar.—chen= <i>great</i> . ni= <i>sun</i> . kaau= <i>god</i> .	haue; yau; aha= <i>yes</i> !
Indo-Chinese.—kha. (hoa= <i>fire</i> .)	tewa. toh. nah.†
Malay, etc.—tuhau= <i>god</i> . kaya= <i>great</i> .	ā; hu; ho; aah; ui= <i>water</i> .
Persian.—khub.	ha; ou= <i>yes</i> !
Sanskrit.—su?	u. ai= <i>good</i> .
Greek.— <i>ε</i> ῶ. (<i>ῶ</i> = <i>to flow as water</i>)?	
French.—oui= <i>yes</i> ! dieu= <i>god</i> . eau= <i>water</i> .	
Celtic.—huan= <i>sun</i> .	Pictish.—den= <i>sun</i> .
Libyan, etc.—uhou. ikona= <i>great</i> .	Basque.—oua.
Polynesian.—arhai= <i>great</i> .	
Papuan.—(kuah= <i>mountains</i> ; <i>great</i> .)	
„ tui; hau= <i>great</i> ; <i>god</i> .	
African.—hon. ewe; qou= <i>yes</i> ! eyo= <i>good</i> .	

BAD. (black, dark, night, death, kill, pain, etc.) Archaic root=*kak*, *kul*, *uk*, *ak*, etc.

OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.
English.—ache, black, sick, rack, etc.	kaka. kaak. ha-ka.
Egyptian.—uxa; kek= <i>night</i> . aχu= <i>fever (ague)</i> . ariki.	ko; euata*; <i> oca</i> = <i>night</i> .
„ sek= <i>death</i> . māk= <i>evil</i> . teχ= <i>kill</i> . rekī.	ukku†; hucha*= <i>sin</i> ; <i>wicked</i> .
„ ak= <i>tomb</i> . χu= <i>death</i> . serik= <i>black</i> .	akakha*; <i> ik</i> ; tuka= <i>black</i> .
Accadian.—naku= <i>sacrifice</i> . kukki= <i>dark</i> ; <i>bad</i> . sig; gig= <i>sick</i> .	hecat= <i>shade</i> .
„ mek; tuku; soko= <i>night</i> . kaka= <i>bitter</i> . gul= <i>destroy</i> .	lox= <i>devil</i> . hikua= <i>demon</i> .
Chinese.—kek= <i>night</i> . hak= <i>black</i> . ak= <i>bad</i> .	nak= <i>not</i> . (negation.)
„ akki= <i>demon</i> . kik= <i>blood</i> .	naketa*; <i> meca</i> *= <i>death</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.—haika. bakkeka= <i>black</i> . gigi= <i>night</i> . kul= <i>death</i> .	ongul= <i>death</i> .
„ māk= <i>shade</i> . bak= <i>night</i> . keka.	
E. Tartar.—kechör= <i>tomb</i> . ekke= <i>black</i> . ukul= <i>death</i> .	
Indo-Chinese.—hochā. kakwe= <i>night</i> .	
Sanskrit.—naktā= <i>night</i> . tōk= <i>pain</i> . kashta. ak= <i>to cut</i> .	
„ agha= <i>pain</i> ; sin. naç= <i>death</i> . maka= <i>sacrifice</i> .	
„ kāla= <i>death</i> .	
Dravidian.—ketta= <i>black</i> . (? t=k).	
Greek.—νεκρος= <i>dead</i> . kakos. μάχη= <i>battle</i> . αἰχμή= <i>erooked</i> .	
„ νεξ= <i>night</i> . οἶκ= <i>not</i> . αἰχμή= <i>pain</i> ; <i>ache</i> .	
Celtic.—torca. poc= <i>black</i> . noco; nocht= <i>night</i> .	
Latin.—orcus= <i>hades</i> . Zend.—aghe. naçu= <i>corpse</i> .	
Scandinavian.—ugga= <i>fear (ugly)</i> . val= <i>death</i> .	
German.—nacht= <i>night</i> . schlecht. nicht= <i>not</i> .	
Norse, etc.—rok= <i>dark</i> . mork= <i>mirky</i> .	
Arabic.—azraq= <i>black</i> . Hebrew.—kal= <i>death</i> .	
Coptic.—kaké= <i>dark</i> .	
Assyrian.—daku= <i>to kill</i> . āku= <i>wicked</i> .	
Libyan.—ikma= <i>it hurts</i> . Basque.—balcha= <i>night</i> .	
Polynesian and Papuan.—kattik; badok; maka= <i>black</i> , etc.	

AFRICAN.

tuku; okun=*night*; *black*.
 n'ko; kigi=*night*.
 tuku=*dead*. koko=*old*.
 kaku=*bitter*; *hard*.
 joka=*devil*.
 kukwa; daké=*death*.
 kulu; koka=*cold*.
 shulé=*death*.

PROBABLE CHIEF ARCHAIC WATER WORDS FOR OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

	M. (ma. am). N.	ā; ak. ka. (g. y.)?	p. b. ap. pa.	s. sh. z.	u. v. w. (t. h. l.)?
Sanskrit. Hindi. Zend. Persian. Latin. Greek. Teutonic, etc. Anglo-Saxon; English. Scandinavian, etc. Slavonic. Celtic. "Armenian. French. Italian.	ARYAN. mira. nīra. nīh= <i>rain</i> . amber.	udaka.	pā= <i>drink</i> .	kalasa= <i>pot</i> . vasha. sava.	sura= <i>drink</i> . wabe.
	am. mir. pani. ganga? apem.	am. ganga.	pani. apcu. ab.	tassa= <i>cup</i> . θαλασσα. see. peeze. sip. soue. sea. sō. sar.	urina? urnus= <i>rase</i> . vetos. <i>vw</i> = <i>to flow</i> . wasser. wet. water. dew. vatu.
	mare. flumen. humidus. <i>vapa</i> . (<i>uap</i> . Lydian.) meer. marvi. mare. marsh. meer. marr. mōray. mize. mun. mor. mara. moige. amhan. muir? con. mer. mare. (Spanish.—mār.)	lacus. aqua. <i>vōap</i> . <i>lakkos</i> = <i>etern</i> . becher= <i>jug</i> . auker. <i>lake</i> . <i>liquid</i> ? <i>soak</i> . renak. rēka. ar. ache. vakia. alikh. aka. lac. lago (āgua).	aber.	teshu. dsyr. suir. esk. sūgh. dzow= <i>sea</i> .	vod. vāda. wod. uir. orh. lo. uy. dur. eau.
	TURANIAN, ETC. mā. mu. mas. īma= <i>sea</i> . māreχ= <i>pot</i> ? man. moon. mati. man. mao. nam. midz. miz. mī. me. imi= <i>rain</i> . (uhin= <i>care</i> .) ānan. ahena. (tzwima.) māri= <i>sea</i> . nira. muran. minah. mederi= <i>sea</i> . mu. mo. muka. minal. mā. la.	teχ= <i>drink</i> . akana= <i>rase</i> . ka. (téchē. abl. Ch.) ā. ka= <i>life</i> ; <i>mouth</i> . ar. uarka.	pig= <i>pot</i> . ab-zu. a-abba.	shui. zo. sheg= <i>rain</i> . ab-zu. su= <i>lip</i> . itsaso. hosina. asif. tzurna. psez. usu. tsā. tzür.	at= <i>dew</i> . nat-ar= <i>sea</i> . uri= <i>flood</i> . atur= <i>river</i> . iaro. cir. hene. ihc. ho. u. (ka.= <i>mouth</i> .) arai= <i>sea</i> . ur. aria. uarka. erria. ulaitz. sua= <i>drink</i> . er. aru. ner. murt= <i>sea</i> . gol. u.
		ar. mika. ajaka= <i>pot</i> . muke.	pā.		
Egyptian. "Coptic. Chinese. Japanese. Aecadian. "Etruscan. Basque. "Libyan, etc. Caucasian. Dravidian. East Tartar. Mongol. Mantshu. Tungus.					

	M. (ma. am.) N.	ā; ak. ka. (g. y.)?	p. b. ap. pu.	s. sh. z.	u. v. w. (t. h. l.)?
Yenescian, etc. Samoyed. Ostiac, etc. S. Ostiac. Vogul, etc. Mordvin. Permian, etc. Uighur. Turkic, etc. Ugro-Altaic, etc. Finns and Esths. Laps. Corea. Kurile, etc. Indo-Chinese.	TURANIAN, ETC.— <i>continued</i> . kem. mar. mut. mu. tsum. met. mar. meri; mora= <i>sea</i> . mür= <i>sea</i> . mimal. waem. mu. min. myit. may. mat. nam. machi. menan. ni (koma). amar. mofe. naa. moona. nam. malar. mamarat. mora. migway. munam.	(a) kem. ar. arke. ai. appé= <i>sea</i> . machi. ka. tuk. kak. ku'ba. kin. ai. ayah. mogo.		sat. sez. satu= <i>river</i> . viz. wih. sus. sui= <i>month</i> . tschaga. us. wesi. sara. tise. slat. shesh. pisi. zo. assi. tsu. wasa. tasi. gusi= <i>month</i>	ul. (l=t)? ot. wit. tu. u? kett. ufh. (k=w; v.)? wüt=wat. wu. u. ul. gol. (wi. sor. bu.) vod. wat. wet. (kwekt). kin. tui. to. au. wa. ku. atui= <i>sea</i> . wai. uran. ua. oua. wei. nu. tan.
" Thibetan. Polynesian, etc. Australian. Papuan. Andaman. Malay.	SEMITIC. mayim. yam. nāhar. mā. matar= <i>river</i> . mi. alua. mā. manu. mé.	bähr.		mazeg= <i>drink</i> . basāsh. zer. zib. tzü. tsu?	wādi? kurr= <i>cell</i> . wooha. her.
Hebrew. Arabic. Amharic, etc. Assyrian.					
Chiefly S.E., W., and Central Africa.	AFRICAN. mai. ame. maka. meya. ma. me. man. minu. mina. min. maro. nyo. imme. mese. mana. mene. na. maz. menya. ann. kun.	maka. uke. kaka= <i>pot</i> . agho. aya. daka= <i>month</i> acho. luka. ank.	libo.	dsi. zi. maz. shu= <i>month</i> . so= <i>drink</i> .	waha. ucha. wa. iruwa= <i>river</i> . lu. lo. k'ura.
Sundry.					
North, Central, and South America.	AMERICAN. ma. na. men. ima. mem. méance. mayu. ahmah. humu. huma. ameyem. amu. momi. makas= <i>pot</i> . immet. muck. mat.	miki. ak. maku= <i>month</i> ak. ā. waai. ewak. alua. kaka= <i>pot</i> . yaku. imak. kok.	para. pae. pā. aba.	dzu. tzo. tza. nash. pee. so= <i>month</i> .	ui. lu. lo. mua. he. hi. wai. li. um. ewak.
Eskimo.					

	LIFE, ETC.		SUNDRY.		
Old World.	Cross +. tie, join, yoke, knot, tack, hook, weave, etc.	Phalrus, ear? leaf, tongue, tail, and nose.	Life, breath, I. tree? parent?	Mouth, door, hole, vulva = <i>v</i> .	Navel, ear, snake, belly.
Egyptian.	ta, tek.	tet, mata.	ANKH= <i>ear</i> ; <i>life</i> .	kaka= <i>mouth</i> , serk= <i>hole</i> .	chapa.
"	kak, nak.	ateb= <i>tongue</i> .	xepcr= <i>beetle</i> ; <i>cris</i> .	seba= <i>gate</i> .	kar= <i>inside</i> .
"	mut, teka.	tak= <i>stone</i> , ka= <i>tail</i> .	nek= <i>I</i> , naui= <i>to live</i> .	konah= <i>womb</i> .	buch= <i>belly</i> .
"	kona= <i>to embrace</i> .	set= <i>tail</i> .	rexi= <i>men</i> .	mokita= <i>care</i> .	sebek= <i>evocadile</i> .
"	sxt= <i>to wear</i> ; <i>tie</i> .	ku= <i>tongue</i> , tat= <i>stand</i> .	ka; ba= <i>soul</i> .	bek= <i>hollow</i> .	xet= <i>belly</i> ; <i>gut</i> .
Japanese.		khana= <i>nose</i> .			
Chinese.	tak= <i>to weave</i> .	inkinsel, k'iu, bah?	khî, zi= <i>life</i> .	ka, kau.	
"	tan +. kiu= <i>to bind</i> .	shek= <i>stone</i> , yok, kuk= <i>lost</i> .	nga= <i>I</i> ; <i>me</i> , lik= <i>to live</i> .	yuen= <i>circle</i> .	
"	haika= <i>tie</i> .	ku= <i>male</i> .	kar; kan= <i>tree</i> .	chi= <i>to eat</i> .	
Indo-Chinese.		ku= <i>tongue</i> .	utuk= <i>spirit</i> .	yok= <i>throat</i> .	
"		slak= <i>leaf</i> , nakhu= <i>nose</i> .	kan= <i>tree</i> .	kha, kun= <i>ear</i> .	kapu= <i>snake</i> .
"	kur +. jug, kal.		panak= <i>tree</i> .	ku= <i>ear</i> , kau.	chyet, nabi= <i>ear</i> .
Accadian.	ukus= <i>union</i> , kir= <i>to bind</i> .	nitakl, shog= <i>stone</i> .	kau; kir= <i>tree</i> .	ka, ku.	
"	kuc= <i>yoke</i> , tak.	kun= <i>tail</i> , kaka= <i>tongue</i> .	nga= <i>I</i> .	rag= <i>female</i> .	
Semitic.	etieu; tau +.	zak= <i>stone</i> .	ti= <i>life</i> .	kana= <i>gate</i> .	
"	risku= <i>twisted</i> .	dhakar, zikaru= <i>male</i> .	anoki= <i>I</i> .	nakhu= <i>hole</i> , kakal, shek.	
Thibetan.	krig-pa, skuru'ka.	afaika= <i>nose</i> .	anok= <i>I</i> .	shamak.	
Dravidian.	data, kad; kattu= <i>tie</i> .		sna-kun= <i>nostril</i> .	ghar= <i>care</i> ; <i>hole</i> , kun= <i>hole</i> .	
"	necu= <i>snake</i> .	data, nákku= <i>tongue</i> .	kebi= <i>ear</i> .	kgai= <i>care</i> .	nagam= <i>snake</i> .
"		anuktin= <i>nose</i> .	kudu= <i>tree</i> .	kutham= <i>anus</i> .	kapu= <i>snake</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	charmikh +.			kutshah= <i>belly</i> ; <i>guts</i> .	kappu, nabi.
"	anka= <i>hook</i> , kör-to= <i>tie</i> .	kalu; tel= <i>tongue</i> .	anka= <i>moth</i> .	kar; ken= <i>v</i> .	peka= <i>belly</i> .
"	st'aku= <i>join</i> .	konkata= <i>nose</i> .	kha= <i>tree</i> .	kun= <i>belly</i> , kuma= <i>ear</i> .	jauk.
"	itke; joges= <i>join</i> .	apata, kotah, ku, kulli.	ang= <i>nose</i> .	pakaku= <i>gate</i> .	kapou.
Mongol.	janka= <i>anchor</i> .	pum, manne, kulak= <i>ear</i> .		anga, kha.	
"		osogoi, ongata= <i>nose</i> .	ki; kago= <i>tree</i> .	chulngu= <i>v</i> , kha.	kuisu.
"		cik= <i>ear</i> .			
Korisc; Kurile.		enku= <i>nose</i> .		kiu= <i>ear</i> .	
Malay.	kawwin, tambat.	akil, ku= <i>tail</i> .	anak= <i>mouth</i> .	piki= <i>v</i> , nguti, rekun= <i>hole</i> .	pupu.
Polynesian,	tat-too? taki.	achuiya, ini.	tiki= <i>idol</i> , djanga= <i>ghost</i> .	ank, manga.	kupa.
Papian, and	haugai, mika.	lungak= <i>nose</i> .	kau; rukau= <i>tree</i> .	hanik= <i>ear</i> .	matoku.
Australian.		iku= <i>tail</i> , tara.	teke, ankh= <i>eye</i> .	cha; kona= <i>v</i> , anca= <i>mouth</i> .	moondok.
Caucasian.		gil, kir, beker, unc= <i>nose</i> .	hanka= <i>ear</i> .	bik; bukka= <i>v</i> .	guica, scheek.

OLD WORLD.	Cross +, tie, join, yoke, knot, tack, hook, weave, etc.	Phallus, ear? leaf, tongue, tail, and nose.	Life, breath, I, tree? parent?	Month, door, hole, vulva = v.	Navel, ear, snake, belly.
Caucasian.	—	tana, aga, mana.	nek = I.	kuku; egk = v. taku = ear.	nyba, taku = ear.
Libyan.	—	abbux, akil.	—	gut; mis = v.	chilkua.
Basque.	—	sita = tongue.	—	kuti, fogn = v.	hesa.
Japanese.	jujuga, ta-hei, noti.	kutu = ear, hangi = nose; ear.	—	ko, mokomo.	kapa, olabu.
African.	—	telan = tail, lakh = tongue.	koni; ki = tree.	jiki = belly.	jiki; kuli = belly.
"	—	pako = leaf.	anaku = I. ka = animal?	ketok, mosuk.	puk, nubo.
"	—	—	ankoua = woman.	—	sek, juko.
"	—	—	anku = eye.	—	uko, zebe = snake.
Sanskrit.	yu = to join, kue?	lingam = tongue?	janaka = father.	mukha.	nabbi, katu = belly.
"	tar +, anka = hook.	pucha = tail, supa = snake.	nāsikā = nose.	kupa = hole.	jatan = belly, kuli.
Latin.	nah = knot, veda = to wed.	kua = nuptle.	ego = I.	—	natti = guts.
"	meus = hook, jugum = yoke.	lingua = tongue.	—	boeca? rectum?	—
Greek.	texere = weave.	concha = shell; ear.	—	cunus?	—
"	ἀγκυρα = anchor, πικρος.	πῶχ' ἰ = leaf; fold.	—	αἰσῆς = a tube.	κέρπον = centre.
Armenian.	khach +, kot.	ka = life?	ginank, grank.	γυνή = woman.	σπλῆγνα = boards.
"	—	akanchik = ear.	pek = nose.	—	—
Russian.	tikat.	—	—	—	—
Hindi.	ankus = goad.	nāh = nose.	—	—	—
American.	tiki +, makkani = tie.	karku = tongue, ku = leaf.	anku = blood.	lakka, karku.	tuwa.
"	chakani +.	dat = to stand.	nak; nek = I.	raca = v.	detesa, dis.
"	xoki; qayti = thread.	kubiwo.	onca = to be; I am.	tepulla = v.	pupu.
"	huachoni = adultery.	kuckuch; puchu = tail.	noka = I.	pukru = hole.	tebek; kebi = }
"	—	nakhu = love.	takhu = wind.	ku = mouth.	snake.
"	—	ukku = lust.	amukha = father.	cunia = woman.	machaco = snake.
"	—	kak = stone, taco = nose.	ti = life, seqûe.	kum = nose.	kisibu = god.
"	—	uk; kenchu = nose.	huca = wind.	maku, zu.	ibachu = guts.
"	—	hukku = ear.	khoka; kagg = tree.	cunka = nose.	okkoti = anus.
"	—	aku = tongue.	buka = son.	kanik.	pullo.
"	—	ko; kinaga = nose.	anga = soul.	nakou = eye, khiunc = ear.	euzko = boss.
"	—	ekh = ear.	henka = nose.	kana; anka = nose.	sibu = god.

(See elsewhere, and also Appendix LII.)

APPENDIX XXXI.

PRIMITIVE PRINCIPAL MEANINGS, Etc., OF ROOT-SOUND, Mā (n=m).

1. Mother. man. food. I; me. №. 1. give? water. death.
2. (House. eye. mouth. hand. head)? enclosure. field. land. mark? moon.

Egyptian.	māh=land. mai=tomb; wind. mama=date-tree. mā=sacrifice; wing.
„	mā=who. t'ma=village. māā=salt. mā=water; to give.
„	mū=water. mā=to look. matba=finger. mer=eye; fire; death.
Accadian.	mar=brick. ma=earth; ship; land; to make; house. mar=give; to see; great.
„	ma-sh=brother. me=to be; think. mu=tree; to speak. me=speech. mu; ma=I; me.
„	me=water. me=man. ma=speech. eme; ama=mother. ama=wild bull.
Ugro-Altaic.	mat; mā=land, etc. ame; ema; mama=woman; mother. ma=son; I; me.
„	mano=moon. min=finger. me=I.
„	manna=man. mo=tree; water. mana=death. mara=kill.
Chinese.	mak=house; horse. mū; mo=much. mau=males; man. mo=death. mao=head; hair.
„	mī; ma=rice. me=goat. mih=honey. mu=king; fire; mother; to look.
„	mu=eye; tree. man; mo=water. ma; mu=I. na=mother. nan=man.
Japanese.	mai=rice. maru=circle.
E. Tartar.	man=king. mu=wife. ama=father.
Caucasian.	mah=death. man=head.
Thibetan.	mī=man. ma=mother; boundary.
Corean.	mut=land. mao=ox.
Hindi.	mārnā=to kill. manus=man.
Dravidian.	ma=woman. mara=river. mence=house.
Malay.	mata=eye. mati=death.
Indo-Chinese.	maen=to give. me=goat. mo=hand. mʻay=land.
Polynesian, etc.	moa=bird. ma=fire; hand. mata=death. mai=food. maro=enclosure.
Etruscan.	ma=I; me; land.
Phrygian.	ma=ship?
Sanskrit.	mātri=mother. manu=man. māh=to measure; immolate. maka=to sacrifice.
„	manu=to think.
Persian.	mai=wine. mard=man. mah=moon.
Greek.	μαχη=battle.
Latin.	manus=hand. mare=sea. mater=mother. murus=wall.
Zend.	mar=death.
Celtic.	magh=field. mad=good. maen; mam?=rock; mountain. mau=death; a district.
Indian, etc.	mar=snake. ma=mother. manus=hand.
Libyan.	ma=I; me. amatza=land; field.
African.	ama=village; mouth; hair. muma; ma; mī; mata=food. na; masa=eye.
„	ma=mother; fire; water. mai; mano; ma=man. naa=woman. maku=death.
„	mo; matta=head. mī=I; me. mu=to take; fire. mooze=field.
„	moti; maku=death. na; ma; mane=water. me=I; me.
Semitic.	mā=water. māru=son. mātu=country; to die. mad=food. mau=woman.
American.	mah=land; hand. amet=field. ma; ima=water. man=father.
„	mena; mani; nana=man. na=son. naa=girl. me; mai=I; me.
„	me; mai=No. 1. me; ma; mama=mother. ma; tama=man.
„	mata=forehead; eye. mas=to drink. mar=bear. maca=to give.
„	masa=moon. mara=to kill. uma=house. mama=hand. ma=cow.
„	mou=bird. mahi; mahiz=maize. llama=lama.
„	muyuk=circle. marka*=frontier town. ama=house; land. maca=stone.
„	mar*=death. mate=dark. ma-wa=to kill. māsa*=moon.

APPENDIX XXXII.

kar. mar= WAR. soldier. battle. kill. death. black. bad. harass. stone?

LANGUAGE.		LANGUAGE.	
Egyptian.	kar= <i>war</i> . kheri= <i>enemies</i> .	Greek.	αἰς. μάχη= <i>battle</i> .
"	mar= <i>death</i> .	Lycian.	guar= <i>tomb</i> .
"	mātes. χεραι= <i>soldier</i> . māt= <i>dagger</i> .	Latin.	mar= <i>god of war</i> . mors= <i>death</i> .
"	karadi= <i>soldiers</i> . χᾶ= <i>evil</i> ; <i>corpse</i> .	Sanskrit.	karin ?= <i>soldier</i> . hāra= <i>war</i> .
Coptic.	mori ?= <i>death</i> .	"	mar= <i>to crush</i> ; <i>kill</i> .
Accadian.	mid= <i>death</i> ; <i>soldier</i> . gar= <i>black</i> .	French.	guerre= <i>war</i> .
"	gha= <i>destroy</i> .	Celtic.	marw= <i>death</i> .
"	khar= <i>stone</i> ; <i>rock</i> .	Lithuanian.	mirti= <i>to die</i> .
Chinese.	shat= <i>to kill</i> . mo= <i>death</i> .	Armenian.	mar= <i>death</i> .
Japanese.	kurai= <i>black</i> .	Hindi.	marna= <i>to kill</i> . zend-mar= <i>death</i> .
Mongol.	karā= <i>black</i> .	Hebrew.	marath= <i>death</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	gerra= <i>soldier</i> . margh= <i>death</i> .	Arabie.	māt= <i>death</i> . gazi= <i>war</i> .
"	harā; kara= <i>black</i> . mana= <i>death</i> .	African.	kare; kane= <i>war</i> .
"	karo; kao= <i>stone</i> .	"	matna; mayi= <i>death</i> .
Dravidian.	maranaya= <i>death</i> .	"	ka; ker= <i>stone</i> .
Malay.	maræ= <i>tomb</i> .	"	mar= <i>man</i> (?= <i>warrior</i>).
Thibetan.	mag-táb= <i>war</i> .	"	kere= <i>stone</i> .
Polynesian.	marere= <i>death</i> . mern= <i>god of war</i> .		
Papuan.	meri= <i>war-club</i> .		
American.	kari; gawiṭ= <i>war</i> ; <i>soldier</i> .		
"	mara= <i>kill</i> . ka.		
"	khona= <i>demon</i> . aguwarre= <i>war</i> .		
"	marama*= <i>war-club</i> .		

APPENDIX XXXIII.

LANGUAGE.	THOU; you; thee. No. 2.	LANGUAGE.	HE. him. she. No. 3?
Accadian.	zu. tu. ku. i-ni. (min; ki=No. 2).	Accadian.	ki. na. ni.
Chinese.	nin. ü. (ni) "	Chinese.	i-tá. chi= <i>him</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	sinà. (kina) "	Etruscan.	(hiru=No. 3.)
Etruscan.	cine. ei.	Basque.	na.
Indo-Chinese.	nah. (ani) "	Caucasian.	da. han.
E. Tartar.	na. bi. (ua; ny) "	E. Tartar.	tâ. Corcan-dé.
Polynesian.	koe. (rua. kaona) "	Ugro-Altaic.	ty. he. han. bi.
Basque.	zu. te. thou. (doe; due; di) "	Thibetan.	?
Caucasian.	tu.	Malay.	?
Aryan.	tu. te. thou, etc. (doe; di; due) "	Sanskrit.	ha. ta. i. (tri; trayah=No. 3.)
African.	ku.	Persian.	do.
American.	ica; uh; ni; ki; zu. yin= <i>thou</i> .	Latin.	ea= <i>she</i> . ille.
"	oki; iku; hin; ume=No. 2.	Greek.	ἡ. το ?
		Slavonic.	(tree No. 3.)
		Armenian.	da. na.
		Celtic.	é. peé.
		German.	er. (dreï=No. 3.)
		English.	he. (<i>three</i> .)
		Hebrew.	hū.
		African.	hi. u. ka. ki= <i>il</i> . (eta=No. 3.)
		American.	hi. hau. hui.
		"	hin. he. ta. ti. } (ta; hui; ei;
		"	ea= <i>she</i> . hō-te. } ba=No. 3.)
			ch-ih.

NOTE.—It is possible that the third Personal Pronoun *he* is sometimes same as the numeral No. 3. *Na*; *ni*, also often = *man*.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

ARCHAIC.—Car. kar; gar=cal; gal; kal and kau. (ku. hu)? (ker; er)?

PREHISTORIC MEANINGS.—House; town; stone. man; tribe; people. hill. field; enclosure; garden. land. country; round; circle; square; hand? go. mouth? door? core? garth. many (see pp. 1, 19, and 58).

LANGUAGE.	WORDS, ETC.
Coptic.	kar=land; field. ka=man, spirit, life? kahi=earth. koly=bend.
Egyptian.	kar=garden; fort; enclosure; shrine. kairt? town; stone.
"	qer=circle (to carry; rest). dar=stone; earth. xantu=garden. han=box.
"	xal=street, town? (ka=soul; good; bull; breath; to see; male? high; ghost).
"	hu=man; tomb; sky; house; to stand. xa=carnage; evil; bright. ha=(lamb).
Accadian.	kar; gar=circle; wall; stone; brick; field; house. khar=rock; hill.
"	kala=country. gan; gana=garden. gal=town. kha=enclosure (fish; destroy).
"	kur=hill. kur; gur=house; land.
"	(ka=gate; fruit; life; eat; mouth; fire; face; male?)
"	ga; gar=land (to go; make; open; give; beat; raise). a-gar=field.
Chinese.	ka=nest (speech; great; fire; river; moon). kai=field; wall. kin=circle; wheel.
"	kau; khu=field, land. kau=(tree; sky; to see). kyhu=house.
"	hu; ku=house; kia=to dwell. kau=high; circle. kia; kiu=house.
"	ku=(dart; raise; take). ku=house (ox; lamb; to eat). ip=town.
Ugro-Altaic.	kar; skin; cover; town? house; field (sun; sheep; state; hand; to plough; go).
"	kher=land. kao; ker; karo=stone. kyr; kyra; ker=field. akjar=field.
"	ku=stone (dog; ear; mouth).
"	kur=(foot). gar=(hand). ar=(man). kal; kala=stone. gur=(head). kia=house.
"	kha; ker=(tree). kom=circle. ki=(high; hand). ko=stone; land (ear; mouth).
East Tartar {	kar; kart=land; field; town. gerr=house. khu=(great; mouth).
and Mongol. {	ka=(to dance; speak; go). (char=knife). ere=(man).
Caucasian.	kher; kera=stone; village. kamar=land; circle. kana; kawar; gami=circle.
Thibet.	kakra; gorri=stone. er=(man). kutu=house. kor-lo=wheel. kanpa=house.
"	kagan=square. kor=circle.
Japanese.	gumi.
Indo-Chinese {	ghar=house? cheri; kua=house. karu=man (warrior?). gum=house.
and Himalaic. {	
Dravidian.	ira; cheri=house. ur=village. kari=plough. kal=stone. golam=round. The
"	Tamil plural affix gal or kar is the ordinary Dravidian word tala or dala=crowd.
Abl.-Chinese.	kan-lau.
Malay.	tanah=land. kantol=phallus. kota=stone.
Polynesian and	paro; nore; whare=house.
Papuan.	fali; hale=house. (f; h=k) taar.
Madagascan.	vala=homestead.
Berber.	asgar=field. arri=stone.
Basque.	erri=house; village. harri; arria=stone. chuloa; aloa=hole; mouth.
Semitic.	(Hebrew).—gan=garden. kor=(a round vessel). harr=hill. gal=heap. bira=wall.
"	(Assyrian).—ker=enclosure. (Phœnician).—eartha=city.
"	(Arabic).—zar; carria=farm. dar=house. ghar=grotto (hollow). belad=village.
"	(Amharic).—agar=country. arar=round.
Aryan.	(Sanskrit).—ku=land. kara=hand. cakra=circle. ghar=light. car=to go?
"	(Latin).—cor=heart. arare=to plough. terra=land. (Armenian).—kar=stone.
"	(Greek).—epa=earth. kalcon=nest. xepa=mountain. polis=city. pyla=gate.
"	avēn=hall. xep=hand. (German).—karden=garden.
"	(Zend).—arta=field. hara=hill. (Hindi).—ghar=house (kau=ear).
"	(French).—jardin=garden. carré=square. caillou=flint stone.
"	(Persian).—khāna=inn. (Slavonic).—gora=field; hill.
"	(Teutonic).—gau=enclosure. (Scandinavian).—garth.
"	(Celtic).—caer=stone; castle. ur=circle. gau? ire=land. gal=stone-circle.
"	bal; kil=village. gardh=garden, etc. ar; are; ecar=man.
"	tara? llan=enclosure (town?). quern=grinding mill.
"	(English).—ham? inn. garden. (Wallachia).—kaer=town. core=corn; kernel.

ARCHAIC.—Car. gar. kar, etc.—*continued*.

African.	<i>ka</i> =stone. <i>kau</i> ; <i>kira</i> =farm. <i>gar. gare</i> =country. <i>aer</i> ; <i>ger</i> =house. <i>gan</i> =foot.
"	<i>raro</i> =land. <i>kire</i> ; <i>gire</i> =land. <i>kare</i> =(war). <i>gir</i> ; <i>gar</i> ; <i>ira</i> ; <i>har</i> =man.
"	<i>aar</i> ; <i>ilu</i> =house. <i>kere</i> =stone.
American.	<i>khari</i> ;* <i>hahri</i> ;† <i>uare</i> *=man, people. <i>era</i> ;* <i>koh</i> =house. <i>carratu</i> ;* <i>kah</i> =stone.
"	<i>kan</i> =tree. <i>kar</i> =(to go). <i>gar</i> ;† <i>gare</i> *=land. <i>cal</i> ; <i>calli</i> =house. <i>acal</i> =stone.
"	<i>ccara</i> =skin; house. <i>kha</i> =(buffalo). <i>kah</i> ; <i>ku</i> =house; hill (month; to give).
"	<i>kor</i> =(tree). <i>kau</i> =(boat). <i>ka</i> =man. <i>ka</i> =(war; month; hand; dog; to go; beat;
"	break). <i>hi</i> ; <i>ha</i> =house (month). <i>hi</i> =(sky; sun; water; moon). <i>era</i> ;* <i>in</i> =house.
"	<i>caa</i> ; <i>kuh</i> =stone. <i>cari</i> =house. <i>caneha</i> *=garden. <i>kinik</i> =(month).
"	<i>cani</i> =house. <i>pana</i> ; <i>baan</i> ; <i>kapa</i> =tent.

Car; gar; kar, etc. (to names of Places and People).

Carniola. Caru. Caria. Carthage. Carinthia. Carmania. Carnae. Carrick. Carlingford. Cardiff. Carnarvon. Carnock. Carron. Caradock. Carlow. Carnutes. Carni (a Celtic people). Carteia. Carnatie. Carpathian. Caracas. Karnae. Kars. Karalinia. Loch Gara. Garioch. Garlasis (Sardinia). Garonne. Lago di Garda. Gardaia (Algeria). Garrows (country in India). Mount Carmel? (America). Caribs. Cariaco. Carmen, etc.

Gal. cal. bal. etc. to names of peoples, towns, etc. (l=r?) (k=g=c.)

Gauls. Gallia. Galatia. Gallinaria. Gallimeras. Gallipoli. Gallipagos Isles. Galli (Africa). Galloway. Gilgal. Gilead. Galilee

Calentia. Calabar. Calais. California. Callao. Calvados. Caldi (Sardinia). (*Calli*=house in Mexican.) *Bal* means town, village, etc. in Celtic, as Ballina, Balgonie, etc.

APPENDIX XXXV.

Cognate words for HAND; FOOT; FINGER; (to take; indicate; go; beckon, etc. I, or ego; thou; *Nos.* 1, 2; man; mouth?) having more or less a probable common Archaic sound *kā*; *ak*, etc. [See also elsewhere and pp. 21, 66.]

LANGUAGE.	WORDS, ETC.
Egyptian.	<i>anuk</i> = <i>I</i> . <i>ānχ</i> = <i>life</i> . <i>ka</i> = <i>to call</i> . <i>ntk</i> = <i>thou</i> . <i>ken</i> = <i>mouth</i> . <i>ken-ken</i> = <i>dance</i> .
"	<i>haq</i> = <i>to take</i> .
Coptic.	<i>anok</i> = <i>I</i> . <i>ka</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>arik</i> = <i>leg</i> . <i>ntok</i> = <i>thou</i> .
Accadian.	<i>zag</i> ; <i>ia</i> ; <i>id</i> = <i>hand</i> . <i>uku</i> = <i>people</i> . <i>ku</i> = <i>thou</i> ; <i>mouth</i> . <i>nitaghu</i> = <i>man</i> .
Chinese.	<i>ngu</i> = <i>I</i> . <i>chao</i> = <i>finger</i> . <i>dik</i> = <i>step</i> . <i>bak</i> = <i>people</i> ? <i>yik</i> ? <i>zit</i> = <i>No.</i> 1. <i>kak</i> = <i>foot</i> .
"	<i>dak</i> = <i>to tread</i> . <i>ku</i> ; <i>tak</i> = <i>to take</i> . <i>mot</i> ; <i>nga</i> = <i>No.</i> 1. <i>ku</i> = <i>mouth</i> .
Pre-Chinese?	<i>ako</i> ; <i>kok</i> ; <i>tak</i> = <i>foot</i> . <i>bak</i> = <i>people</i> ?
Ugro-Altaic.	<i>ecki</i> ; <i>yks</i> ; <i>iktet</i> ; <i>akt</i> ; <i>huca</i> ; <i>acto</i> ; <i>aku</i> = <i>No.</i> 1. <i>kega</i> = <i>No.</i> 5. <i>kik</i> = <i>No.</i> 2.
"	<i>haga</i> ; <i>likke</i> = <i>No.</i> 10. <i>yks</i> = <i>hand</i> . <i>kuk</i> ; <i>kucha</i> ; <i>kok</i> = <i>foot</i> . <i>tok</i> = <i>finger</i> .
"	<i>tük</i> ; <i>ka</i> = <i>to go</i> . <i>kī</i> ; <i>ket</i> ; <i>lök</i> = <i>hand</i> . <i>kocha</i> = <i>elbow</i> . <i>kau</i> ; <i>ko</i> ; <i>huca</i> ; <i>aak</i> = <i>mouth</i> .
"	<i>staka</i> = <i>thou</i> . <i>kaks</i> = <i>No.</i> 2.
Mongol, etc.	<i>negé</i> ; <i>dschyk</i> = <i>No.</i> 1. <i>hetka</i> = <i>foot</i> . <i>kuro</i> = <i>finger</i> . <i>gar</i> = <i>hand</i> . <i>kua</i> = <i>mouth</i> .
Kurile.	{ <i>dik</i> ; <i>dök</i> = <i>foot</i> . <i>akka</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>togi</i> . Japanese.— <i>fitak</i> = <i>No.</i> 2.
Koriae, etc.	
Etruscan, etc.	<i>arke</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>nach</i> = <i>No.</i> 1. Basque.— <i>egni</i> = <i>I am</i> . <i>anka</i> = <i>foot</i> .
Caucasian.	<i>akka</i> = <i>foot</i> . <i>luk</i> ; <i>heka</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>kok</i> ; <i>kach</i> = <i>hand</i> . <i>teku</i> ; <i>erka</i> = <i>No.</i> 2.
"	<i>kī</i> ; <i>ca</i> ; <i>ehe</i> = <i>hand</i> .
Berber. Libyan	<i>nek</i> = <i>I</i> ; <i>No.</i> 1. <i>ikmek</i> = <i>thumb</i> . <i>akil</i> = <i>male</i> . <i>achera</i> = <i>hand</i> ; <i>No.</i> 10. <i>ka</i> = <i>thou</i> ?
Dravidian.	<i>manchai</i> ; <i>kai</i> = <i>hand</i> ; <i>man</i> . <i>hegu</i> = <i>to go</i> . <i>nak</i> = <i>I</i> . (Ghond). <i>mancha</i> = <i>man</i> .
Thibetan.	<i>ko</i> ; <i>takha</i> = <i>foot</i> . <i>yak</i> = <i>male</i> . <i>makai</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>qäg</i> = <i>No.</i> 1.
Indo-Chinese.	<i>kha</i> ; <i>kugo</i> = <i>mouth</i> . <i>ngui</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>ka</i> ; <i>lok</i> ; <i>akhai</i> = <i>hand</i> .
Malay.	<i>nike</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>aku</i> ; <i>igagk</i> = <i>I</i> . <i>tik</i> = <i>No.</i> 1. <i>kaki</i> ; <i>tapaq</i> = <i>foot</i> . <i>ka</i> ; <i>muk</i> = <i>hand</i> .
Polynesian.	<i>akak</i> ; <i>ngai</i> ; <i>pakha</i> = <i>No.</i> 1. <i>ngan</i> .
Australian.	{ <i>laki</i> = <i>man</i> . <i>ikan</i> ; <i>naga</i> = <i>I</i> . <i>kanga</i> = <i>No.</i> 10. <i>ngan</i> = <i>mouth</i> . <i>ngi'a</i> = <i>thou</i> . Andaman.
Papuan.	

Cognate words for HAND; FOOT, etc.—*continued*.

LANGUAGE.	WORDS, ETC.
Semitic.	anôki= <i>I</i> . kâ= <i>No. 2</i> . kati= <i>thou</i> . ekëmu; liku= <i>to take (hand)</i> . zakar; zikaru= <i>man</i> . dhakar= <i>male</i> .
Aryan.	pāni; kar= <i>hand</i> . yak; eka= <i>No. 1</i> . tu= <i>thou</i> . reka; pancha; tanka= <i>hand</i> . noga= <i>leg</i> . ego; aki; ik= <i>I</i> . (See Ankh. p. 123.) anka= <i>to be</i> . nogā= <i>leg</i> . diç= <i>point</i> . ἑακτολος= <i>finger (indicator)</i> . rauka; penka= <i>hand</i> . quinque= <i>No. 5</i> . vakra= <i>crooked</i> . mukha; bucca= <i>mouth</i> . ikros= <i>foot-step</i> . [English.—kick; hock; leg; ankle; shank]? χερ= <i>hand</i> . brak= <i>arm</i> .
African.	ki; ngi= <i>I</i> . tek; ika; itti= <i>No. 1</i> . eka; peka; ika; ekkaki= <i>hand; finger</i> . kā= <i>to go</i> . ki; kaka; peka; che; banka; tanga= <i>hand</i> . eko; keko= <i>foot</i> . mok= <i>palm</i> . āka; kakaka= <i>bent; crooked</i> . daka; uchi; ko; agher= <i>mouth</i> . yek; moku; ke= <i>man</i> . ku= <i>thou</i> . ea= <i>hand</i> . chikka= <i>No. 10</i> . na= <i>my</i> ? (See mouth; kha; kan; etc.)
American.	noka; ika; kaki; nek= <i>I</i> . huk; tleq; ek; hakik; yaquit= <i>No. 1</i> . ki; kak= <i>No. 2</i> . ka; ek; ak; iku; paco; maki; acu= <i>hand; finger</i> . noe; kuki; acan; caki; taku; paco; ghica= <i>foot</i> . chico= <i>crooked</i> . manco= <i>man</i> . ka= <i>to go</i> . ghica; canka= <i>leg</i> ; <i>No. 10</i> . kak; ki= <i>No. 2</i> . neka; lukku; mactec; urku; hake= <i>man</i> ; ka= <i>to go</i> . onca= <i>to be</i> . ki; ica= <i>thou</i> . lloka; ameca; naco= <i>hand</i> . pica= <i>No. 5</i> . kar= <i>to carry</i> . noco. daka; eku= <i>mouth</i> . neca; urku= <i>man</i> . na; ni; no= <i>my</i> .
A. (kok; kek; kâ sound.) Foot (kick; to go; run; leg; crooked). See p. 21.	
Egyptian, etc.	kek= <i>to strike; kick</i> ? ken-ken= <i>dance</i> . rak= <i>curved</i> . χα. Coptic.—arik= <i>leg</i> .
Accadian, etc.	pirik. gir= <i>foot</i> . dugu= <i>knee</i> . Caucasian.—kakh. kok= <i>hand</i> .
Chinese.	tuk. kok. kek. kok= <i>hook</i> . kuk= <i>crooked</i> . ki= <i>to go</i> .
Pre-Chinese, etc.	kok. ako. tak. Indo-Chinese.—ako. kau.
Malay, etc.	kaka. Polynesian.—haka= <i>to dance</i> . kapa= <i>to fly</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	kok. ikuk. kucha. sucha. ka= <i>to go</i> . Thibetan.—takha.
E. Tartar.	kochar. tacha= <i>shoes</i> . tukia= <i>bird; fly</i> . ka= <i>to dance</i> .
Basque.	ekou. duka. Libyan.—achera= <i>hand</i> .
Aryan.	kue= <i>to bend; crooked</i> . uk. ikros= <i>foot-step</i> . cik. kick. hock. hook? noga= <i>leg</i> .
African.	keka= <i>foot; hand</i> . eko. oko. āka= <i>crooked</i> . keko.
American.	caki. tacu. goea. kuki. kitok. hukko; kuku= <i>bird; fly</i> . ek= <i>hand</i> .
„	ko; ku; ka= <i>to go; move</i> . takhu= <i>wind</i> . konka= <i>knee</i> .
B. (pā; pat, sound.) Foot (to go; run; movement; paw; pad; life).	
Egyptian, etc.	pah; pade= <i>to pursue</i> . pet.
Ugro-Altaic, etc.	pud. but. pei= <i>wind</i> . Caucasian.—tat. pog.
Chinese, etc.	pāo; pāe; p'an= <i>to go</i> . Accadian.—ra= <i>to go</i> . pa= <i>wind</i> . da= <i>hand</i> .
Dravidian.	pada. pātham. popi; po= <i>to go</i> . pay; para= <i>to fly</i> . padchi= <i>bird</i> .
Sanskrit and Aryan.	pāda; paksha= <i>wing</i> . pat= <i>to fly</i> . Latin.—pes; pedis. Persian.—pā.
	Zend.—pādha. Bengali.—pā; pad. ped. πους. peacam= <i>to fly</i> . ptak= <i>bird</i> .
Malay.	Sanskrit.—ri; ra= <i>to go</i> .
Polynesian, etc.	pat. par. pani= <i>hand</i> . pezi= <i>bird</i> .
African.	pao. pere. paho= <i>to fly</i> . fai= <i>to go</i> . kapa= <i>to fly</i> . paihan= <i>wing</i> . Papuan.—perre.
American.	petā. pata= <i>to stand</i> . pepa= <i>blow; wind</i> .
„	pat. pēta. dao. pā= <i>to go</i> . pi. po. apo. pat. podo= <i>leg</i> .
„	pui; pateen= <i>hand</i> . pat; pa= <i>bird</i> . ri= <i>to go</i> . pah= <i>nose; breath</i> . puhu= <i>wing</i> .

APPENDIX XXXVII.

ARCHAIC *ka*; *car*; *khar*=foot; *go*; *run*; *path*; *paw*; *hand*; *carry*; *life*; *movement*.

- Egyptian.—*cher*=to take; carry. *her*=road. *cha*=foot. *ba*=soul. *ka*=ghost. *pah*=to flee. *kat*=paw.
 Accadian.—*gar*=to give (*hand*?). *bar*=to take. *gā*=to go; carry. *kharran*=road. *gir*=foot.
 „ *shi*=spirit.
 Chinese.—*kioh*=foot. *chih*=foot; go. *che*=to take. *she*=spirit. *gang*; *pa'o*; *bo*=to go.
 Ugro-Altaic.—*kar*; *gar*=hand; to go. *ka*=to dance.
 East Tartar.—*gar*=hand. *ka*=to go.
 Caucasian.—*kwer*=hand. *kari*=wind.
 Mongol.—*ki*=life?
 Sanskrit, etc.—*kara*=hand. *char*; *gā*=to go. *bhar*=to carry. *vā*=breath. *pada*=foot.
 Hindi.—*pā*=foot.
 French.—*charrue*.
 Latin.—*carrus*=cart. *ago*. *pedes*.
 English.—*carry*. *cart*.
 Greek.—*χερ*=hand.
 Malay.—*par*; *kaki*=foot. *jah*=to go.
 Thibetan.—*ko*=foot. *k'ur-ba*=to carry.
 Indo-Chinese.—*kah*=to dance. *kau*=foot.
 Dravidian.—*chara*=to run. *gādi*=cart. *po*=to go. *kutta*=dance.
 American.—*ka*=hand. *keh*=foot. *ha*=to take. *kar*=to go. *ko*=to go. *pa*=to go. *po*; *gua*=foot.
 „ *pah*=nose. *yah*=wind. *kay*; *ea*=to be.
 African.—*gan*; *koa*=foot. *ka*=to go; dance. *kaka*=to run. *bo*; *pata*=foot.
 Polynesian, etc.—*keri*=to go. *ka*=foot. *pao*; *co*; *cha*; *perre*=foot.
 Semitic. { Amharic.—*kurah*=foot.
 { Hebrew.—*karsol*=ankle. *bo*=to come. *kab*=heel. *yad*=hand.
 { Assyrian.—*arāru*=to run. *girru*=way; path.

N.B.—Possibly the Aryan *p*=*k*; as *pā*=*gā*=*kā*; in either case *kā*; *ko* or *pā*; *po* appear to have been an Archaic sound or root expressive of movement, action, life, etc. Generally *ka*=hand or foot. Professor Sayce ("Academy," February 13th, 1892), as well as Miss Amelia Edwards also, consider the Egyptian *ka*=life, movement; and probably connected with Accadian, *zi. ti*? It is, however, evidently a very Archaic root; and probably allied to the Aryan *va. pa*.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

KARNAC AND HERMES. (kar. her. ac. ok. mā. mes.)

LANGUAGE.	Kar (her; har).	Nac; oc.
Celtic.	caer=circle. cairn=heap of stones. koer=town.	Celtic.—enoc=stone; rock; hill.
„	dach; careg=stone; rock.	Sanskrit.—oca=house.
Persian.	koh=hill.	Basque.—eche=house.
Hindi.	khara=house; fort. Sanskrit.—ku=land.	Chinese.—uk; ok=house. kok=hill.
Armenian.	qar=rock.	Ugro-Altaic.—ach=field.
Egyptian.	kar=garden. dar?=field. āar=stone; earth.	„ uca=shelter.
„	kai=high; great. hā=house.	African.—aca=land. okhe=earth.
„	katr=town. qer=circle.	„ achu; kak; oko; koko =
Coptic.	kar=land.	stone; rock. oke=hill.
Accadian.	khar=rock. gar=brick. kara; kar=hill; town.	
Chinese.	kai=enclosure. kau=hill.	
Mongol and } Slavonic. }	karr=town. gerr=house.	Mā.
Caucasian.	hatar=boundary.	Celtic.—mam; maen=hill; plain.
Ugro-Altaic.	kera=field. gar-mi=circle. kah=stone.	French.—maison=house.
„	ker=stone; field; circle. kher=earth; land.	Slavonic.—mezo=field; enclosure.
„	kar=hill; town. karta=field. har=house.	Greek.—ερματα? ερμης.
„	kyra; karta=field.	„ ερμα=a prop; stay; post.
Thibetan.	nikar=fort. Dravidian.—kakra; kal=stone.	Chinese.—mu=boundary.
Basque.	harri=stone; rock.	Accadian.—ma=country; land; brick.
Assyrian.	kara=fortress. kakkara=enclosure.	„ mu=boundary.
„	katû=stone.	Ugro-Altaic.—mat=tent.
Phœnician.	cartha=city? Amharic.—agar=country.	„ ma; mer; man; maz=field;
Hebrew.	kikkâr=a plain. birah=castle; wall.	land; boundary.
„	harr; hor=hill. hermon=high?	Caucasian.—gar-mi=circle.
African.	ker=stone. gare=country. kere=stone.	Assyrian.—mātu=city; enclosure.
„	gara=hill. cara=mountain. varo; gare=land.	Egyptn.—men=hill. ma=shoulder.
American.	kah=house. karpa=tent. gar=land; enclosure.	„ meru=hilly-land.
„	kuh; eaa; carratu; maca; kak=stone; rock.	American.—mak; mah=land.
„	kaac; oren; oca=hill. hā=house.	„ marka=frontier-tower.
English, etc.	rock. knock. hard? acre of land. garden.	„ maca=stone. mohl=village.
„	mark; marsh=boundary, etc.	„ meya=enclosure.
„	ghar. caer=stone. garth.	

From the above selection of words and roots, may perhaps be seen the derivation of the meanings of the Celtic word or place, Karnac, as also of the Greek Hermes, or god of boundaries and cross-roads, and about which there appears to have been a certain amount of doubt. Karnac must surely have had a reference to the field or circle, place, or town of stones.

Hermes, as Canon Taylor has well suggested, must be derived from two Turanian words, *ker*=stone, and *mah* or *mas*, a field or land; or possibly one of the allied words signifying hill, house, village, circle or plain, in connection with the upright stones anciently, as even now, employed to mark the boundaries of land belonging to different owners.

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

STONE.

COGNATES (to cut, etc.; weapons. kill. hard. round. strong? shoulder-blade).
SOUNDS (ak. kâ. ta. te. kal. sah. sak).

OLD WORLD.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD. N. CENTRAL.† S.*
Egyptian.—teχtu. beχen. šât. āar. „ sau; sapa=<i>to cut</i>. neck=<i>dagger</i>. „ circle. ucha=<i>night</i>. „ mut; sek; tek=<i>kill</i>; death. „ mates=<i>kill</i>. set=<i>arrow</i>. „ χāχu; bksu=<i>axe</i>. Coptic.—shôt=<i>to cut</i>. magi=<i>axe</i>. Accadian.—taq. digh. kher. sheg. „ shukum=<i>sacrifice</i>. „ sig; kud=<i>cut</i>. ax; tar=<i>knife</i>. Chinese.—shet; yik=<i>arrow</i>. tuh. shik. „ yuk; dak=<i>jade</i>. mut=<i>death</i>. „ seh; kût; pat=<i>kill</i>. kot; „ p'ik=<i>to cut</i>. sah; tak=<i>dart</i>. „ seh; shat; kût=<i>to kill</i>. „ kek=<i>night</i>. Ugro-Altaic.—tschoc. kit. tan. kn. „ aksjo; taka=<i>axe</i>. suka=<i>axe</i>. „ sogam=<i>arrow</i>. kao. kal. kher. „ kedke. seh. suite=<i>arrow</i>. „ kar=<i>to plough</i>. bechāk=<i>knife</i>. „ ehnecki=<i>knife</i>. E. Tartar.—seke. tsakur. tsul. „ suka=<i>axe</i>. saki=<i>to cut</i>. „ tssehuka; char=<i>knife</i>. Kurile, etc.—tu. tol. eu. shyt=<i>bow</i>. Thibetan.—gorri. zaccar. saki=<i>to cut</i>. Dravidian.—kallu. kakra. katti=<i>knife</i>. „ curi=<i>knife</i>. kuttce=<i>sword</i>. „ kottam=<i>hammer</i>. kodali=<i>axe</i>. Indo-Chinese.—kyiuk. kun. ken. sen. „ kawta. quai=<i>arrow</i>. Malay.—batu. koh=<i>to cut</i>. kopak=<i>axe</i>. Caucasian.—kau. kera. teb. thi. tshi. „ itso. kah. sar. sze. gal. sa= „ sword. seh=<i>knife</i>. zuli=<i>axe</i>. Polynesian.—toka. teke. kea. ku. toki; „ kemaka; ukaka=<i>axe</i>. „ koti=<i>to cut</i>. toki; poke=<i>axe</i>. Papuan.—juko=<i>knife</i>. karrgeen=<i>axe</i>. „ poko. kakka. hat. kouto.	Libyan, etc.—skedi. tagugem. izzi. „ segzen=<i>to cut</i>. „ mekas=<i>scissors</i>. „ takuka; athagan=<i>sword</i>. „ khetsen; sekhtsun=<i>to cut</i>. Basque.—aitz. harri. art. SEMITIC. Assyrian.—katû. mata=<i>die</i>. „ kakhn=<i>weapon</i>. „ dâku=<i>death</i>. patu=<i>dagger</i>. „ nakkâsu=<i>to cut</i>. Arabic.—sakhrah=<i>rock</i>. „ sudaka=<i>sacrifice</i>. „ sikkin=<i>knife</i>. Amharic.—dak. Hebrew.—sakkîn. kârath=<i>to cut</i>. ARYAN. Sanskrit.—çila. kharra=<i>hard</i>. „ kor; kutt; ak=<i>cut</i>; pierce. „ churikâ=<i>knife</i>. „ shatate=<i>arrow</i>. Hindi.—zukham=<i>bow</i>. kat=<i>cut</i>. „ dokha=<i>saw</i>. Lithuanian.—aknia? Armenian.—katzin=<i>axe</i>. „ qar=<i>rock</i>. Celtic.—eareg. caer. ail. dach. enoc. „ tah=<i>axe</i>. calg=<i>sword</i>. „ dâgr=<i>dagger</i>. German.—hecht=<i>pike</i>. sux=<i>sword</i>. Slavonic.—acmu=<i>axe</i>. French.—dur=<i>hard</i>. Latin.—saxum. silex. acus=<i>needle</i>. „ secare; sectum=<i>cut</i>. „ securis=<i>axe</i>. Greek.—ακη=<i>point</i>. πτελεως=<i>axe</i>. „ χαλξ=<i>flint</i>. αἶγιον=<i>axe</i>. „ πτεχος=<i>weapon</i>. κοπε=<i>cut</i>. English.—hack. knock. cut. rock. „ hard. pike. dagger. saw. „ dock. hash. axe.	Kak. tak.* kuk. paki.* bik. ehahk. tarak. tka. hack. kakswa. maca. kat. cata. ki. caratu.† kul. eaa.† llacani.* taque; kaka=<i>to cut</i>. iku; tequi; ihki=<i>to cut</i>. kut; euta*=<i>to cut</i>. (T.) tee. tot. toto. thai. tel. tet. tetl.† teqni; taque=<i>to cut</i>. (S.) tse. tza. tsai. silch. silla.* sal. salla.* sah. seh. saouka. itz.† sata.* essee. sawa. (Weapons.) tzah. tsuh; akha; oclatl=<i>arrow</i>. kaht=<i>arrow</i>. tzeika*=<i>bow</i>. ah-so; tukh; tekhe= axe. ea-sa-que; muteka= axe. shatikh; leekshoo= bow. ehuki=<i>spear</i>. ahtōkea=<i>axe</i>. shekt; hash; snokh= knife. teke; kiai; zachlj= knife. qhai=<i>knife</i>. kha=<i>bow</i>. tlaca.†=<i>war</i>. nakani*=<i>kill</i>. mukana=<i>war-club</i>.
STONE. { ka. kak. kun. kata. kere. taku. tuk. dak. oko. { kan. desi. tu. te. kakom. achu. soko. koko. sok. sen. sia. { kukwa; maku; dakó=<i>to kill</i>; die. sukari; auchan; ake=<i>axe</i>. { sa; bake=<i>bow</i>; arrow. deka; skuma; azio=<i>axe</i>. sia=<i>sword</i>. WEAPONS. { imbago=<i>knife</i>. zigzen=<i>to cut</i>. mukalo=<i>sword</i>. { tekoa; kot; okon; kutsura=<i>spear</i>.		

APPENDIX XXXIX.

Examples of fundamental L sound in roundness; curve; hollow; enclosure; house? stone? moon? etc.

(L=r. n.?) [See also L sound in Light; eye; fire; etc. Appendix XLVI. and pp. 19-21.]

LANGUAGE.	
English.	circle. round. curved. to revolve. pebble. egg? moon. hollow. wall; dale.
"	valley. hole. wheel. colon? ball. scroll. roll. circular? cylinder. enclosure.
"	field. house? village. month. coil.
German.	höhl= <i>hole</i> . kil= <i>hollow</i> .
Scandinavian.	skali= <i>house</i> . feld= <i>field</i> .
Latin.	circulus. cælum= <i>sky</i> . silex= <i>stone</i> . volvere= <i>turn</i> . rota= <i>wheel</i> . rotula.
"	mola= <i>mill</i> . pila= <i>ball</i> . sol= <i>sun</i> . velum.
Greek, etc.	αὐλή= <i>hall</i> . σελήνη= <i>moon</i> . ἥλιος= <i>sun</i> . χῆλος= <i>hollow</i> . χολός= <i>guts</i> .
"	κοῖλος= <i>hollow</i> . πύλη= <i>gate</i> . πόλις= <i>city</i> . κύκλος= <i>circle</i> . καλὸς= <i>cable</i> .
Celtic.	bal= <i>town</i> . loer= <i>moon</i> . kil. dal= <i>enclosure</i> . mals= <i>field</i> . cell= <i>hollow</i> . œil= <i>stone</i> .
French.	rouler= <i>to roll</i> . caillou= <i>pebble</i> . œil= <i>eye</i> . ciel= <i>sky</i> .
Hindi.	kal= <i>stone</i> . hulka= <i>circle</i> . kili; ghar= <i>house</i> .
Persian, etc.	khāna= <i>inn</i> . Wend.—talokati= <i>to twist; bend</i> .
Dravidian.	kal; kallu= <i>stone</i> . halle= <i>village</i> . (gali= <i>wind; gale</i>). kili= <i>hole</i> .
"	rutte= <i>round</i> . guli= <i>round</i> . vayal= <i>field</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	khal= <i>house</i> . kalla= <i>stone</i> . fahu= <i>house</i> . ulu= <i>tent</i> . ul= <i>house</i> . ken= <i>stone</i> .
"	tala= <i>field</i> . kelet= <i>town</i> . kol-i= <i>testicle</i> . zales= <i>sun</i> .
"	gula= <i>tent</i> . tyles= <i>moon</i> . ilio; illāgī= <i>moon</i> . kan= <i>mouth</i> .
East Tartar.	itala= <i>field</i> . tzolo= <i>stone</i> . kha= <i>mouth</i> .
Corean.	tael= <i>moon</i> .
Caucasian.	rhuali= <i>round</i> . tali. gal= <i>stone</i> . ula= <i>town</i> . kul= <i>throat; gullet</i> .
Kuric, etc.	tōl= <i>stone</i> .
Thibetan.	tsul= <i>field</i> . gur= <i>house</i> . kor-lo= <i>wheel</i> . gorri= <i>stone</i> . zul= <i>mouth</i> . zlu= <i>moon</i> .
Etruscan.	vol= <i>town?</i> ril. avil= <i>year; cycle</i> .
Basque.	illagi= <i>moon</i> . ahol= <i>mouth</i> . chuloa= <i>hole</i> . bola= <i>ball</i> .
Tydo-Chinese.	tyal= <i>village</i> . keelu= <i>stone</i> . ku= <i>house</i> . Ichthe= <i>to return</i> . sul= <i>sun</i> .
Chinese.	k'au= <i>mouth</i> . Ainos, etc.—parol= <i>mouth</i> . kual= <i>stone</i> .
Polynesian.	hale. fale= <i>village</i> . whelu= <i>moon</i> .
Australian and Papuan.	kilai. palu. gille= <i>moon</i> . mil= <i>eye</i> . [Possibly the L here a derivative for roundness.] nul= <i>eye</i> .
Malay.	mulat= <i>mouth</i> . bulan. wolli= <i>moon</i> . pengolen= <i>to roll up</i> .
Accadian.	kala= <i>country</i> . kala-ma= <i>country</i> . mal= <i>house</i> . gal= <i>town</i> . zal= <i>sun</i> .
Egyptian and Coptic.	kel= <i>town</i> . halak= <i>ring</i> . kōlg= <i>circle</i> , etc. (See Prof. Abel.)
Assyrian.	kal= <i>garment; cloak</i> . kel= <i>to turn</i> . kal= <i>knee</i> .
Arabic.	ekallu= <i>palace</i> . daltu= <i>door?</i> eklu= <i>field</i> . chalsu= <i>fort</i> .
Hebrew.	helle= <i>village</i> . hillah. belad.
African.	gal= <i>heap (of stones)</i> . mallow= <i>inn</i> . gan= <i>garden</i> . galgal= <i>wheel?</i>
"	helle; ulo; ilu= <i>village</i> . tal; keli= <i>stone</i> . keli= <i>egg</i> . ku= <i>mouth</i> .
"	kiele= <i>sun</i> . ghele= <i>stone</i> . kalla; ellu= <i>moon</i> . malagu= <i>mouth</i> . sullu= <i>sky</i> .
AMERICAN.	ololtec †= <i>round</i> . coloa †= <i>to bend</i> . mohl= <i>village</i> . tal; tel= <i>stone</i> .
"	cal; calli †= <i>house</i> . allit; quilla; * killa; * killak; tsul= <i>moon</i> . acal †= <i>stone</i> .
"	hol= <i>hole</i> . chi; ea; * ku †= <i>mouth</i> . kah; koya= <i>house</i> .
"	illu= <i>sun</i> . kala= <i>country</i> . kalpalli †= <i>village-land</i> . illu*= <i>sun</i> . igloo= <i>hut</i> .
[N.B.—gal; kal=people and country, and is equivalent to ear; kar.]	

APPENDIX XL.

COGNATES (to see. ken. spy. sun. moon. sky. day. dart. light. shine. shoot. stone? bird?).

sa; si; su sound k=s; sh.

EYE.

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.	
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Egyptian.	sau= <i>to observe</i> . ses= <i>day</i> . shu= <i>light</i> . set; sun= <i>arrow</i> . sui= <i>star</i> . sāt= <i>stone</i> .	zu.* sese.* tzie. sassa.*	
Coptic.	siou= <i>star</i> . seša= <i>bird</i> .	sesa.* sah. shenck.	
Accadian.	shi= <i>eye</i> ; <i>see</i> . su; sus= <i>bright</i> . gissir= <i>sun</i> . sig= <i>bright</i> . sus; za= <i>light</i> ; <i>bright</i> . shar= <i>shoot</i> . zin= <i>arrow</i> .	siki.* setu.* sakh= <i>sun</i> . zak †= <i>white</i> . sku= <i>sky</i> .	
Chinese.	zi. t'se. shi; sien; hien; ssu= <i>to see</i> . sah= <i>dart</i> . sut= <i>to shoot</i> . shet= <i>arrow</i> . tsien= <i>arrow</i> . tsiao= <i>bird</i> .	sui; zu*; kiau †= <i>to see</i> . si= <i>colour</i> . hen. kou= <i>sun</i> .	
Japanese.	shin= <i>to shine</i> . sa= <i>fire</i> . se= <i>colour</i> . shik= <i>stone</i> . shiro= <i>white</i> .	ts'ek; spiyu; tsit= <i>bird</i> . kannah. masa= <i>moon</i> .	
Ugro-Altaic.	si; siu; sei; sai; szem; esha= <i>eye</i> ; <i>see</i> . zaa; saite= <i>bow</i> ; <i>arrow</i> . kon= <i>sun</i> .	ceska= <i>sky</i> . isse= <i>fire</i> . sari†; süa; za†= <i>arrow</i> ; <i>bow</i> .	
Hittite.	shun; khon; susi; kaiza= <i>sun</i> . sui= <i>moon</i> . sekhath= <i>fire-god</i> ?		
E. Tartar.	yesa; esha= <i>eye</i> . zara; tzui= <i>moon</i> . shun= <i>sun</i> . sawa= surga= <i>sun</i> . kan= <i>eye</i> ; <i>to see</i> . suiga= <i>sun</i> . [arrow.		AFRICAN.
Dravidian, etc.	sugu. shan. sau= <i>sun</i> .	aso. liso. ze. tse.	
Indo-Chinese.	yzu= <i>arrow</i> . sar= <i>star</i> . zil= <i>light</i> . asä. tsi= <i>fire</i> . bzye= <i>arrow</i> .	sooa. isu. riso. zauko.	
Thibetan.	zig. zer. azal= <i>sky</i> . ukisi= <i>to see</i> . izio= <i>to lighten</i> . tza= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . sua; zik= shki= <i>eye</i> ; <i>sky</i> . sik. dsai= <i>day</i> . [fire.	su; sui; zu= <i>sun</i> . siku= <i>day</i> . sui= <i>day</i> . mara. meso. khasso.	
Caucasian.	achshi. sürya. kham? sitarah; stella= <i>star</i> . saule.	susu; esu= <i>bird</i> . sam= <i>day</i> . zoo= <i>sky</i> .	
Libyan, etc.	chandra= <i>moon</i> . tsar= <i>king</i> . sn. syr= <i>star</i> . ὄσσε. ὄψρ. φως= <i>light</i> . astra= <i>dart</i> .	se; eset; sor= <i>arrow</i> .	
Basque.	see. scan. ken. spy. seek. sky. sun. star. shine.		
Kurile, etc.	spark. shoot.		
ARYAN.	kese= <i>moon</i> . shemesh= <i>sun</i> . shame= <i>sky</i> . rishpu? kesheth= <i>bow</i> . mas= <i>arrow</i> . kashtu= <i>bow</i> . issüru= <i>bird</i> .		AMERICAN.
SEMITIC.		il. uill. lolup. ol. skolo. schillu. tsele. ilah.† illa*= <i>star</i> . hello= <i>fire</i> . quilla*; aihai= <i>moon</i> . uolok= <i>day</i> . khalom. tsuli*= <i>bird</i> . scilu= <i>sky</i> . sillo*= <i>star</i> . selu= <i>to see</i> . silla; sileh= <i>stone</i> .	
TURANIAN, ETC.	EYE, ETC. (L sound.)		AFRICAN.
Accadian.	nd-zal= <i>dawn</i> . kili= <i>star</i> . mul= <i>to shine</i> . lim= <i>eye</i> . sul= <i>sun</i> . Indo-Chinese, etc.—sul= <i>sun</i> . belā= <i>fire</i> .		
Chinese, etc.	kalon= <i>to shine</i> . bela= <i>sun</i> . kallu= <i>stone</i> .		
Malay.	sseul. silu. silme. silms. siel= <i>sun</i> . sal= <i>to shine</i> . ilio= <i>moon</i> . talc= <i>sky</i> . kalla= <i>stone</i> .		
Dravidian.	isal. lalat. tel= <i>sun</i> . sul= <i>to shine</i> . zilla= <i>silver</i> . Ainos, Kurile, etc.—lelle. lalat. lalaga.		
Ugro-Altaic.	thil; ouali= <i>to see</i> . azal= <i>sky</i> . alliah= <i>star</i> . gille= <i>moon</i> .		
E. Tartar.	whelu= <i>star</i> . ra? la= <i>sun</i> . zil= <i>light</i> . zlu= <i>moon</i> .		
Basque.	sol; ηλιος; saule= <i>sun</i> . lumen= <i>light</i> . sillex; çilâ= <i>stone</i> . anala= <i>fire</i> . bel= <i>fire</i> ? surya= <i>sun</i> .		
Libyan.	ocil; süil; llygad; gläs= <i>eye</i> . ciel= <i>sky</i> . hālal= <i>to shine</i> . ellu= <i>bright</i> . kalch= <i>light</i> .		
Papuan.			
Polynesian.			
Thibetan.			
ARYAN.			
SEMITIC.			

[See also "L" sound in roundness.]

M. N. sound. COGNATES (see. ken. spy. sun. moon. shine. bright. sky. day. bird?)

EYE.

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	AMERICAN. NORTH. CENTRAL.† SOUTH.*
Egyptian. „ Coptic. Aecadian. (See p. 47.) „ „ Chinese. „ „ Ugro-Altaic. „ „ „ Indo-Chinese. E. Tartar. „ Caucasian. Japanese. Corean, etc. Malay. Dravidian. Thibetan. Australian. Polynesian.	mer. mertī. ān. men; num; nut= <i>sky</i> . ma; nennu= <i>to see</i> . neph= <i>day</i> . (rā= <i>sun</i> .) nau. ne. utu; babbar= <i>sun</i> . enum. num; nim= <i>sky</i> . nan= <i>moon</i> . mu; me= <i>heavens</i> . anu= <i>sky-god</i> . mu= <i>bird?</i> mu-tin. mar= <i>to see</i> . ana; enim= <i>sky</i> . gin= <i>to see</i> . nan. muk. mu. ngam; yen= <i>eyes</i> . niao= <i>bird</i> . kien= <i>to see</i> . nit; neu; na; nao= <i>sun</i> . t'ien= <i>sky</i> . kan= <i>bright</i> . niao= <i>bird</i> . nim= <i>to fly</i> . sin. szem. nendie. ain. nogi= <i>white</i> . azal= <i>sky</i> . tangri= <i>sky</i> . nai; kun= <i>sun</i> . nan; nai; na= <i>sky</i> . schim. sehi. shi. tana; kun; kiun= <i>day</i> . nam= <i>sky</i> . nik. myitsi. nyu. myak. nun. nade. nidu. nān= <i>sky</i> . nicku= <i>window</i> . kaen= <i>sky</i> ; king. kama= <i>to see</i> . tan= <i>light</i> . nendie; nara= <i>sun</i> . nih. nec. cem. neh. nne. kannu. mi. miru= <i>to see</i> . nnon. ni. nir. mata. nayan= <i>fire</i> . kannu. kan. mik. mo. na= <i>sun</i> . nu= <i>eye</i> . men= <i>eye</i> . mata. maku. noo= <i>I see</i> . hani= <i>sky</i> . moa= <i>bird</i> .	ne. naa.† naye. nani= <i>sky</i> . nick.† nia.† nie. naita. nocti.* nackai. nge. nani. nate. miri. hia. miehī. marci.* kian.†= <i>to see</i> . kin. inti;* tona †= <i>sun</i> . naait= <i>sun</i> . yenei.† neiga= <i>sun</i> . nah= <i>sky</i> . tuni= <i>sun</i> . ano= <i>day</i> . mata*= <i>forehead</i> . nec= <i>moon</i> . nun= <i>sky</i> . tani;† tah; tina= <i>light</i> , <i>day</i> . ten= <i>to see</i> . cāan= <i>sky</i> . ma-ak= <i>eagle</i> . kannah. kuno. anku. ni= <i>earth</i> .
Sanskrit. „ Hindi, etc. Persian. Albanian, etc. Latin. Lithuanian. Scandinavian. Celtic. English.	Aryan. nayana. netri. nabhas= <i>sky</i> . ahan= <i>day</i> . kanaka= <i>gold</i> . dina= <i>day</i> . lumen= <i>light</i> . ankh. nam. anin; nak= <i>sky</i> . din= <i>day</i> . khan. didan= <i>to see</i> . nate= <i>sun</i> . Greek.—οφθα. nictare= <i>to wink</i> . luna= <i>moon</i> . diena= <i>sky</i> ; day. maane= <i>moon</i> . dan= <i>day</i> . cann= <i>full moon</i> . huan= <i>sun</i> . neanch= <i>sky</i> . ken. sean.	African. ne. neay. nite. nuko. nya. num. nune. nūn. nish. mo. masa. manga. intya. kuno. hana; oni= <i>day</i> . nebo= <i>sky</i> . nyam= <i>sun</i> . otana= <i>day</i> . nu; noni= <i>bird</i> . moto= <i>fire</i> .
Hebrew. Assyrian. Arabic. Amharic.	Semitic. 'ayn. shemesh= <i>sun</i> . ênu. nannaru; sin= <i>moon</i> . nuru= <i>light</i> . nâr= <i>fire</i> . nūr= <i>light</i> . kan= <i>day</i> . sema= <i>sky</i> . ain.	

APPENDIX XLI.

SOUNDS (ta. te. tek. ka. kak. bak?)

COGNATES (sun. burn. heat. bake. cook. stone? rub? cut? stone? eye? dart).

FIRE.

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
Egyptian.	texa. xet. rak. agh. suax. textu= <i>stone</i> .	takhu. kaika.* kak.		
"	χᾱ= <i>light</i> . utet. tu= <i>stone</i> .	haca. teka. suka. teck-wa.		
Accadian.	zagħ. dug. ku. ka= <i>bright</i> . (taq; ki; tar= <i>stone</i> .)	iaka.† hiuch= <i>sun</i> .		
"	lag; sig= <i>to strike</i> . sheg= <i>stone</i> .	sakh; taika; kon= <i>sun</i> .		
Chinese.	bak. hu. ho. pu. kau= <i>to roast</i> . tok= <i>candle</i> .	kaka= <i>cooking-pot</i> .		
"	lak= <i>bright</i> . (ti= <i>stone</i> . dok= <i>jade</i> . tak= <i>spear</i> .)	tupac= <i>bright</i> .		
Ugro-Altaic.	tuck. rükhi. beítak= <i>bake</i> . bok. hat. tat.	kakha= <i>moon</i> . (raca*= <i>lust</i> .)		
"	kün= <i>sun</i> . kaken; techti= <i>star</i> . kuk= <i>sky</i> .	kak*= <i>to rub</i> . kak†= <i>stone</i> .		
"	koeh; ach; kedke; ta= <i>stone</i> .	pekta= <i>cooked-maize</i> .		
Hittite.	sukhet= <i>god</i> ; fire?	taque= <i>stone-celt</i> .		
E. Tartar.	kacar= <i>to bake</i> . togo. tabac= <i>pot</i> . vekc= <i>stone</i> .	tee= <i>stone</i> . taka= <i>to strike</i> .		
Thibetan.	tsig-pa= <i>to burn</i> . Indo-Chinese, etc.—kichai= <i>sun</i> .			
Dravidian.	alkaca= <i>sky</i> . chukka= <i>star</i> .			
Basque.	kikaka= <i>cooking-pot</i> . Berber.—tachart.			
ARYAN.		AFRICAN.		
Sanskrit.	agni. paç= <i>to bake</i> ?	oka. kaka. ik. kako.		
Hindi.	puk'ani= <i>to bake</i> . Armenian.—krak.	aka. te. tia. tari.		
Latin, etc.	coquere= <i>to cook</i> . Greek.—λεχος= <i>lamp</i> . φλοξ= <i>light</i> .	kaki; ti= <i>stone</i>		
Slavonic.	agon. ogni. oken. Celtic.—carraig= <i>stone</i> . teime.	taku; dak= <i>stone</i> .		
Phrygian.	βεκος= <i>bread</i> ?			
Malay.	bâker= <i>to bake</i> . keikuk= <i>bright</i> . tai= <i>sun</i> .	SEMITIC.		
Polynesian, etc.	kauruki= <i>smoke</i> . ta. kakar= <i>moon</i> . betu= <i>stone</i> .	kokab; kakubu= <i>star</i> .		
Papuan, etc.	ka. kal. tei?= <i>sun</i> .	dak= <i>stone</i> . teherka.		
		suku= <i>hot</i> . h'araq. } Arabic.		
		sakhrab= <i>rock</i> .		

APPENDIX XLIIa.

THUNDER, Etc. noise; sound; drum. (m. n. r. k.?)

ARYAN.	tonitru. crepitus. fulmen. clamor. sonitus. βροντή. τρυπανον= <i>drum</i> .	
"	bruit. tam-tam. thor= <i>thunder-god</i> . donner. grom. kollinda?	
"	(rack. turmoil. drum. din. crack. clang. cackle. roar. thunder. dong.	
"	rumble. rumpus.)	
TURANIAN, etc.	Fin.—diermes. Basque.—turmoi. Thibetan.—brug. klag-cor; sgra= <i>noise</i> .	
"	Dravidian.—kúkkurai; mulakkam; mattalum; parai. Accadian.—imi? ur-sa?	
"	Chinese.—gong; lei. Ugro-Altaic.—chunchek= <i>lightning</i> . gecūk; jynij; iym.	
"	Malay.—guru. Buruese.—ä-thinn= <i>noise</i> . bohn= <i>drum</i> .	
"	Yukahiri.—bugonshe= <i>lightning</i> .	
AFRICAN, etc.	Egyptian.—tupar; бага; teb= <i>drum</i> . African.—tom-tom?= <i>drum</i> .	
"	Semitic.—ragb; rag. (? English.—rack.) Libyan.—rād.	
AMERICAN, etc.	Quichuan.—illapa; tupa. Aztec.—tlaquaquializtli. cecquiztli; pitza= <i>noise</i> . (cebak.)	
"	(N. American) cher-houik; koulin-tohn; kah-na-chee; mak-ke-lah= <i>thunder</i> .	
"	" tahkok; kah-hin-ma-tsoi-tsoi= <i>thunder</i> . ro-rikl-ihl-luk= <i>lightning</i> .	

APPENDIX XLII.

SHINING METALS, Etc. (See p. 78.)

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.
Chinese.	tsu= <i>silver</i> . yen= <i>silver</i> .	
"	kinsa= <i>gold</i> . kin= <i>metal</i> .	
Accadian.	zabar= <i>shining</i> (<i>copper</i> ; <i>brass</i>).	
"	azag= <i>silver</i> . za= <i>bright</i> .	
"	zabar= <i>silver</i> . gushkin= <i>gold</i> .	
Egyptian.	sani= <i>gold</i> . uarsem= <i>brass</i> .	
"	hashar= <i>fire</i> . sel= <i>star</i> . shu= <i>bright</i> .	
E. Tartar.	aisin= <i>gold</i> . salé= <i>iron</i> . gule= <i>brass</i> .	
"	tschu= <i>red</i> . tscher= <i>iron</i> .	
Abl. Chinese. "L."	shch= <i>gold</i> ; <i>silver</i> .	
Corean.	shoy= <i>iron</i> .	
Ugro-Altaic.	kul= <i>to shine</i> . sarni= <i>gold</i> . tsi= <i>sun</i> .	
"	kisili= <i>star</i> . kase; si= <i>sun</i> . azal= <i>sky</i> .	
"	kosé; jesé= <i>iron</i> . kulu= <i>yellow</i> . kizil= <i>red</i> .	
"	esys; sija; kimish= <i>silver</i> . karte= <i>hard</i> .	
"	bakar= <i>copper</i> . kase= <i>star</i> .	
"	tshalick= <i>steel</i> .	
"	tschel= <i>light</i> . kis= <i>fire</i> . tisil= <i>star</i> .	
"	tyles= <i>moon</i> . oshys= <i>tin</i> . kuos= <i>iron</i> .	
(Fin.)	silu= <i>eye</i> . kuld= <i>gold</i> . sija= <i>silver</i> .	
(Lap.)	golle= <i>gold</i> .	
Thibetan.	yser= <i>gold</i> ; <i>shining</i> . zakar= <i>tin</i> .	
"	serpo= <i>yellow</i> . zil= <i>light</i> .	
Dravidian.	sisa= <i>lead</i> . mas= <i>gold</i> . suda= <i>to shine</i> .	
Malay.	mas= <i>gold</i> . bisi= <i>iron</i> .	
Basque.	zillar= <i>silver</i> . izar= <i>star</i> .	
Libyan.	esgar= <i>gold</i> . uzal= <i>sun</i> .	
Caucasian.	spilens= <i>copper</i> . oker= <i>gold</i> . schita= <i>red</i> .	
	ARYAN.	
English.	azure. silver. brass. spelter. shine.	
Latin.	aurum= <i>gold</i> . aes= <i>brass</i> . sol= <i>sun</i> .	
Greek.	χρῶσος= <i>gold</i> . χαλκός= <i>brass</i> .	
"	κασσίτερος= <i>tin</i> . ξαρόος= <i>yellow</i> .	
Gothic.	ais= <i>copper</i> ; <i>iron</i> .	
Sanskrit.	ayas= <i>iron</i> ? kanaka= <i>gold</i> . kastira= <i>tin</i> .	
Scandinavian.	lys-gul= <i>gold</i> . [asan= <i>blood</i> .	
Armenian.	oshgi= <i>gold</i> ?	
Hindi.	sonā= <i>gold</i> . German.—zin= <i>tin</i> .	
Zend.	zarana= <i>gold</i> .	
Slavonic.	zoloto= <i>gold</i> . stāl= <i>steel</i> . zalcetra= <i>glass</i> .	
	SEMITIC.	
Amharic.	nahas= <i>brass</i> .	
Assyrian.	khurasu= <i>gold</i> . kaspu= <i>silver</i> .	
"	siparru= <i>copper</i> ? sarpn= <i>silver</i> .	
"	ishatu= <i>fire</i> .	
Arabic.	shüurb= <i>lead</i> . kasdir= <i>tin</i> .	
Hebrew.	khârûs= <i>gold</i> . kese= <i>moon</i> .	
"	zohar= <i>star</i> .	
		SOUTH AMERICA.
		chuqui. curi; khori= <i>gold</i> .
		tysel= <i>star</i> .
		curasi= <i>sun</i> . chirau= <i>resplendent</i> .
		sikolo= <i>eye</i> . hurassi= <i>sun</i> .
		yasi= <i>moon</i> .
		silla= <i>star</i> . illu; quilla= <i>moon</i> .
		khol; kholki= <i>silver</i> . anta= <i>copper</i> .
		CENTRAL AMERICA.
		ceaxi= <i>gold</i> . haxi= <i>silver</i> .
		cuztec-teocuitl= <i>yellow-earth</i> .
		sah= <i>star</i> .
		iztac-teocuilatl= <i>white-earth</i> .
		si†= <i>colour</i> . zak= <i>white</i> .
		siri; sillo= <i>star</i> .
		iztal= <i>white</i> . tepuzototl= <i>iron</i> ; <i>axe</i> .
		cuztec= <i>yellow</i> . zura= <i>white</i> .
		NORTH AMERICA.
		kwenis= <i>copper</i> . sati= <i>metal</i> .
		shooney= <i>silver</i> . suvei= <i>yellow</i> .
		ozah-waubik= <i>yellow-stone</i> (<i>copper</i>).
		ozahwah-shooneya= <i>yellow-silver, gold</i> .
		sutsa; zeh= <i>red</i> . ishyik= <i>eye</i> .
		kisis; kesis= <i>sun</i> . khan= <i>fire</i> .
		irets= <i>iron</i> . sutsa= <i>red</i> .
		sch= <i>blood</i> ; <i>red</i> .
		AFRICAN.
		sika; sanu; dinar; oro= <i>gold</i> .
		tschen; zoo; kasé= <i>sun</i> .
		ire; su; êkê; esa= <i>iron</i> .
		zem; edsi= <i>blood</i> ; <i>red</i> .
		(See p. 78.)

SUN; LIGHT, ETC. (S. z. ts. sound.) k=s?

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	LANGUAGE.	NEW WORLD, ETC.
Coptic.	sion; sion= <i>star</i> .	N. American.	tzue. zun. zo. sakh. sa. sen.
Egyptian.	shu= <i>light</i> . si. shet; neser= <i>fire</i> .	"	keris. kese. shete.
"	sui; sha= <i>star</i> . asāri= <i>sun-god</i> ?	"	hashe; ish= <i>star</i> .
Accadian.	zal. buzur? su. izi; zagh= <i>fire</i> .	"	tsul. ishe. skin; son. sas. suus.
"	za= <i>bright</i> . Ishtar= <i>Venus</i> . si= <i>eye</i> .	"	sava. zun. sacas= <i>hot</i> .
"	zikara= <i>sky</i> . sig= <i>bright</i> . sun= <i>white</i> ?	"	sates= <i>white</i> .
"	sin= <i>moon-god</i> .	"	tetsh; usi= <i>fire</i> .
Etruscan.	nsil. set? losna= <i>fire</i> .	"	eeske; skee; sua= <i>sky</i> .
"	thesan; ausel= <i>sky</i> ; day.	"	zon= <i>day</i> . seila= <i>sky</i> . stan= <i>star</i> .
Chinese.	sa; soo; shō= <i>fire</i> ; hot. su= <i>sky</i> .	"	tsul; sah; taose= <i>moon</i> .
"	tsao; sa= <i>fire</i> .	"	saca; siri= <i>star</i> .
"	sing= <i>bright</i> ; <i>star</i> .	"	shak-oo-nah= <i>sun</i> .
Abl.-Chinese.	khis= <i>fire</i> .	"	setu; tzic= <i>eye</i> .
Japanese.	hoshi= <i>fire</i> . zuki= <i>moon</i> .	"	ossa; vusit; ske-zhig; kassee;
Indo-Chinese.	sakhak. masi. kasi. sul san.	"	sah= <i>eye</i> .
"	tsha= <i>star</i> . kis= <i>fire</i> .	Central Am.	mait souka. siriko. shiki. gashi.
Mantshu, etc.	shin. shivin.	"	māsa; zema= <i>moon</i> . eeska= <i>sky</i> .
Kurile.	shalkh.	"	pusika= <i>eye</i> .
Koriae.	kams. koatsh.	"	zak= <i>white</i> ; <i>fire</i> .
Mongol.	singsu; oshikta= <i>star</i> . zara= <i>moon</i> .	"	ish; sibora; sillo= <i>star</i> .
Ugro-Altaie.	tshi. tshah. zat. kaizar? zales. kos.	South Am.	yasi. sua. hoasi. eush. kisiti.
"	kase; tzillag; tysil= <i>star</i> . esh;	"	hoisen. sima. ense. schwim.
"	cis= <i>day</i> . soan; tuz; tsah= <i>fire</i> .	"	yasi; casira= <i>moon</i> .
"	silms; sei; sicul; selu= <i>eye</i> .	"	siri; wishi= <i>star</i> .
"	azal= <i>sky</i> .	"	zu; sassa; ishyk; sutos; sesa= <i>eye</i>
Caucasian.	ooshaga. mizo. sela. za. zo. tsi. miza.		
"	tsetskellu?= <i>fire</i> . zurii. sa= <i>star</i> .		
"	zeru= <i>sky</i> .		
Libyan, etc.	azul. tizori= <i>moon</i> . zilla= <i>star</i> .	Sanskrit.	ARYAN.
"	esgar= <i>gold</i> .	"	Sūrya. vikshāh= <i>star</i> .
Basque.	sik. iguski. izar= <i>star</i> . izeki= <i>fire</i> .	"	kastira= <i>tin</i> . ushas= <i>dawn</i> .
"	zillar= <i>silver</i> .	"	svar= <i>sky</i> . siva= <i>god</i> .
Thibetan.	tzer-ba. sa. tog. zag= <i>day</i> . zlu= <i>moon</i> .	Hindi.	sonā= <i>gold</i> .
"	sa= <i>fire</i> . zil= <i>light</i> . sar= <i>sky</i> .	Persian.	sitārah= <i>star</i> . āzer; ātesh= <i>fire</i> .
"	skerma; skara= <i>star</i> .	Armenian.	losin= <i>moon</i> .
"	suina. siun.	Zend.	zarana= <i>gold</i> . shodem= <i>to see</i> .
Lapp, etc.	laste; kenza; tschillas= <i>star</i> .	Greek.	σεληνη= <i>moon</i> . αστρο= <i>star</i> .
"	surga. naksatra= <i>star</i> .	"	ζεω= <i>hot</i> . ηλιος= <i>sun</i> .
Dravidian.	kioss. edsa; siang= <i>day</i> .	Latin.	sol. stella= <i>star</i> . ces= <i>brass</i> .
Malay, etc.	masina= <i>moon</i> .	Slavonic.	solnsee. saule. shar= <i>heat</i> .
"	singa. edsu.	"	svesda= <i>star</i> . messez= <i>moon</i> .
Polynesian.		Seandinavian.	stierna= <i>star</i> .
		German.	sonne. sehen= <i>to see</i> .
		English.	sun. to see. star. sparkle. shine.
	AFRICAN.		SEMITIC.
	kase. tschen. shah. zo. imbazi. soo.	Assyrian.	shamash. su= <i>moon</i> . ishātu= <i>fire</i> .
	tsossa. usar. nissick. sure. shug.	Hebrew.	esh= <i>fire</i> . kese= <i>moon</i> . shemesh.
	ezua. azib. sore. dzua. tschen.	"	sāraf= <i>fire</i> . tsolar= <i>light</i> .
	asara; shig; shillinga= <i>moon</i> .	Syriac.	sara= <i>moon</i> .
	tsolentza; kase; sonda= <i>star</i> .	Amharic.	asat; tsai= <i>fire</i> ; sun.
	sema; sullu= <i>sky</i> .	"	teherka= <i>fire</i> ; moon.
	sako; maz; uzo= <i>fire</i> . schinda= <i>star</i> .	Arabic.	shahr= <i>moon</i> . samā= <i>sky</i> .
	siku= <i>day</i> . riso= <i>eye</i> .	"	kusdir= <i>tin</i> .

APPENDIX XLIV.

SUN; LIGHT. (N, M, and N-T sounds.)

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	LANGUAGE.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.	men= <i>sky</i> . tmu. má; mu= <i>to see</i> .	N. American.	nîk; nani; nu; nahite; kanna
"	nut= <i>fire</i> . neph= <i>day</i> . nennu= <i>to see</i> .	"	= <i>eye</i> .
"	ami= <i>fire</i> . mer= <i>eye</i> .	"	nah; nakon; caan= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> .
Accadian.	nanna= <i>moon-god</i> . kun. ne= <i>fire</i> .	"	mira; kannah= <i>eye</i> .
"	ann= <i>sky-god</i> .	"	naia; nâi= <i>day</i> . inyuk= <i>sky</i> .
"	enu= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . sin= <i>moon</i> .	"	nce= <i>fire</i> . muma= <i>moon</i> .
"	nun; nim= <i>sky</i> . man= <i>sun</i> ; <i>bright</i> .	"	sonh; suna; kon; nêiga= <i>sun</i> .
Chinese.	nao. jen. nih. shen= <i>to shine</i> .	"	nage= <i>day</i> .
"	nan; ma= <i>eye</i> .	"	nêia= <i>sun</i> ; <i>star</i> (Esq.).
"	nih= <i>sun</i> . tien= <i>sky</i> .	"	manito= <i>spirit</i> .
Pre-Chinese.	uai. nao.	"	nna; umik; nie= <i>fire</i> .
Japanese.	mi= <i>eye</i> . jin. Coptic.—nau= <i>eye</i> .	Central Am.	TONA= <i>sun</i> ; <i>to burn</i> . zana= <i>moon</i> .
Kirile, etc.	nannin= <i>eye</i> .	"	kin; kanbue; indi= <i>sun</i> .
Indo-Chinese.	nogu. ma. Nepaul.—dina= <i>sky</i> .	"	naika= <i>fire</i> . TONI= <i>sun</i> ; <i>god</i> .
Thibetan.	ne. nimo.	South Am.	IXTI; intituti; ine; nie= <i>sun</i> .
Mongol	nara. nydeng= <i>moon</i> . tenri= <i>sky</i> .	"	kon= <i>god</i> ; <i>sun</i> . inca= <i>chief</i> .
and	namn; den= <i>god</i> ; <i>high</i> .	"	tanti= <i>eye</i> .
E. Tartar.	kaan= <i>chief</i> ; <i>high</i> .	"	ense; intuni= <i>to burn</i> .
Mantshu	shun. na; nan; man= <i>sky</i> .	"	timi= <i>sun</i> . TANI= <i>sky</i> ; <i>light</i> .
and Tungus	nai. Lap.—suina.	"	tatan= <i>fire</i> . nuita= <i>eyes</i> .
S. Ostiac, etc.	num= <i>sky</i> ; <i>god</i> . kün. tan= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> .	"	caen= <i>fire</i> . nina= <i>fire</i> .
Ugro-Altaie.	tignao. ginna= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> .	"	pin; suna; timi= <i>sun</i> .
Libyan, etc.	noven= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . má= <i>to see</i> .	North Am.	TUNI?= <i>sun</i> ; <i>fire</i> . TINA= <i>light</i> .
Etruscan.	nal; DINA; bana= <i>day</i> . kan= <i>to see</i> .	"	tahn; tenit; tani; teme= <i>sky</i> ;
Dravidian.	MATA= <i>eye</i> ; <i>sun</i> . nir; ni= <i>eye</i> .	"	<i>day</i> .
Malay, etc.	IXIT. ni= <i>day</i> ; <i>eye</i> ?	"	tendei; taande= <i>fire</i> .
"	rane= <i>day</i> ; <i>sky</i> . bintan= <i>star</i> .	"	
"	hani= <i>day</i> ; <i>sky</i> . mani= <i>god</i> . ma= <i>fire</i> .	"	
Polynesian.	TUNE. inga. nul= <i>eye</i> . na; mere= <i>sun</i> .		
Australian.	mani= <i>god</i> . (? t=n).		
"	INTU= <i>god</i> . TENE= <i>fire</i> .		
Papuan.			
ARYAN.		AFRICAN.	
Sanskrit.	dina. ahan= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . agni= <i>fire</i> .		na; ne; ma; mo= <i>fire</i> ; <i>sun</i> .
"	chandra= <i>moon</i> . nayana= <i>eye</i> .		am. INTE (N.E.A.). moto= <i>fire</i> .
Hindi.	dino= <i>day</i> . anin= <i>sky</i> .		uya; ne; nitô; IXTYA= <i>eye</i> .
"	nūr; konda= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> .		nebo= <i>heavens</i> . dian= <i>day</i> .
Punjab.	nak= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . kan= <i>eye</i> .		
Latin.	luna= <i>moon</i> .		
Albanian.	vare.		
Lithuanian.	menu= <i>moon</i> .		
German.	könig= <i>king</i> . sonne. mond= <i>moon</i> .	Amharic.	semme= <i>sky</i> . kan= <i>day</i> .
"	dag= <i>day</i> .	Hebrew.	ayn= <i>eye</i> . kham= <i>heat</i> ?
Gothic.	sunus.	"	yôm= <i>day</i> .
Scandinavian.	maani= <i>moon</i> .	Assyrian.	ana= <i>sky</i> ; <i>god</i> ? namâru= <i>to see</i> .
Slavonic.	dan; den= <i>day</i> . nebô= <i>sky</i> ; <i>god</i> ?	"	ênu= <i>eye</i> . umu= <i>day</i> .
Celtic.	dyn= <i>god</i> . huan= <i>fire</i> ; <i>sun</i> . tan= <i>fire</i> .	"	nannaru= <i>moon</i> . nura= <i>light</i> .
"	nif= <i>heaven</i> . teinc= <i>fire</i> .	Arabic.	noor= <i>light</i> . nahr= <i>sky</i> .
"	cann= <i>full moon</i> .	"	nâr= <i>fire</i> .

APPENDIX XLV.

SUN. Light; Fire, etc. (stone?) T. (d) sounds. (t=s?)

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	LANGUAGE.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.	teka= <i>fire</i> . t'ar; t'ka= <i>to see</i> .	N. American.	tah. te. te; to; tetso= <i>sun</i> ; <i>fire</i> .
"	tua; uta= <i>dawn</i> ; <i>sky</i> .	"	ta; tagg; tani= <i>day</i> .
Berber, etc.	tignao= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . tigot= <i>light</i> ; <i>day</i> .	"	tu= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . tee= <i>stone</i> .
Accadian.	ntu= <i>day</i> . de; ud; utu= <i>sun</i> . (d=t).	Central Am.	teo; teotes= <i>day</i> ; <i>god</i> . tate= <i>sun</i> .
Chinese.	ta= <i>great</i> . tek= <i>god</i> . t'ai= <i>great</i> .	"	tah; tals; taika= <i>fire</i> .
"	Tien= <i>sky</i> ; <i>high</i> . ti= <i>god</i> ?	"	tahu= <i>light</i> .
"	tinki= <i>god</i> ; <i>spirit</i> . tai= <i>eye</i> .	S. American.	tatan= <i>fire</i> . tattso. tupa= <i>god</i> .
Japanese.	tida= <i>fire</i> . Kurile, etc.—touki.	"	tupac= <i>bright</i> . topa= <i>fire</i> .
Pre-Chinese.	tarru. tu= <i>star</i> .		
Indo-Chinese.	tan; to; ta; tawn= <i>sun</i> ; <i>fire</i> .		AFRICAN.
Corean.	dyd= <i>day</i> ; <i>sky</i> . (d=t)		tia; utu; to; tah; tia= <i>fire</i> .
Thibetan.	tog-sa.		tango= <i>sun</i> . tah. te= <i>stone</i> .
Etruscan.	turan= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> ?		die; tari; tee-lee= <i>fire</i> .
Hittite.	tar= <i>chief</i> ; <i>king</i> .		Tone= <i>fire</i> (Nubia).
Ugro-Altaic.	tuck. tu. tari= <i>god</i> (Turkie).		Inte= <i>sun</i> ; <i>eye</i> . tan; dian= <i>day</i> .
"	tara= <i>god</i> (Fin.). ta= <i>stone</i> .		
Caucasian.	teigha= <i>fire</i> . tuka= <i>moon</i> . ta= <i>eye</i> .		ARYAN.
Ostiac, etc.	torum= <i>god</i> .	Sanskrit.	tārā= <i>star</i> . dyu; dina= <i>day</i> .
Mongol.	tagri= <i>god</i> ? tangri= <i>sky</i> .	Celtic.	tio. taan= <i>fire</i> . diu= <i>god</i> ?
Tungus and)	tua; tuo; ta= <i>fire</i> .	"	twyn= <i>day</i> .
Mantshu.)	tit= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> .	Scandinavian.	tyr= <i>god</i> . thor= <i>thunder-god</i> .
Dravidian.	tu; tee; ti= <i>fire</i> .		dag= <i>day</i> . fyr= <i>fire</i> . (t=f; d).
Australian.	dana= <i>eye</i> .	Gothic.	tuisco= <i>god</i> .
Polynesia.)	tone= <i>fire</i> . tarao= <i>god</i> .	Teutonic.	tio= <i>god</i> . German.—tag= <i>day</i> .
Micronesia.)	tai. (Papuan.—tei. hani= <i>sky</i> .)	Armenian.	tui= <i>day</i> . Persian.—tāb= <i>light</i> .

SUN. Light; Eye; shine; king, etc. Kan; kin; kon (san; tan), etc. k=s(=t; n)?

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	LANGUAGE.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.	kal= <i>sky</i> . (shu)= <i>light</i> .	Aryan.	kan; token. sun.
"	tum= <i>sun</i> ? nennu= <i>to see</i> . teka= <i>fire</i> .	"	chandra= <i>moon</i> .
Accadian.	kun= <i>to shine</i> . ku (su)= <i>bright</i> .	"	(nate= <i>sun</i> . netra; nayana= <i>eye</i> .)
"	kin= <i>to see</i> . nun= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> . tam= <i>day</i> .	"	za= <i>sun</i> . kanaka= <i>gold</i> .
Chinese.	kin= <i>gold</i> . king (sing)= <i>light</i> . kho= <i>fire</i> . kan; kien (sien)= <i>see</i> . c'hu (shu)= <i>bright</i> . na; sa= <i>sun</i> . t'in= <i>day</i> .	"	khan= <i>eye</i> . karma= <i>warm</i> .
"	[Accadian.—dingir= <i>sky</i> .]	"	khūr= <i>sun</i> . dah= <i>fire</i> ?
Mongol.	tengri= <i>sky</i> . kün= <i>day</i> . nān; ghar= <i>to see</i> ; <i>eye</i> . künk= <i>eye</i> .	"	Sansk. ?=tah. dīn;
"	kan= <i>to see</i> ; <i>eye</i> . künk= <i>eye</i> .	"	diena= <i>day</i> . taan= <i>fire</i> .
Dravidian.	kün; kon (son)= <i>sun</i> . tan= <i>day</i> . dian= <i>sky</i> . chu; tu, (shi)= <i>day</i> . tana= <i>day</i> .	Semitic.	kham= <i>heat</i> .
"	(si; sou= <i>star</i> . sin= <i>eye</i> . saan= <i>fire</i> .)	African.	kuno; kion; kenana= <i>eye</i> .
Caucasian.	kan (nan)= <i>sky</i> . za= <i>star</i> . sing= <i>fire</i> . na; ta= <i>eye</i> .	"	keno= <i>star</i> . channa; tona= <i>sun</i> .
"	agenna= <i>day</i> . (zer= <i>to see</i> .) times= <i>fire</i> .	"	tan; hona= <i>day</i> . nun= <i>eye</i> .
Libyan.	kamo= <i>fire</i> . (sanu; shen; na;	"	tan= <i>day</i> . tango= <i>sun</i> .
Indo-Chinese.	nam)= <i>sun</i> ; <i>day</i> . kan; tundi;	"	(su= <i>sun</i> . tah; hah= <i>fire</i> .
"	kani= <i>day</i> ; <i>sky</i> .	"	kun= <i>mouth</i> .)
Thibetan.	llan= <i>fire</i> . skarna (sk=s?)= <i>star</i> .	"	kon (zun)= <i>sun</i> . kannah= <i>eye</i> .
"	kun= <i>hole</i> ; <i>round</i> .	"	kian (sin)= <i>to see</i> . ken= <i>sky</i> .
Polynesian)	zan; gan; tone= <i>fire</i> .	"	cha= <i>fire</i> . (sah= <i>sun</i> .
and Papuan.)	hani= <i>sky</i> . tam= <i>day</i> .	"	zin; sua= <i>day</i> .)
		"	tahn= <i>day</i> . eun= <i>light</i> .
		"	nani= <i>sun</i> . tina= <i>light</i> .
		"	kanani= <i>to burn</i> . caen= <i>sky</i> .
		"	tahu= <i>light</i> .
		"	tani; ken; tu= <i>day</i> ; <i>sky</i> .

APPENDIX XLII.

SUN. Fire; moon; star; shine; god; high; bright; round. stone=*fire*?
(L sound.)

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD, ETC.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
Coptic.	hāl= <i>silver</i> . klom= <i>fire</i> .	AMERICAN.		
Chinese.	lak= <i>bright</i> .			
Corean.	pol= <i>fire</i> . hanel= <i>fire</i> .	eleek= <i>fire</i> . llukllu*= <i>lighting</i> .		
Indo-Chinese.	la= <i>moon</i> ; hal= <i>eye</i> . (Nepanl.—sal.)			
Ainos; Kurile; etc.	helle; lalat= <i>eye</i> . kagal= <i>sky</i> . gailgen= <i>moon</i> ; hallo; mimil= <i>fire</i> .	haylli*= <i>sun-god</i> . hello= <i>fire</i> .		
Dravidian.	nilā= <i>moon</i> ; bolli= <i>star</i> . (Khond.—bela.)	illa*= <i>star</i> ; <i>bright</i> . ellih= <i>to see</i> .		
„	oli= <i>light</i> ; kal= <i>stone</i> ; el= <i>shine</i> .	quela*= <i>fire</i> ; <i>moon</i> .		
„	vel= <i>clear</i> . tingal= <i>moon</i> .	illu*= <i>fire</i> ; <i>bright</i> .		
Accadian.	lag= <i>bright</i> ; ili= <i>high</i> ; bil= <i>fire</i> ; mul= <i>to shine</i> . zal= <i>sun</i> .	tulu;† quilla;* killa;* ailhai= <i>moon</i> .		
Thibetan.	bel. lhan, lha= <i>god</i> ; <i>priest</i> ? zil= <i>bright</i> . zlu= <i>moon</i> . zlabu; gulsun= <i>moon</i> . yeldus= <i>star</i> .	heelay; allit;* eitlali†= <i>moon</i> .		
E. Tartar.	tolo; gal= <i>fire</i> . delesa. gal= <i>fire</i> .	ktal; tettal= <i>fire</i> . kalaza= <i>moon</i> .		
Ugro-Altaic.	tel. siel. shilla. khwel. sales. koibal.	koyllur*= <i>stars</i> ; il; ilah= <i>eye</i> .		
„	tysil= <i>star</i> . ule; tul= <i>fire</i> . kul= <i>devil</i> .	qualli*= <i>good</i> . quele*= <i>moon</i> .		
„	sil= <i>eye</i> ; day. ilos; kuli; tilsye; kuli= <i>moon</i> .	tal; tsul; olo*= <i>sun</i> . laa= <i>day</i> .		
Finn; Lap.	tuli; tulu= <i>fire</i> . kalle= <i>stone</i> (?= <i>fire</i>).	hel-a-pek= <i>chief</i> ; <i>lord</i> .		
Caucasian.	saal; dal= <i>god</i> . sela= <i>sky</i> .	chillay*= <i>bright</i> . schillu= <i>eye</i> .		
Basque.	illargi= <i>moon</i> .	sillo*= <i>star</i> . seila= <i>sky</i> ; <i>day</i> .		
Berber, etc.	azul. zillar= <i>silver</i> .	chillay*= <i>bright</i> . shillu= <i>eye</i> .		
Malay, etc.	bulan; trolli= <i>moon</i> . tolo= <i>fire</i> .	akal= <i>stone</i> . cal= <i>house</i> .		
Papuan.	alla= <i>fire</i> . kal= <i>fire</i> .			
Polynesian, etc.	vulu; hulu; youlu= <i>moon</i> . kalon= <i>god</i> .			
Australian.	kal; alla; gille; kalga= <i>star</i> ; <i>fire</i> . mil= <i>eye</i> . kilai; whelu; gille= <i>moon</i> . palu= <i>fire</i> .			
„				
SEMITIC.		NOTE.—What is the origin of the important L sound in 'light' words, is not clear; it is also often found in roundness (<i>ball</i>); and in 'tongue' words—sun, moon, eye, are all round— <i>kal</i> is not an uncommon word for stone= <i>fire</i> ? round. (l=r=sh)?		
Hebrew.	El= <i>god</i> ; <i>to shine</i> . kal= <i>light</i> .			
Assyrian.	ilu; belu= <i>lord</i> . Bel. kalû= <i>burn</i> .			
„	ellu= <i>bright</i> . ili= <i>high</i> .			
Old Sabæan.	ahlat. Arabic.—Allah= <i>God</i> .			
Amharic.	elal= <i>day</i> . katel= <i>light</i> . doal= <i>moon</i> (Ab.)			
Abyssinian.	doal= <i>moon</i> .			
ARYAN.		AFRICAN.		
Sanskrit.	las= <i>to shine</i> . anāla= <i>fire</i> . śila= <i>stone</i> .			
Hindi.	bel.	telæ; duli; kieli= <i>sun</i> .		
Latin.	sol. luna. apollo. lux= <i>light</i> . stella= <i>star</i> .	quele; kieli; volan; kalla= <i>moon</i> .		
Greek.	ἡλιος. σελήνη= <i>moon</i> . χαλκος= <i>copper</i> . χαλκίς= <i>flint</i> .	ili; telæ= <i>fire</i> . elo= <i>day</i> .		
„	saule. (Albanian.—læ= <i>moon</i> .)	el; ile; bal= <i>eye</i> . keli= <i>stone</i> .		
Lithuanian.	bel= <i>bright</i> .	ngele; nilo= <i>god</i> . kala= <i>stone</i> .		
German.	huil= <i>fire</i> . suol. bel? lo= <i>day</i> . gealach= <i>moon</i> .	[See Appendix XXXIX. and XL.		
Celtic.	caillou= <i>flint</i> .			
French.				

APPENDIX XLVII.

FOOD, Etc. (S and M sounds. ?k.)

Food. maize. rice. to eat. egg. bread. milk. seed. grain. to sow. flesh. mouth. mother.
to suck. swallow, etc. land?

LANGUAGE.	S.	M.
ARYAN and European. (See p. 70.)	sara. gosh. seseme. segal. flisch. semen. sator. sumana. yava (? = sava). σιτος. ζεα. ζεα. σπερμα. σπαρξ. ζωπος. μαζος=breast. sosat=to eat. buz. zmo. suppe. sorghum. amisha; gosh=to eat. sasya=crop. syet.=to sow. sorghi. buzo. zschüb. ssün=seed. soma? tzou. hatz. shakkar=sugar. sal. selz=salt. sura; sugh=drink. sugere=to suck. essen=to eat. suet=fat.	maise. meizen. mehl. miel=honey. mamma=breast. anna. mar=to grind. mārgha. manger=to eat; munch. madu. mooka. manducare=to eat. madar; mata; mama=mother. magh. min. mad. misch. millet. milk. meat. meal. mead. munh=mouth. man=to eat? duma=bread (Lithuanian). dhândo.
	(To sup. sip. swig. swallow?)	
TURANIAN, ETC. Ugro-Altaic and E. Tartar. (See p. 138.)	schüb. sarnu. gosh. sänn. zachüray. zud. serum. sar. schulei. is. zie. osch=flesh. sara. tara. schyno. sharei. atesu. zu. tsi. stsi=to eat. sukher=sugar. soak; she; sir=salt.	mooka. muna. manu. mamcl. mi. machan. mika. meke=milk (Lap.). maida. mdda. mano=mother.
Accadian. (See p. 12.)	shuku; sheg. she. uzu. kush. zi=life; food. zid. sham. shara. sekt.	mu-mu=to eat. ma=land.
Egyptian. (See p. 11.)	sekt. snu. sha. sab. su. ashe. shemu=harvest. shames. ashen=honey. shens. sunesh. seru. maspu. sura; süm; sau=to drink.	mäku. kennu=fat. am; amam=to swallow. mah=land. m-ät=mother.
Chinese. (See p. 12.)	tsi; sa; sat=seed. suh. shu=pot. zu. tzih=to eat. shik=to swallow.	ma. mi. maik. mih. mit. nai.
Thibetan. ,, ,,	skyo-mo. suitog=fruit. zabo. tsil=fat. sgo-na. zas. sitse. atse. sa. zo. zaba=to eat.	
Indo-Chinese. Pre-Chinese. Japanese. Dravidian. Malay.	tsun. tsabah. sah-sah-yah. meshi. samai=to cook. sãppädu=food. sautop. sogu.	mohu=bread. ma. chai-men. meshi. momi; mai=rice. ammai=mother. mau. masâk=to cook. uasi.

APPENDIX XLVII.—*continued.*

FOOD, Etc. (S and M sounds. ? k.)

Food. maize. rice. corn. bread. egg. milk. seed. to sow. to eat. flesh. mother. breast ?
mouth ? swallow ; sip. suck, etc.

LANGUAGE.	S.	M.
Berber and Libyan.)	senger. senusen. zerkoun.	emendi= <i>wheat</i> .
Basque.)	isan. zquer. tinzui. cous.	amar*= <i>threshing-floor</i> .
Caucasian.	esnea. gazta.	marmio= <i>bread</i> .
"	syl. chorzi. tsheib.	marmin= <i>flesh</i> . man.
"	s-z. matzoni.	mirre. matzoni. mak.
Polynesian.	—	maa. mea. kumara.
Papuan and Australian.)	susu= <i>milk</i> .	manai ; manu= <i>egg</i> .
SEMITIC.	shēhēr. deshē. sheum. asal.	mān. mat. melbk.
"	zir. siru. zara. shisbu.	maka. em= <i>mother</i> .
AFRICAN.	si. sa. se. ese. maza. zuai.	ma. mole. nama. na.
"	zaloza. taasū. osésé. sauyo.	moka. moliku.
"	somba. san. sar. kuskus. di= <i>to eat</i> .	nyama. mulu.
"	suika. ris= <i>rice</i> . siwake. ussu= <i>salt</i> .	masarni. masse.
"	suazum= <i>to eat</i> . mazi= <i>honey</i> . dsi= <i>to drink</i> .	kawa. agwa. ekui. } = <i>maize</i> .
AMERICAN.	sara. sumit. huiscum. sum.	mays.† mahiz. ma-mak.
"	saba. zona zaxi. sumit. siji.	maah. mahi. maina.
"	supia. shoman. sanku. debash.	mati. mata= <i>mother</i> .
"	sanān ; kauan. sohan. zona.	tlukma. muti. magne.
"	stsi= <i>to eat</i> . tzoma= <i>to bake</i> .	amayū. pthomi= <i>bread</i> .
"	ikwo (Costa Rica).	mancuna= <i>to eat</i> . mā= <i>mother</i> .
		manka. mania= <i>mother</i> .
		maza-morru= <i>maize-porridge</i> .
		muzquitl= <i>cocoa-nut</i> .
		mah= <i>land</i> .

There would appear to be curiously a world-wide tendency for words expressive of *food*, to connect with two Archaic sounds Mā and S-a, e, u. The former, doubtless from *ma*, in connection with *ma*, mother (milk). The latter, not so easily explained, but probably in connection with a *Su* sound, physically or naturally expressive of sipping, sucking, swallowing, etc. Occasionally the sound K, in food is noticed ; perhaps from ka=*life*.

APPENDIX XLVIII.

SON. s. z. ts. ak? sounds.

COGNATES—Little. young. boy. brother? tree. shoot. man? arrow.

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.		
		NORTH.	CENTRAL.†	SOUTH.*
Egyptian.	so. sherau= <i>child</i> . sher= <i>little</i> . sen= <i>brother</i> .	saka. uzé. tzi. sin. khoka.*		
"	sat= <i>daughter</i> . pu-ku= <i>tree</i> . shen= <i>tree</i> .	chichi † pee-kec. taka.		
"	sems= <i>eldest son</i> . asr; sennu; shau= <i>tree</i> .	nah. noka.* ka. hin.		
Accadian.	sha; aka= <i>to make</i> . zi= <i>son</i> ; life? du= <i>boy</i> .	akun. cin= <i>boy</i> . hua.* †		
"	siu; sis= <i>sister</i> . shor= <i>little</i> . zin= <i>arrow</i> .	kooch= <i>little</i> . jazi= <i>man</i> .		
Chinese.	siao= <i>little</i> . tsao; elu; shu= <i>tree</i> (shoot?).	siao; pisi*= <i>little</i> .		
"	tsi. tsu. tsoh; tsok= <i>to make</i> .	saik= <i>boy</i> . sumc*= <i>man</i> .		
"	ko; shuh= <i>brother</i> .	si-sa= <i>brother</i> .		
"	shet= <i>arrow</i> . sut= <i>to shoot</i> . shao= <i>young</i> .	hi; can; sacha; * haca*= <i>tree</i> .*		
Coptic.	sen= <i>brother</i> . shère= <i>son</i> . sône= <i>sister</i> .	gazo; tza; sahie; hu= <i>tree</i> .		
Ugro-Altaic.	sakho. sak. siunk. kishi. kistin. pse. pi. pu.	sia; orcu;* hue; haca*= <i>tree</i> .		
"	tar. sak; sa; ok; acha; pu; yu= <i>tree</i> .	za;* seks; akha= <i>bow</i> .		
"	zaa; saite; oek= <i>arrow</i> . aga= <i>high</i> ; great.	tzut; sia; aka; sun*= <i>arrow</i> .		
"	sua. tsora. su. ar. kis= <i>little</i> ; man.	khoka; ecaspi; pika= <i>tree</i> .		
E. Tartar.	chu. acha= <i>brother</i> . okin= <i>sister</i> . posu= <i>tree</i> .	achichua †= <i>to bring forth</i> .		
"	bitzechan= <i>small</i> . chukcu= <i>brother</i> . occai.	sana= <i>boy</i> .		
"	sawa= <i>arrow</i> .			
Indo-Chinese.	kickai.			
Japanese.	segare. ko. kodomo. se= <i>elder brother</i> .			
"	(sato= <i>stone</i> . saki= <i>cut</i> .)			
Thibetan.	çig= <i>little</i> . yzu= <i>arrow</i> . sin= <i>tree</i> .			
Corean.	sêk. se. occai. shana= <i>man</i> . sek= <i>boy</i> .			
Ainos Kurile.	soulak= <i>boy</i> . occai. nakam. gâhky= <i>brother</i> .			
Dravidian.	maça. çaru= <i>sap</i> .			
"	akka= <i>sister</i> . çin= <i>small</i> . sanna= <i>child</i> ?			
Caucasian.	za. bishi. ze. sagha. kazi= <i>man</i> .			
"	tyüsül= <i>little</i> . uas. ua.			
Malay.	anak. sidikit= <i>little</i> . sudara= <i>sister</i> .			
"	kâkâ= <i>brother</i> .			
Polynesian.	keike. sêari.			
Papuan, etc.	tzutsua.			
Libyan, etc.	zu. ze. mis.			
Basque.	gaste. see-is= <i>brother</i> . seme.			
ARYAN.		SEMITIC.		
Sanskrit.	sūnu. sū. gacha= <i>tree</i> . tu= <i>to grow</i> .	sherru= <i>young</i> ; small. işu.		
"	sūt. kuchh= <i>little</i> .	shajar; saf; sa; shanga= <i>tree</i> .		
Persian, etc.	pisr. Hindi.—sūt. kuch= <i>little</i> .	tânâsh= <i>small</i> ; ashr= <i>grove</i> .		
Celtic.	soen. zen. sil. ua.			
Latin.	natus. puer. quercus= <i>oak</i> .			
Greek.	uos.			
German.	sohn.			
Slavonic.	synŭ.			
English.	son. shoot. (sap. oak. yew. ash)? small.			
"	chicken? sister?			
		AFRICAN.		
Sanskrit.	sūnu. sū. gacha= <i>tree</i> . tu= <i>to grow</i> .	dzanna; bushan= <i>boy</i> .		
"	sūt. kuchh= <i>little</i> .	zaka= <i>brother</i> . sana= <i>child</i> .		
Persian, etc.	pisr. Hindi.—sūt. kuch= <i>little</i> .	dzôn= <i>little</i> . ku; su; lu= <i>tree</i> .		
Celtic.	soen. zen. sil. ua.	kuko= <i>chicken</i> ; fowl.		
Latin.	natus. puer. quercus= <i>oak</i> .	ako; sa; songa= <i>arrow</i> .		
Greek.	uos.	kasgar; kia; hi= <i>tree</i> .		
German.	sohn.	yaka; baruka= <i>brother</i> .		
Slavonic.	synŭ.			
English.	son. shoot. (sap. oak. yew. ash)? small.			
"	chicken? sister?			
		(See elsewhere.)		

APPENDIX XLIX.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN DRAVIDIAN, ASSYRIAN, AND ACCADIAN.

ASSYRIAN.	DRAVIDIAN.	ACCADIAN.	ENGLISH.
alû=city. tillu=mound. ekallu=palace. matum=country. bitu=house. karu; daru=fort. — gal=heap (Heb.). — mâdu=much; great. kardu=strong. pânu. paklu=strong. — ôlû? tillu. sherru. îshu. kanû. du=head. parashu. issûru. nunu. (mê=water). — mat. pû=mouth. — shênum=corn. mitpânu=bow. — dâku=to strike. — — arallu=Hades. mûtu=death. âku=wicked. — — kakka=lethal weapon. — katû=cut; kill. patann=to eat. kâtu. — — alâku=to walk. bâ'u. karabu? nûm (Heb.). khurru=hole. akâlu. pû=mouth. nurû. mû. enu. — — sarpu=white; silver. — —	kal; kar. kallu. par=rock. — palli=village. il=house. cêri=village. idam; rayal=field; place. âr; uru; taka=village. çurr=circuit. arr=to cut. ara=room. manai=land. — agal=width. gudda=hill. pedda=great. par=rock. malai=high. mik=big. mel=above. talai=head. ira=great. çi. kir. cheri. maram. pû=flower. para. gari=feather. kuruvi. min. minu. chepa=fish. — samaï=cook. mutte=egg. kûrr=food; grain. — ambu; banam=arrow. — ti; ketta=bad. katu=kill. haku=to put. kaça=bitter. kar=bad. ar=perish. irul=dark. ketta=black. — kollu=to kill. — kêdu=death. — karr=black. ach=fear. — pânai=drink. a pot. kai. tâ; kodu=give. pattu=take. ka=keep. kol=take. kâl. bâku=to strike; kick? barn. pô=go. rû=come. nûdre. ko=round. kana=hole. pal; pallu=tooth. nâl.=day. vanam=sky. kan=eye. pall=hollow. — nayirru=sun. ilu. el. sud=shine. kan=eye. ti. chûd=to burn. kanal.	kar; khar=rock; town. — mâ=brick; house; land kha; kur=house. — eri; gal; uru=town. — mû; mada=country. sila=street. bada=fort; wall. gu=neck. magh=great; agga. kur; gur. khar=rock; hill. gur=high. — ili; tul=hill. ka; gu=forec. shor. gi. gina. ibili; zi=son. kan. gishi. mu. kir=wood. bar=to fly. pa? gha. nun? gha. ma=boat. me=water. ku; mu=to eat. shum=grass. kul=seed. ka. she=grain. uzn=flesh. ban. shar=to shoot. za=stone. kukki; si; ge; kan=night; dark. — gar=to destroy. daké=to cut. sig; ak=siek. — mara=to kill. gull=to destroy. kukki=bad; black. — — kud=to cut. utug=demon. ban. kan. gar=to give. da. tüg. — — ghal=to run. bar; ra=to go. ne. kana=door. ku. ka; gal=mouth; door. si. sim. kun=to shine. gin=to see. ella. kin=to look. ka. na=sky. sheg=snow. za=bright. par. zahar. su-rus=flame. di. ud. ku. kon=sun.	stone. (cut; hard). house. town. fort. field. wall. land. earth. enclosure. — — great. strong. high. much. head? hill. — mountain. small. son. tree. cane. tall. bird. (fly; pigeon?) fish, etc. food. mouth. corn. grain. eat. seed. bow (bend). arrow. — death; — kill; cut. — black. evil. — dark. night. κῆφος=grief. κακος=bad. (Greek). — pan. (cup; pot.) hand. (give; take.) — foot; leg. go. to come=go. to nap. sleep. mouth round. to eat. door. hole. — eye. see. ken. to shine. sky. white, etc. fire, sun, etc.)

COMPARISONS BETWEEN DRAVIDIAN, ASSYRIAN, AND ACCADIAN—*continued.*

ASSYRIAN.	DRAVIDIAN.	ACCADIAN.	ENGLISH.
mē. mitra. ummu. abu. akhattu=sister. (akh=brother. Heb.) anōkia. — ul; ai; lā. ki'am. kirru. kalbu. (alpu=bull.) kirru=sheep? — —	nīr. ūru. mayai. vellam. amma. appan. { akka. nān. nak=to me (Ghond). ni. illai. hilli (Ghond). ām. hīngé? (Ghond). gorre=goat. kukka=dog. puli=tiger. karradi=bear. kora (Ghond). kadama=stag. ehē. kai.	me. kure=canal. ama. umu. aba. aga=father. ngaē. nitaghu=man. ni. — gin. { kur=horse. { kauris=goat (Ugric). ku. (lu=cow; sheep) kur; kurra? dam. (ama=wild bull.) gu. khar.	water. woman (mother). father (papa). girl? I (ego). me. thou. no! yes! sheep (goat), etc. dog (cur). horse. pig (deer). to do; make.

N.B.—Assyrian, however, can have had no direct connection with Dravidian; any analogies may, in part, be Archaic, or both derivable from the Accado-Ugric. The Dravidian words here given have been corrected by Prof. G. U. Pope. Dravidian words often contain much Sanskrit or Aryan admixture. The words given in this list are pure Dravidian. Tamil is the mother language of Dravidian.

APPENDIX XLIXa.

PURE DRAVIDIAN AND TAMIL WORDS AND ROOTS SIMILAR TO UGRO-ALTAIC

CORRECTED LIST, ACCORDING TO PROF. POPE, D.D. (See page 162.)

DRAVIDIAN.	UGRO-ALTAIC.	ENGLISH.	DRAVIDIAN.	UGRO-ALTAIC.	ENGLISH.
kal. rāy. kar= <i>hard</i> . ur= <i>plough</i> . ār= <i>to cut</i> . il. mane. palli. ur. cēri. man. aga. uru. maram. pū. çi. chiri. kurr. kon. kukka. talai. elumbu. kai. chē. kū. kūppu. kāl. tāl= <i>bear</i> . ko= <i>to seize</i> . nā. nalige. ila; tuḷir= <i>leaf</i> . kaṇ. nāl. oḷi. el= <i>bright</i> .	kalle. ro. kar= <i>hard</i> . karo. kar= <i>to plough</i> . al; mat= <i>tent</i> . men. khul. tura. har. man. agge. ura. pu. myr. jili. kir. komi= <i>son</i> . kalk. kynokai. kullo= <i>face</i> . takui. lu. kar. ki. tüg. kap. kar= <i>hand</i> . kol. ku= <i>to dance</i> . kol. { dil. tel. alup. kin= <i>to see</i> . kul. tul. ilio= <i>moon</i> .	stone, etc. { cut. { house, etc. village. land. great. wide. tree. flower. small, etc. dog. cur. head. bone. hand. seize. to keep. foot. talon? hand, etc. tongue. lip. eye. ken. day. light.	suḍu. ti. chūd. er. vānam. vip. nīr. vellam. ūru= <i>gush</i> . karadi. kuṇṇi. pānai. ar= <i>perish</i> . kol= <i>stroke</i> . kārr. ti= <i>bad</i> . kaça. iruḷ. acli= <i>fear</i> . tā. kodu. gorre. nān. en. nī. un. āl. nāyirru.	shunia; zat= <i>sun</i> . tū. ud= <i>sun</i> . nap= <i>moon</i> . weer; ur-wesi= blood. nam. vira= <i>dawn</i> . kul. gol. veden. nurr= <i>sea</i> . meri. ulu. ur= <i>sea</i> . karlu. kurra= <i>horse</i> . kal. kannu. kuol= <i>to die</i> . bakkeka. kara. tin= <i>bad</i> . haika= <i>dark</i> . da. ta-et. kauris. kur= <i>horse</i> . nad. en. na. an. olma. il= <i>people</i> . nai. nowa= <i>sky</i> .	to shine. { fire. burn. { red, etc. sky. water, etc. { bear. cup. can. death. kill. dark. bad. to give. goat. I. me. thou. man. sun.

APPENDIX L.

BLOOD RELATIONS. NEW WORLD. (Na; aN Sound.)

Brother, etc. Man ? (Older. Younger.)	<i>d.</i> Daughter. <i>g.</i> Girl, etc. (Woman.)	Sister, etc. (Older, Younger.)
N.W. nicta. nertama. tanye. „ noquat; nani= <i>son</i> . „ dina; ame= <i>man</i> . N. nunk= <i>young</i> . nak= <i>son</i> . „ nama; aini; ini= <i>man</i> . N.E.C. ne-kah-nis. numees. „ nekeesh= <i>son</i> . nin= <i>man</i> . C. ninac= <i>man</i> . S.W. roka= <i>man</i> ; I. „ luano. huancana. S.E. mena= <i>man</i> . ? na; ni= <i>my</i> .	N.W. namai. nika (<i>d.g.</i>). „ nasuin. naitsut. „ nah-oh-sis. mainsuts. „ sun= <i>woman</i> . dansii= <i>wife</i> . N.E. nitemi; kan-isswan (<i>g.</i>). „ maishu. nitemi. C. tsuidu. nantli= <i>woman</i> . S.W. auu= <i>woman</i> . nan= <i>mother</i> . „ amia; nana= <i>woman</i> .	N.W. nisis. N. kanisswah. N.E.C. namai. nemesali. N.E. na-sis-tha= <i>brother</i> . S. nsu= <i>woman</i> . Carib. nith. S.E. tacunia. tiema. S.W. nana. pana.

LANGUAGE.	OLD WORLD.	NEW WORLD.
Egyptian.	nexen= <i>child</i> . neti; nefer= <i>child</i> . hennu= <i>girl</i> . anuk= <i>I</i> .	nom; nah; nama= <i>son</i> .
"	ānkh= <i>life</i> . un= <i>to exist</i> . kancn= <i>plant</i> . nem= <i>little</i> .	nana; nene; nana= <i>man</i> .
Accadian.	nen; miu= <i>woman</i> . gin= <i>I</i> . ni; nin; nam= <i>man</i> .	nun; tena; noka= <i>man</i> .
"	nin= <i>wife</i> . ané; minni= <i>woman</i> .	unin; ninae; nenno= <i>man</i> .
"	nu; na= <i>man</i> . imí= <i>mother</i> . kan= <i>tree</i> .	nani; enene; nom= <i>man</i> .
Chinese.	ni; nü; niang; na= <i>woman</i> . niu= <i>girl</i> . ni= <i>boy</i> .	mama; mena; ame= <i>man</i> .
"	min= <i>people</i> . niang= <i>girl</i> . kan= <i>tree</i> .	aini; ninnee; nea= <i>man</i> .
"	ngan= <i>I</i> . nan; jin= <i>man</i> . nu; yin= <i>female</i> .	aini; dini= <i>man</i> .
E. Tartar.	ken; enen= <i>son</i> . ning; okin= <i>people</i> . non= <i>girl</i> . nad= <i>I</i> .	nunk= <i>young</i> . nika= <i>girl</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	nauti; neo; nuor; ma= <i>son</i> . nitetz; mete= <i>woman</i> .	naa; nantli= <i>woman</i> .
"	kōna; kando= <i>tree</i> . ken= <i>son</i> . ma; mi= <i>I</i> ; me.	naika; nek= <i>I</i> .
"	en; mina= <i>I</i> . ank; anna; naina= <i>woman</i> . nin= <i>hand</i> .	nitemi; naca; aini= <i>mother</i> .
Corean, etc.	nan= <i>tree</i> . Dravidian.—nan= <i>I</i> . ān= <i>male</i> . pēn= <i>woman</i> .	manco*= <i>man</i> . can= <i>tree</i> .
Indo-Chin., etc.	mano; sani= <i>man</i> . Coptic.—sōne= <i>son</i> .	nitu; nana= <i>sister</i> .
Japanese, etc.	nin= <i>man</i> . anata= <i>I</i> . Malay.—ana= <i>I</i> .	yin; ni; nin; neen= <i>I</i> ; me.
Ainos, etc.	ainu= <i>man</i> . nakam= <i>son</i> . nu= <i>tree</i> .	ne=earth; man.
Caucasian, etc.	nana= <i>mother</i> . Basque.—anaya= <i>brother</i> .	
Libyan.	nek= <i>I</i> . mena; miena= <i>son</i> .	
Australian, etc.	ngatoa= <i>I</i> . ngan= <i>mouth</i> . Etruscan.—nur= <i>maiden</i> .	
Polynesian.	oni= <i>man</i> . hani= <i>woman</i> . nan= <i>I</i> .	
Papuan.	nunna; penna; anka= <i>man</i> . ama= <i>woman</i> . man= <i>I</i> .	
"	tene= <i>son</i> .	
		SEMITIC.
		anôkî; anâ; ni; anti= <i>I</i> ; me.
		nîshu; âni= <i>man</i> .
		AFRICAN.
		mwana= <i>child</i> .
		nam; ansa; nama= <i>son</i> .
		nanna; nu; nunna= <i>man</i> .
		nas; ninghi; enia= <i>man</i> .
		sana; dzanna= <i>boy</i> .
		naa; hona= <i>woman</i> .
		mano; anna; nana= <i>mother</i> .
		na; ngs= <i>I</i> .
		ychana= <i>woman</i> .
		kana; kon= <i>tree</i> . na= <i>me</i> .
		nan= <i>brother</i> .
		mona= <i>elder sister</i> .

[Nancy. Nanny. Hannah. Anna.]?

APPENDIX LI.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, Etc.

Man. woman. No. 1. No. 2? month. hand. finger. life? I. me. self. to be?

LANGUAGE.	I=ego. ngo. nek. ek. ka, etc.	na. nan. ni. (an. en.)	ma. me. mi. min.
Egyptian.	anuk=I. ānχ=life. ken=male.	nen=they.	menh=boy.
"	ker=to take (hand?).	hennu=girl. an=to be.	mā-t=mother.
"	ka=spirit; breath.	_____	_____
Coptic.	anok=I. ntok=thou.	_____	_____
"	ka=husband.	un=to be.	_____
Chinese.	ngan; ngu=I. k'i=self.	ni; nu; no=thou.	nu=I; wóman. ma=me.
"	niko=ours. chao=fingers.	jin=man.	ni-min=thou.
"	ngo=we. ngu=No. 1.	ni; na=he; that.	mau=man. min=people.
"	ku=mouth; male.	nü; na; ni=woman;	_____
"	_____	we.	_____
Abl. Chinese.	ngo=head. ngu=men; rice?	_____	_____
Japanese.	maco=husband.	ano; anata=I.	_____
"	kuti=mouth. ki=hand.	nin=man.	_____
Corean, etc.	niang=girl.	nai=I. nan=tree.	(aino=man. nu=tree.)
"	_____	_____	[Ainos.
E. Tartar and Mongol.	ego=father. kh'a=mouth.	nad=I. na=thou.	ama=mouth.
"	okin=people.	an; anu=woman.	_____
"	cheehe=woman?	enen=son. non=girl.	emé; amé=mother.
"	negé=No. 1. gar=hand.	_____	_____
Aeeadian.	ngaë=I; I am. ku=thou.	ni; gin=I. an=god.	ma; mín; mae; men=I:
"	ki=he; self.	nin=man or woman.	to be.
"	ka=male. gar=circle.	enna=lord. na=he.	mun=thou.
"	_____	ni-ni=thou.	umu; ana=mother.
Etrusean.	maχ=No. 1; finger.	nur=girl. enna=man?	me; mi=I.
Dravidian.	mey=reality; body. kai=hand.	nān; ennai=me.	mā. mana. em.
"	_____	ān=male	_____
Caucasian.	mukam=mouth.	han=thou.	me; mi=I.
"	ki; oyg; kwer=hand.	nana=mother.	moi; mard=man.
"	agni=man.	_____	muma=mother.
"	_____	_____	gomi=family. adam=man.
Basque.	egni=I am. egin=to be.	ni=I. na=thou; he.	ma; mi=I. ama=woman.
"	erka=No. 2.	_____	_____
Libyan.	nek=I. ikmek=thumb.	yin=No. 2?	ma; mi=I. ament=man.
Ugro-Altaic.	yks=hand; No. 1. aika=man.	en; tan=I. han=he.	ma; mina; am; men=I; me.
"	ang=he. ike=No. 2.	anā=woman.	mum; mamō=woman;
"	ake=father; mother.	ena=man. en=people.	mother.
"	akt; aku; eeki; egi=No. 1.	on; un; uan=to be.	nin=hand; we.
"	anke; agy=woman; mother.	an=thou.	ame=mother.
"	ko; kau=mouth.	mna=father.	myn=thou. min=finger.
"	kar; ki=hand.	_____	mat; mara; myn=man.
Indo-Chinese or	go; nga; kha; anka=I.	an; anī=No. 2.	me; mū=hand.
E. Himalaie.	ngu-oi=man.	_____	mue=No. 1. ami=man.
"	khar; karu; ong=man.	hana=he.	mi; maro=man.
"	kai=tree. (ngu=fish.)	_____	ma; manus=hand.
"	_____	_____	may=mother.
Thibetan or	ka=mouth. ko=he.	na; ned=I.	makai; mi=man.
W. Himalaie.	naggi=tree. makai=man.	nah=thou. no=he.	ma=mother. mo=woman.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, Etc.—*continued*.

Man. woman. No. 1. No. 2? mouth. hand. finger. life? I. me. self. to be?

LANGUAGE.	I=ego. ngo. nek. ek. ka, etc.	na. nan. ni. (un. en.)	ma. me. mi. min.
Malay, etc.	akû=I. kab=he.	ana=I.	orang=man (monkey?).
Polynesian, etc.	nike=man. tangam=hand. kana=to eat=mouth.	van=I. ana=I have. oni=man.	(angna=yes!)
Australian and Papuan.	ngaiä=I. anea=mouth.	hani=woman. ninna=thou.	mana=hand. ame=mouth.
"	(Andamanese.—ngī-a=I.)	(And.—din=thou.)	(mena=I. Tasmania.)
"	lamoka=man.	nunna; snone=man.	amar; anamanu=hand.
"			ngan=mouth. moani=man.
"			man=I. noa=man.
Semitic.	ânoki=I.	aná; äni=I.	adma; adam?=I.
"	khêk=palate.	nî=I.	ame=I.
"	ka=thou. âkh=brother.		
Aryan.	eka; ek; ik; ego=I.	utā; ev=No. 1. na=he.	aham; mihi; me; mi=I; me.
"	yak=No. 1. eca=No. 1.	men (pl. man).	matn; manus=hand.
"	mukka=mouth. ki=hand.	un; unus; ein=No. 1.	mater; mama=mother.
"	neach=he (Celtic).	γῆνῃ=woman.	man=to eat.
"	χειρ=hand. tanka=hand.	hónā=to be.	man (men). homo.
"	quinque=No. 5.	an=breath.	mannsha=man.
"	pancha=No. 5.	evav=to be.	
African.	n'gi; ki; kaki.	na; ne; ni; nin=I.	me; me=I, me.
"	n'go=thou. ngu=he; not.	nye; ano=I.	anik=I; me.
"	ko; ku; kun=month.	nye=No. 1.	mo; mar; ema=man.
"	gar=man.	ano; ne; ni=he.	amme; mana=mouth.
"	nakoa=hand. mik=No. 1.	ne; ni=thou.	muntu=man.
"	ik=finger. eke=No. 1; foot.	enia=man.	
"	maka=No. 1. muka=mother.	nama; anah=man.	
"		nana; na=mother.	
"		ni; nen=father.	
"		nu=man. enia=man.	
American.	iku; noka;* nek†=I.	nan; nē; ni=I.	ma; me; mina=I.
"	uk=father. i'ku=hand.	ni=earth. tinné=man.	mana=he.
"	onea*=I am. ek=No. 1.	ne; ni; nan=thou.	marmi*=woman.
"	neka; akun=man.	ano; zin; na; ne;	mania;* kana; ma; me=
"	nek=I. ikmek=thumb.	ni=he.	mother.
"	kui; ch-ih=he. cari†=man.	anga=soul.	mena; enene=man.
"	kūn=father (said by male).	ana=father.	
"	maku, ka; ku; † qui=mouth.	na; nea; unin=man.	mama; maeo; † mok=hand.
"	annkha=father. anak=man.	enene; aini; huano=	mankaua*=to eat (mouth).
"	nuga=me. cheke=woman.	man.	makha; maneo*=man.
"	makha; mancee;* k'a=man.	naaf; nana; nanna=	māa; mān=father.
"	ki; ken; negé; nech†=thou.	mother.	
"	mok; maeo; ka=hand.	annin=man, brother.	
"	eanka*=leg. mik=me.		

NOTE A.—It would appear that whilst *ma* and *na* were the more common primitive sounds for mother and father (*pa*), and sometimes used promiscuously, that *ma* more commonly signified mother or woman, and *na* (an?) father or man, more commonly than the *ba*, *pa*, or *fa* sound. Thus it may have come about that the subsequent formation of the nearly universal masculine and feminine Personal Pronouns *ego* (I), and *mihi* (me), had its origin in the man saying *na-co. na-go* (and from whence *ego, n'go, noka, 'nek*, etc.) whilst pointing with his hand or finger to his mouth, meaning *self* (man-I); and the woman, *ma, me, mi, min*, etc. (perhaps originally *ma-co*=woman-me). From an examination of the above list, it may be pretty fairly assumed that the *ga, go* or *ka, ko* affix *na*, originally meant mouth or hand (or finger), both of which words, as well as No. 1 (and possibly house, people, tree) probably in primitive language, also signified or came to signify *man*. So that *ego* was originally masculine, and *me, my*, feminine, still probably seen in the Greek nominative numeral *eis, μία* and *εἷς*. At first, *na, ne, ni*, etc., in fact stood for (and even still do, in not a few African and American and other languages), both for *I, thou*, and *he*, and originally meant *man* (or *woman*). In most languages, especially savage ones, this may help us to explain the frequent occurrence of the *n* sound in kin or relationship; seen even in our English word *man* itself. I believe Mr. Hyde Clarke has also considered *ngo* as originally masculine, and *me* as feminine (see Appendix LII.). (See Appendices XXIV.; XXXII.; XXXIV.; XXXV.; and XLIX.)

APPENDIX LIa.

NOTE B.—Mr. Hyde Clarke writes me with reference to the Masculine (*ego, I*); and Feminine (*me*), “that if we look at the symbology of the human body in primitive times, and even among savage nations now, we shall see that it is regarded by physiologists as *dual*. Hence a common source becomes phallic, and the features of the face are treated as correspondent with the details of the lower half. In the latter, probably, there is one expression for the male, and another for the female; but in the upper half, the mouth is made representative of the female, and the nose that of the male. In gesture-language, the *phallus* represent the individual (*ego, I*) in the male, and the *vulva* in the female.

“The invention of speech-language much depended, I take it, on the transposition of the central, from the voiceless lower half, to the voiced upper half. Hence the feminine parts and the female pronoun (*me*) became the mouth,* and a labial, *ma* was thus introduced to figure as the female *me*, and being round or oval, its labial represents by its M, B, P, V, W, etc., the feminine parts as well as also the sun, moon, eye, ear, egg, woman, mother, etc.

“This is the simple key; and the numerous allied complications can be readily explained. The word for parent is sometimes used indiscriminately for male or female, as *mama* in Georgian for father; and thus *sun*, may occur either as masculine or feminine. The eyes of the sky are the Moon, or the Night-eye, as in Malay; the Sun is the Day-eye. Hence the words we find for Eye, or eyes is often in fact dissyllabic; Sun, Moon, the right eye, being the male eye, and the left eye the female eye. Under the cloak of symbology, *two* becomes a pair, and in a pair one must be male and one female, a doctrine prevalent all over the world to this day.”

* Also frequently, *ko, ku, kou*; *kun* is a fundamental sound for *mouth, hole*, etc.

APPENDIX Lib.

MAN (homo).

It is pretty clear that the Sanskrit *mānusha*=man (*mā*=to measure); *man*=to think; know; *manus*=mind does not go to the root of the Aryan word MAN (homo). It would appear to be an Archaic wide-spread word, apparently closely connected with hand (*manus*),* and probably also with other cognates as *mo* (*ko*)=mouth; (*ego*); No. 1, and possibly also with Head; the original form may even have been *ma-na*=woman—man. (See Appendix LI.); *ma* forming the initiative of the feminine *me* (=woman—me, thou, she); and *na* (an earlier or commoner form of *pa*) of the masculine (=man—I, thou, he). The Aryan word *homo*, is probably the Archaic *amo*; *umo* of American, African, and Turanian speech. *Nā* was even more usual than *Pā*—*Mā* became naturally *māna*; *ama*; *am*—*Pā*, *ba*=papa, *baba*, *apa*, *ap*; *aba*, *ab*. *Nā*=nana, *nan*, *an*. *Mana*=man, men, me. The following table will perhaps help to throw some light on this.

N.B.—Naturally *na* sometimes signifies woman as well as man.

* Hand (*manus*), has also another fundamental Archaic radical, *ka*; as seen in Sansk. =*kara*, Greek *χερ*; and possibly this may be connected with *vir* (Lat.); and Turanian *ir*, *er*, *ere*; American *qari*, and Assyrian *ira*=man and with Turanian *kar*=hand.

LANGUAGE.	(ha=ā.) (M=N?)
AN-ARYAN.	
Egyptian.	hammu= <i>man</i> . meni= <i>soldier</i> . (Mēnu=1st king of Egypt)
„	menh= <i>boy</i> . ermen= <i>arm</i> . mātba= <i>finger</i> . mā-t= <i>mother</i> . t'am= <i>youth</i> .
Accadian.	ma= <i>man</i> . nin= <i>man</i> . ma; mīn; men= <i>I</i> ; to be. mun= <i>thou</i> . na= <i>he</i> .
„	me; mī; men= <i>to measure</i> ; think. mu= <i>to think</i> .
Chinese.	mīn= <i>men</i> . mai; man= <i>male</i> . mei= <i>to think</i> . mu= <i>I</i> ; woman. ma= <i>me</i> . na= <i>woman</i> .
Japanese.	mako= <i>husband</i> . (American.—mako= <i>hand</i> ; mouth.) nai; ano= <i>I</i> .
Ugro-Altaic.	ma; mina; men= <i>I</i> ; me. mum= <i>woman</i> . ame= <i>mother</i> . nin; mum= <i>hand</i> ; finger.
„	mara; mes; mana; komi= <i>man</i> . mna= <i>father</i> . mat= <i>people</i> . nan= <i>to be</i> .
„	ama= <i>mouth</i> . myn= <i>thou</i> . eua= <i>man</i> . ana= <i>woman</i> . na= <i>thou</i> .
Etruscan.	maχ= <i>No. 1</i> ; finger. me; mī= <i>I</i> ; me. mari= <i>youth</i> ; chief.
Dravidian.	ān= <i>male</i> . nān= <i>I</i> ; me. man-a-vai= <i>wife</i> . omu= <i>No. 1</i> . amma= <i>father</i> .
„	mane= <i>house</i> . mān= <i>deer</i> .
Caucasian.	mare; moi= <i>man</i> . yomī= <i>family</i> . muma= <i>mother</i> . mī= <i>me</i> ; I.
E. Tartar.	human= <i>man</i> . man= <i>king</i> . amē= <i>mouth</i> . ama= <i>father</i> . na= <i>thou</i> .
Libyan.	ament= <i>man</i> . ma= <i>I</i> .
Basque.	lene= <i>man</i> . uma= <i>mother</i> . hunc= <i>child</i> . na= <i>he</i> .
Thibetan.	amme; kame; me; mani= <i>man</i> . na= <i>I</i> . moe= <i>No. 1</i> .
Malay.	mah= <i>man</i> . kana= <i>hand</i> . monyet= <i>monkey</i> . ana= <i>I</i> .
Indo-Chinese.	kāni= <i>mouth</i> . mo= <i>hand</i> . me; mī; manuh; mana= <i>man</i> .
„	moe= <i>No. 1</i> ; I. moyā= <i>No. 5</i> .
Papuan and)	lamoka; nuna; moani= <i>man</i> . man= <i>I</i> .
Australian.)	ame= <i>mouth</i> . anamanu; anar; mana= <i>hand</i> . mena= <i>I</i> . (Tasmanian.—uman= <i>head</i> .)
Polynesian.	mahama= <i>moon</i> . emua; muan; nanga; na= <i>man</i> . anema; mai; nan= <i>hand</i> .
SEMITIC.	adam; adma= <i>man</i> . anū= <i>I</i> .
ARYAN.	man; manus; homo= <i>man</i> . matn; manus= <i>hand</i> . mūn= <i>to eat</i> .
„	nar= <i>male</i> . pēvos= <i>mind</i> . dama= <i>household</i> ; woman.
„	me= <i>I</i> . pua; cv= <i>No. 1</i> . na= <i>he</i> . ein= <i>No. 1</i> . cīrai= <i>to be</i> . an= <i>breath</i> .
AFRICAN.	mano; mana; muna; muntu; nar; me; ne= <i>man</i> .
„	hame; monhee; umme; bommo= <i>man</i> . ammo= <i>head</i> .
„	anna; me= <i>mouth</i> . mī; me= <i>I</i> ; me. ano; na= <i>I</i> .
AMERICAN.	muno; maneo; me; amo; mih; na; mena; enene; nnin= <i>man</i> .
„	huema; nani; matei; huano; k'hommo= <i>man</i> . mania; ma= <i>mother</i> .
„	mīna; ma; me; mik= <i>I</i> ; me. mako; ma. mama= <i>hand</i> .
„	mankana= <i>to munch</i> ; eat. mān; māg= <i>father</i> . mana; ano; na= <i>he</i> .
„	naa; mamma= <i>mother</i> . maku= <i>mouth</i> . mata= <i>forehead</i> . ana= <i>father</i> .
„	man= <i>eye</i> ? una= <i>head</i> . hama; tama= <i>man</i> . manom= <i>ancestor</i> .

APPENDIX IIc.

HAND (paw. arm. take. give. man. carry. measure? mouth. I. me).
(*ma* and *ka* sound.)

LANGUAGE.	Ma, etc.	Ka, etc.
Egyptian.	māṭba= <i>finger</i> . ermen= <i>arm</i> . na= <i>to give</i> .	ker= <i>to take</i> . kat= <i>paw</i> .
Coptic.	—	kab.
Accadian.	me; men= <i>to measure</i> ; <i>think</i> . ma; min= <i>I</i> ; me.	ku= <i>mouth</i> . kab= <i>finger</i> .
Chinese.	mu= <i>to speak</i> (mouth?). ma= <i>man</i> .	—
Ugro-Altaic.	min= <i>men</i> . man= <i>male</i> . mei= <i>I think</i> .	kap; kieh= <i>to take</i> . kou= <i>to pull</i> .
“	min; mun= <i>finger</i> ; <i>hand</i> . mana= <i>man</i> .	kome; kene= <i>man</i> . kha; ko= <i>mouth</i> .
Etruscan.	ma; mina; men= <i>I</i> ; me.	kar. kea. kat. ki.
Caucasian.	mach= <i>No. 1</i> ; <i>finger</i> .	[Basque.—ekarri= <i>to carry</i> .]
E. Tartar, etc.	me; mi= <i>me</i> . mard= <i>man</i> .	che. ca. ki. tat.
Dravidian.	me; mi; mani?= <i>man</i> .	—
Kurile,	—	kai.
Coriac, etc. }	—	kha.
Libyan.	madden; ament= <i>man</i> . ma= <i>me</i> .	—
Malay.	mah= <i>man</i> .	kana.
Papuan.	mena= <i>me</i> . mena= <i>son</i> . moan= <i>mouth</i> .	kane= <i>mouth</i> .
“	mateme= <i>man</i> .	—
Polynesian.	mai= <i>me</i> . manga= <i>mouth</i> . mano= <i>I think</i> .	ku. pa.
“	mai; anema= <i>hand</i> .	—
Semitic.	adam= <i>man</i> .	qâtn= <i>finger</i> . yad (=kad?).
Aryan.	“S.” mā= <i>to measure</i> . Irma= <i>arm</i> .	kara. (Celtic.—car= <i>cart</i> ; <i>to carry</i> .)
“	“S.” manusha; manu= <i>man</i> . “C.” maon= <i>man</i> .	“Z.” dā= <i>give</i> . (Skr.—par= <i>to carry</i> .)
“	“H.” manus= <i>man</i> . Lat.—mas= <i>male</i> ; homo.	—
“	manus= <i>hand</i> . “Ar.” mard= <i>man</i> .	Greek.—χείρ.
“	“Ar.” matu= <i>finger</i> . “P.” man= <i>me</i> ? mihi.	English.—take? carry?
African.	me; manna= <i>mouth</i> . ma; me= <i>me</i> .	ko; ku; kana; kun= <i>mouth</i> ; door.
“	—	kok; kaka; keba; kon= <i>hand</i> .
“	me; mo; mar; muna; mano= <i>man</i> .	ke; ku; har= <i>man</i> . ta= <i>to take</i> .
American.	ma; me; miha; muno; amo; mena= <i>man</i> .	kab; che= <i>hand</i> . pa; ka= <i>to take</i> .
“	ma; me; mik= <i>me</i> . maco; ma= <i>hand</i> .	ko; ta= <i>to give</i> . ku; ta; ka; chi= <i>mouth</i> .
“	—	ca; pa= <i>me</i> . cari; ka; ta= <i>man</i> .

From the above table, it may be considered that the English words, *carry*, *grab*, *catch*, *take*, *keep*, etc., may be directly traceable to the primary root *kar*=hand; and from *pā*=foot, paw, pad, probably *da*=to give. From the Egyptian *qer* (Prof. Abel)=circle, round, and might possibly even be derived not only words signifying circle, hole, etc., but actually words meaning *square*; as in French, *carré*; both in fact meaning a space enclosed whether by four (quatuor) sides, or a single circumventing line only. (See elsewhere and p. 19.) The roots *gar*, *car*, *eal*, etc., also mean a people, tribe, house, stone, mouth, field, town, etc. (p. 314). The common English word to go (*gang*) may be connected or traced in most languages I suspect as in connection with the idea of action, in *kā*, *ko*, *ga*, *car*, *ta*=foot or hand.

APPENDIX LII.

SOME PROBABLE FUNDAMENTAL OR ARCHAIC PHONO-CONSONANTAL SOUNDS
FOR CERTAIN IDEAS.

GENERAL IDEAS, OR WORDS.	LEADING CONSONANTAL OR VOWEL SOUNDS.
For Relationship (as in).	M. N. P. b. d. (+ ā. e. i); am; an. en.
Man; people.	M. N. er. (ā. o. u) er.
Animal life.	ka. la. lu. ti.
Wind; breath; spirit.	ka. na. pa. va. pu. pf. F.
Speech; to call, voice.	ga. ha. ka. na. ma?
Noise.	D. K. M. r.
Foot. pad. go. fly; run. crooked.	pa. ka. ah. ko. K—k.
Hand. give. keep. carry; take; paw.	kar. ma. pa? ta. ka.
Food. eat. mouth.	ma. sa. se. su.
Drink; swallow; water?	su. si. ak. ek.
Rest. sleep. nap. sit.	N. S. T. (a. e. i.)
Tongue.	L. M. (e.)
Mouth. hole, etc.	ka. ko. ku. (n.)
Hard. stone.	R. d. h. k. (ā). kar.
Round. ball? stone.	L. b. g. k. n. r.—(ā. i. o.)
Softness. Sweetness.	S. f. v. m. (e. i.)
Good. yes?	hā. hū. yu.
Bad. dark. pain, etc.	k. ak. ek. uk, āka. kaka. kek.
Swiftness. dart. bird. arrow.	S. sh. z. (a. e. i. u)
Great. high. tall. tree. hill.	K. L. g. n. s. (a. e.) āka.
Light. high. sun. shoot. dart.	L. K. M. N. S. sh. r'. (a. e. i.) shu.
Fire. hot. bake. sun. shoot.	K. M. S. T. ak? (a. o. u.)
Water. sea. river, etc.	ā. ar. (ak = wanting water?) p. sh. ū.
Sky. day. high. light.	L. N. hu. d. an. in. S.
Death. kill, etc.	M—t, k—l.
House. town. enclosure.	Hu. hus. bal. al. kan. ku?
Stone; cut, etc.	T. k. (a. e.)

APPENDIX LIIa.

RACES OF MANKIND.

[Addendum, Introduction p. xli.] “Blumenbach divides mankind into five varieties, viz.: 1st, Caucasian, with white skin; 2nd, Mongolian, of an olive colour; 3rd, Ethiopian, skin and eyes black; 4th, American, skin dark, with more or less of a red tint; 5th, the Malay variety, colour varying from light tawny to deep brown. Prof. Huxley has also divided men into five groups, viz.: Australoid, Negroid, Mongoloid, and the Xanthochroic and Melanochroic (or fair and dark whites). The *Australoid* group includes the indigenous Non-Aryan tribes of Central and Southern India, the ancient Egyptians and their descendants, the modern Fellahs. In the *Negroid*, he includes both the Negroes proper and the Bushmen of the extreme south, the Hottentots being an intermediate type. The *Mongoloid* includes the Tartar races, the Chinese and Japanese. The nations he styles ‘Caucasian’ he breaks up into two groups: the *Xanthochroic*, or fair whites, of which the Teutonics and Scandinavian races are the type, and the *Melanochroic*, or dark whites, which Prof. Huxley thinks have sprung from intermixture of the Xanthochroic and Australians. The Hindus, Arabs and dark-haired inhabitants of Southern Europe belong to this division. In the above classification, however, the American Indians and natives of Australia, Polynesia, etc., appear to be left out of account.”—Ogilvie’s Imperial Dictionary of the English Language, article MAN.

APPENDIX LIII.

COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Hyde Clarke, in a noticeable but little-known paper, entitled "Serpent and Siva Worship, and Mythology in Central America, Africa, and Asia," published in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, 1876, refers to an interesting paper by Prof. W. M. Gabb (Proceed. Amer. Phil. Soc. vol. xiv. p. 438, 1875), on the "Indian Tribes and Languages of Costa Rica, Central America." This paper Mr. Clarke considers to be of much interest in connection with the similarity many of the words show with those of African languages, and to some extent with those of India. A few of these analogies I have given at p. 265. The Bribri, Cabecor, and Tiribi tribes are there those chiefly referred to; and they are doubtless lighter in colour than those of most of the Central American Indians. Mr. Hyde Clarke gives comparisons containing numerous words for various animals; *e.g.* Frog, Leopard, Snake, Bird, Parrot, Deer, Goat, Monkey, Elephant (tapir), and Alligator. For general objects also, *e.g.* Arrow, Bow, Knife, Calabash (pot), Mouth (door), House, Skin, Navel, Leaf, Tree, God, Idol, Snake, Sky, etc. The Central American modern word for god, *sibu*=snake, Mr. Hyde Clarke traces to India, Africa, etc. It is evidently a general word equivalent also to navel, belly, etc. Africa: (god) juku, sibu, zibo; (snake) zewe, njoka, tadu, zebe, kibi; (navel) nefo, sabu, juko, nubo, jiki, jibia; (idol; sacrifice) seba, sobo; (devil) joko; (sky) nebo; (fish) siwo. India: (god) siva; (snake) sap, sapa, naga? todas, habu, nabi; (navel; door) kapu. Phrygia: zabazios. German: nabel and navel. Japan: hebi=snake; sive=fish. Basque: suge=snake. (See Vocabulary VI.) Again, Africa: (alligator) ku, kia, aku. Central America: *ku*. Africa: (elephant) nyei, eni, niwa (tapir). Central America: *nai*. Africa: (pot) koko, karu. Central America: *koku*. Africa: (mouth; door) ko, eku, zoko, nko, kun. Central America: *ku*.

[NOTE.—ko (ku, kun, etc.) is the earlier and general Archaic sound for mouth, door, hole, round, etc. Sanskrit: kupa=hole. Persian: ru=face. Egyptian: ro=mouth; kenau=womb. Latin: cunus. Hindi: yoni=womb. Greek: κυκλος=circle. Accadian: kan=gate; ku=mouth. Chinese: ku=valley; lu; go=gate; k'iu=hole. Ugro-Altaic: ko; ka; kum; kha=mouth. Polynesian: kana; koua=eat; womb. Papuan: kane=mouth. American: kanik; cana; kama=mouth. Indo-Chinese: kami; kho; cha=mouth; eat.]

APPENDIX LIV.

COMPARISONS OF WORDS AND ROOTS—ARYAN AND AN-ARYAN.

ARYAN.	AN-ARYAN. [See Vocabularies and Appendices.]
(AR). Aryan. arable. ear? uoble? <i>epa</i> ; ira=earth. arvan=field. karshas=to plough terra=land. <i>apoupa</i> =plough. <i>γῶν</i> =arable land. ar=oar. ira=field. <i>αρρος</i> . ar; ari=man (Celtic). air; fir; vir; <i>appuv</i> =man; male.	aw. ear? gar. har. khari. } =man; people. ir. er. eri. ira. } kyra=field. gar=land. era; ira=house; field. āar; arria=stone. ir=to cut. kar=house; field; town. andra; kar=to plough. er; iri=ear. vara=farm. iro=ploughed land. ar=foot. ghar; har; kar=great; high.
PA. PAD). pes; pedis. <i>ποδος</i> . pat. paw. pāda. pā. pāi. pied. pau. patter. pani; pancha=hand; paw. pay=to go. path.	pi. pai. pat. apo. podo. p'au. ped. pud. pog. pet. pa'tham. pitā. pase. padānu=path. pāna=hand. pa; pa'o; pae; puh=to go.

COMPARISONS OF WORDS AND ROOTS—ARYAN AND AN-ARYAN—*continued*.

ARYAN.	AN-ARYAN. [See Vocabularies and Appendices.]
(Va. An. Na. pa?)=wind. puff. breath. nose. spirit. pfiff=blow. na=voice. avi=ghost. vayu; avel=wind. vita=life. anima=soul. ventus. vates. nusus=nose. avis=bird. vā=to go. apat=bird. ôph=bird. fuo=to fly. su? valme=fire. vyéter. <i>paus</i>=ship; sail. <i>φωσαν</i>. <i>ψυχη</i>=soul. <i>duhe</i>. aura; asura=spirit. <i>πνευ</i>=breathe. pa=to go? <i>voós</i>=mind.	WIND, etc. valere. vateca. vaku=to fly. veln. puhu. yo. shâru. pa=wing. hue=bird. papi; afi=to fly. nir. ah-ha. nef. pepa. wof=bird. ano=sky. su=life. ânk=life. pa; fa; na=to speak. tsui. hanu=spirit. zu=wind. heti=to fly. pei. nefas. tufan. yu. pu. fo=speak. shui; hue=bird. pah=nose. nu; na=speech. sna; sudarra; sunsu=nose. ozên=ear. tze; sha; isu=nose.
SUN. sol. ciel. sūrya. ζῶ, son. syr=star. seren. hayle. shar. tio. tan. shine. teine, etc. ηλιος. σεληνη=moon. dino=day. dawn.	zun. zu. sillo. sura. shu. siri=star. kon. sonne. su. sui. tisil. kuol. tsehol. zura; zak=white. hello=fire. tân. tona, etc. tina=light. inti.
(Dant. har.) Tooth. fang. horn. tine. beak. dat. bee. <i>κερας</i>. os. <i>ορυξ</i>. sing. shâkh. zahn. durus=hard. naka. vakra; uncus. crooked. dentis. ak=cut. piacal kikna=bite. cornu.	tong. tanus. cō. paca. pakh. qāk. caug. danga. icta. saca. sig. rka. nahe. aku. kara; ka; gar=to eat. sa'k. si. sior. keuk. tes. aka=to cut. kurn. paki=to tear. kirau. takte. icta. kērēn. shen. karu=to eat. dannu.
(To Break; strike, etc.) <i>τυπτω</i>. <i>ρηκτος</i>. <i>πυκτης</i>. ictus. ruptus. fractus. badh. tero. tap. thud. kiek. whack. tup. crack. knock (enoe=stone). knap. tat. nag? cut. secare. socha.	pakkini. tūp. ik. hayta. tok. beta. kak. kat. nâkah. dakû. tag. akak. nak. kek. beta. hit. kuttu. ietâ=tooth. seχ. nex. ghar=high; great. aka=to cut.
(GNAR; har)=bright; shine, etc. svar=sky. hvare=sun. ari=sky. shar=heat. târa=star. hari. (gh=sh=h, s?)	American.—za. tah=fire. ara=day. ari=moon. Malay.—kara=sun. Ugric.—kar; hara; su=fire; sun. huare=day. Polynesian.—hari; asa; kara=sky; day. Chinese.—ka; fa; sa=fire. Accadian.—sir=light. African.—sui; kar; tari; khoare=sun, etc. Egyptian.—har; ra=day. χaishu=bright. su.
(MAR. mri)=to crush. destroy. death. } immolate. murder. } morire. marma. maraya. mors. mat. mar. murd. mol? marteau=hammer.	Death, etc. { mara. mâweth. mât. margh. mana. mut. mern. maku. malki=corpse. murana. māræ=tomb. naku. maru=god of war (Polynesian).
(SNU)=run; go; swim. sail? come. snauti=to run. nasati=to come. nu=to wander. <i>ρέομαι</i>=to come; go back. <i>νέω</i>=to swim. go. (spin.) na=voice. (nodus; nœud=knot.) (See pp. 114, 317.)	American.—nu; na=to speak; voice. pu=to go. Dravidian.—nada=to go. Coptic.—neu=to come. African.—mu=to go. Egyptian.—na=to come. hu=to go. „ (nnuh=twisted cord.) nbbu=to come. Accadian.—du=to go.

APPENDIX LIVa.

TONGUE AND LEAF WORDS, Etc. Aryan and An-Aryan.

The most common and widespread words for *Tongue*, contain in general a consonantal L(=T.S.D?), or an M(=N?), and represents especially in primitive language a word-idea showing pretty clearly the cognates, lip, leaf; tail; snake; phallus (ϕ); tail; end; to dart; weapon; voice; belly? bowels; prominence; gills? speech (tell); and which may perhaps serve an illustration as to how a number of other words given in the Vocabularies may be treated or tested. The roots point to an original dil; kal; lel; (lan; lem?); as possibly also for some of the words with el=fire, darting, light. M sounds in *tongue*-words probably may be referred to the Mouth as *eme*.

ARYAN.	TONGUE.—Fr. langue; Lat. lingua; O L.G. dingua; Ger. zunge; Celtic teanga; Sanskr. lingam? Indian ϕ ; Fr. lame=blade.
"	LIP.—Sansk. lih=to lick; Gr. lippe; Lith. lupa; Lat. labrum; $\gamma\lambda\omega\pi\alpha$ =tongue.
"	Celtic bile=lick.
"	LEAF.—Ger. laub; Lith. lalat; Celtic liab, duillu, bile=to lick; Fr. feuille;
"	Lat. folium, pallatum=palate; Hindi del; Gr. $\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, $\pi\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$;
"	(Lat. phallus ϕ); telos=the end; telum=weapon, dart.
"	CALL.—hail, tell, gills? Gr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ =lip; Lat. gula=throat; Ger. hals=throat.
"	(kal=throat)?
"	SNAKE, etc.—Fr. anguille=eel; [boel O.Fr.=bowel]? Gr. $\epsilon\nu\gamma\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ =eel;
"	Lat. anguis=snake.
"	(See p. 310.)
TURANIAN.	
Ugro-Altaic.	dil; tel; til; keli; kyl; nyelu; alûp=tongue. [lewel; lopa; lipet=leaf.]
"	dolan=snake. kalli= ϕ . [sil; zil=eye, fire; darting? tul; tuli=fire.]
Mongol, etc.	kali; kelle; killengu=tongue. kulæna=to speak, call; kolo=fire. tengri=sky.
Chinese.	tan=ear. t'ien; hân; zung=tongue. lung=dragon. (kan=bright.)
Indo-Chin., etc.	s'lak; lah; thela=leaf. Malay.—dila; eme=tongue. akil= ϕ . ular=snake?
Thibetan.	lee; kalpags=lip. lomo=leaf. ular=snake. ldag-pa=to lick.
Egyptian.	nem; dep=tongue (?=del). ânkli=ear. Accadian.—eme=tongue. gu; ku=mouth
Dravidian.	nalige; nalayo; talai=tongue. val=tail. ila; talir=leaf.
Libyan, etc.	ilis=tongue. aoutal=lip. imi=mouth.
Caucasian.	dulle; mushall; queli=throat. gwéle=snake. gil= ϕ .
Papuan, etc.	tangam (? t=l); tuli; ilpang=tongue. kal=fire.
"	[Australian.—dalan; tele; tali=tongue.]
Polynesian.	lelo; léo=tongue.
SEMITIC.	
"	lisan; lashan; lishânu; melas=tongue. gu; kâlu=voice.
"	âleh=leaf. êlû=tail. êlitu=prominence. ghwal=snake.
AFRICAN.	
"	leb; lalo; lem; limo; halla; let; tele; ene; ele; telan; lana; lakh; me=tongue.
"	kalin; kalu; lele=leaf. kuli=bowels. pullock= ϕ . [kiele=fire. ili=sun.]
AMERICAN.	
"	linga; tene; tutela; ulue; kallu; tenilla; del; dela; bal; khollo; upili;
"	tûla; gyilan=tongue. (huillia=snake.) llapa=voice.
"	pali; inquilli; palla=leaf. (killa; tula=moon.)

APPENDIX LV.

SOME WORDS COMMON TO MOST LANGUAGE FAMILIES.

m=n. t=s. b=k. p=b. (p=b=f=h=k=g=r)?

(See also Man; Pronouns, etc. Appendices XXI. LI. Lib.)

LANGUAGE.	Father. Ab. ba. Pā. tā.	Mother, etc. Am. Mā.	Ego, me. I. To be. No. 1.	Thou. thee. No. 2.	To Go, etc. (foot). (g=p=k.) ā=ar?	To Give (hand). keep. take. have?
ARYAN.						
"	pitar. pita.	matri. māt.	ego. mē. mi.	ta.	go. gā. pā. vā. té. ri.	dā. rā. dō. dat. tun. geben. dāt. dau. carry?
"	tāta. pā. papa.	mama.	ik. I. No. 1.	te.	patte. pādih.	daro. manus= <i>hand</i> .
"	federe.	ayah.	(is. am. be.)	σά.	atu. té.	tanka; pancha.
"	atta. bap.	mātā. nanny?	bhū= <i>to be</i> .	tu.	ago. jāna.	pani= <i>hand</i> .
"	vater.	dama?	es.	duc; duo=No. 2.	gand. gātu.	dam. door.
"	dad. ari= <i>man</i> .	mā.	aham.	—	ar. ear.	χεep; kara= <i>hand</i> .
"	haar.	mayr.	—	—	χew= <i>to flow</i> .	—
TURANTAN.						
Ugro-Altaic.	ata. tata.	amó. aka.	ma. mia.	ta.	kā.	kat. kar.
"	ab. ir= <i>man</i> .	anka= <i>woman</i> .	en. ben. yks= <i>hand</i> .	—	kar.	kau; kot= <i>hand</i> .
"	babā. taat.	nana.	uan= <i>it is</i> .	—	—	ta-et. kap= <i>to take</i> .
Caucasian.	deda.	mama.	ike=No. 1.	dou.	yugo. pog= <i>foot</i> .	ghab= <i>take</i> .
			ma. mi.	—	—	pe; che= <i>hand</i> .
E. Tartar, etc.	pha. ege. ata.	amé.	nge. ngé=No. 1.	ta. na.	ka= <i>dance</i> .	kā.
"	bābai. abu.	eké. enie.	nad. buhm= <i>to be</i> .	bi. nad.	gang. chih. pac.	gar. gara= <i>hand</i> .
Chinese.	ha. he. hu.	nan.	ngo.	ü. ju.	koel. bo.	da. teh= <i>to have</i> .
"	ya. tió. fu.	mu.	yu= <i>to be</i> .	du. za. zim.	pa'o. p'au.	pa.
"	hu; kn= <i>male</i> .	—	i=No. 1.	t'a. ulr=No. 2.	gar. bu. ti= <i>to take</i> .	kap; tak= <i>to take</i> .
Accadian.	adu.	ama. dam.	ngai. mi.	tu. za.	ra. ga.	gar. bu. ti= <i>to take</i> .
"	aga.	ammu.	du= <i>to be</i> . men.	iní. da.	gub. gir.	mar.
"	at'ef. an.	mūt.	anuk.	tu. h'u= <i>man</i> .	nā.	mā. du. ker= <i>to carry</i> .
Egyptian.	t'ā= <i>man</i> .	—	āukh= <i>life</i> .	uā. No. 1.	hu.	ker; teh= <i>to take</i> .
"	tepa= <i>ancestor</i> .	—	—	—	pah= <i>to flee</i> .	tu. χep= <i>to keep</i> .
"	hi= <i>husband</i> .	—	—	—	—	—

SOME WORDS COMMON TO MOST LANGUAGE FAMILIES—continued.

LANGUAGE.	Father. Ab. ba. Pā. tā.	Mother, etc. Am. Mā.	Ego. me. I. To be. No. 1.	Thou. thee No. 2.	To Go, etc. (foot). (g=p=k.) ā=ar?	To Give (hand). keep, take, have?
Coptic.	spo.	mau.	anok.	—	bok.	ta.
Tibetan.	pa. pha. yab.	ama. gam.	anka. nga. kha.	na. ned.	ea. ko=foot.	skur-ba.
Dravidian.	tande; amma?	tāyi. appe.	nān. en. nak?	ni. —	pō. chara?	ti. ka=hand.
"	—	—	—	—	varu=to come?	—
Libyan, etc.	dād. baba.	umma.	nek. ni.	ba.	—	—
Indo-Chinese.	pha. appe. aba.	mah. ama.	moe=No. 1.	tha.	kah=dance. kau=foot.	tā. kai; kar=hand. por
Basque.	aita.	ama.	ni.	zū.	ek=go thou!	[=carry.
Malay.	bappa.	ini.	ku.	dn. mu. ku.	ja. piḡi.	kana; pana=hand.
"	—	—	—	—	pat; par=foot.	—
"	bapa.	mak.	—	akn. ru=No. 1.	gāki=foot.	ban=hand.
Polynesian.	pa. pidavi.	ma. mine.	ana=to be.	tuan; dua=No. 2.	tata; pado=foot.	para=hand.
"	—	—	—	te. hoc. oua=No. 2.	pai=run; dance.	—
Papuan.	bab. pappi.	ama. mamma.	mena. ngai.	io.	keri. pīr=foot.	pa. kih.
SEMITIC.	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	āb.	em.	ānoki. egnēā.	kā. atta.	jā; bo=to come.	idu. nadānu.
"	aba.	umma.	hāyah=to be.	hāyah=to be.	girru=path.	sata.
AFRICAN.	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	baba. tat-a.	ma. aya.	ngi. mo-na.	ku. ka=it.	da. ta. bo=leg.	pā. da. khav=hand.
"	iya. pa. dāda.	ama. mamma.	nye.	do=No. 2.	wa; ba; ra=to come.	tan. kēba.
"	fa. ba. fa.	ama. nana.	ni.	ngo.	ka; ki.	koi; dāva=hand.
AMERICAN.	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	baba. dāda.	marmi.	me. ma.	zu.	pa. dao. ko. ka.	dā. tā. ch'a.
"	tata.	mā. athi.	nak. nce.	uhi.	keh; pat; eaki=foot.	gora. koni.
"	—	nana.	noka. ek=No. 1.	—	po. kar. ri. teo?	dāha; pana=hand.
"	aba=man.	naa. anin.	mena=man.	ta.	gha=to do. tah.	tao=foot. mah=hand.
"	—	—	anak=father.	ne. ki.	—	—
"	anak.	dome.	ni. nek.	zu.	tao=foot.	chab=take. ehū. ku.
"	appa.	—	onea=I am.	—	—	du=to have. pi=hand.

APPENDIX LVa.

HORSE AND ASS.

At pages 123-124 I have given a considerable number of words in various languages for *Horse* and *Ass*.* It would, indeed, almost appear that the older word for Horse might actually have been *Ass*. The prehistoric wild horse of Central Asia was certainly smaller than the modern horse. The Turkish Ottoman word for horse is *ât* (t=s?). We, however, may notice an *s* letter-sound in many of the Horse words in the list given; e.g. *ses* (Egyptian *as*=swift, which the Ass is not!). Sanskrit, *aç*=swift; *aç va*=horse. Also *esi*; *ais*; *assis*; *sūs*; *feras*; *sisū*; *asche*; *kirsu* (*zio*=ox); *asvain*; *ismé*; *khush*; *husch*; *kis*; (*ansu*=beast); *azara*; *aspó*; *aslip*; *ross*; *kuss-nan*; (*ursus*=bear); are words in different languages mostly for "horse." In Hebrew, *āthón*=she-ass. *Hā*; *ku*; *lu*; are also Archaic roots for animal or life. Dr. Schrader considers the Horse an Indo-European animal, and the Ass and Camel Turko-Tartar and Semitic.

* To the Semitic list add: *atonu* and *himarū*=ass. Basque, *faris*=ass. Zend, *ésh*=ass. Ugro-Altaic, *ésik*=ass; *katir*=mule. Celtic, *marc*=mare.

APPENDIX LVI.

SOME ARYAN AND TURANIAN ANALOGIES, SHOWING ALSO POSSIBLE CHANGES OF LETTERS, FOR ARCHAIC OR RADICAL WELL-ESTABLISHED WORDS.

ENGLISH.	ARYAN.	TURANIAN.	SEMITIC.
House. — cot. hut.	oka. casa. vicus. haus. cutis= <i>skin</i> . baut= <i>skin</i> . khara. ku= <i>land</i> .	bat. haz. uk. hu. ki-ku. kar. kota. bu. hā; kar; bāat (Egyptian).	bait. bar. — chaza= <i>enclosure</i> .
Stone. rock. — ent. saw. — —	silā. sah. secare. kutt. caillon. arare= <i>to plough</i> . ti. coer. qer. πετρα. khāk= <i>to ear</i> . —	kao. sil. kalle. seh; sek; sāt (Egyptian). kach. kher= <i>earth</i> . kar= <i>to plough</i> . āar; tu (Egyptian).	katū= <i>to cut</i> . kakku= <i>weapon</i> . sakhrab. petru? sakkin= <i>to cut</i> . —
Town; village. — hall? —	khāna. bal. calle. gal. — avλη= <i>hall</i> . polis. πvλη= <i>gate</i> .	al= <i>stone</i> (Coptic). khal= <i>house</i> . gula. χal; āat (Egyptian). kal= <i>stone</i> . al. ula. pelle.	ilū. gal= <i>heap</i> . — ekallu= <i>palace</i> . —
Tree. cane. — — high. bough? — — — great, etc. —	dru. oak. yew? tu= <i>to grow</i> . vak. taru. dzar. bo. bu. askh. kandh. gaccha. aga= <i>great</i> . tschaka?	ak. sa. chu. aga. aksa. pu. fu. yu. asr; āχua; achem (Egyptian). kir. kan. mu. oksa. aghag. hō (Coptic). ba; t'aka; kanen; āχα= high (Egyptian). akai; paca; kok= <i>great</i> ; high. muk.	kanū. shajar. isu. etsu. — — — shakū= <i>high</i> . —

SOME ARYAN AND TURANIAN ANALOGIES, SHOWING ALSO POSSIBLE CHANGES OF LETTERS, FOR ARCHAIC OR RADICAL WELL-ESTABLISHED WORDS—*continued*.

ENGLISH.	ARYAN.	TURANIAN.	SEMITIC.
Enclosure. field. — land. circle.	khāna. garth. carré= <i>square</i> . ganos. llan. gard. garden. gora. ku= <i>land</i> .	kar. gana. ma. kan. aksjo. (qer. χanta. kar= <i>place</i>) Eg. ager.	ginû. gam? kar. zar= <i>farm</i> . —
Axe and Cut. —	asi. aex. ascia. sica. zukhan? su.	shik= <i>stone</i> . ax. suca. bksu; akcs (Egyptian).	sakku. nakâsu. —
Mountain. — much. high, etc. head. shoulder. —	torr. kûta. koh. ucca= <i>high</i> . mahâ= <i>great</i> . ghat. maen. tyr. hara. opos. montis. collis.	dagh. agh= <i>high</i> . kar. kal. har. tar. tau. men. kok. tal. tu; âka= <i>high</i> . kara. tag= <i>rock</i> . tôon; tu (Coptic).	hor. harr. māgh= <i>great</i> . tur. tel. tillu. —
Head. top. — hill. cap.	tête. toppe. tope? caput. — tab= <i>top</i> . κεφαλή.	ked. to. kap. tot; tep (Egyptian). tepe. khopp= <i>hill</i> . kop. tâ.	— — —
Hand. paw. nab. to give. keep. —	pad. pe? take. to keep. grab. hat. dat. tit for tat? catch.	tak. kât. tã. tot; kat; dat? (Egyptian). gad. tn; te= <i>to take</i> . χebt; neb (Egyptian).	qâtu. — yad. —
Foot. step. to go. kick? hock. —	fot. pathar= <i>a path</i> . pad. padh. gã; ago; ear; ri= <i>to go</i> , etc.	ko; pac= <i>to go</i> . kok. pet; ret; kep (Egyptian). kat; rat; ga; ra= <i>to go</i> . (pah; pad?= <i>to flee</i> .)	padanu= <i>road</i> . regel (?= <i>kekel</i>)? kab= <i>heel</i> . —
Month. hole. —	kûpa= <i>hole</i> . ru= <i>face</i> . bucca. cunus? can. curu; ecan= <i>hole</i> .	ko. ku. kon. ken. go= <i>gate</i> . ken; rō; kan= <i>box</i> (Egyptian). —	ro (=ko?). ken. kan= <i>box</i> . —
Dog. cur. hound.	ka. ku. hu. canis. hund. κυων.	ku. kanang. ky. kok? fu (Egyptian).	kalbe. —
Man. — —	vir. homo. manu. manne. menh= <i>youth</i> (Egyptian). —	ir. hūn. mart. mana. kome. nan. manne= <i>φ</i> . ha; ham (Egyptian).	adam? — —
Death. night. — — bad. ache, etc. kill, etc.	mah. mors. maka. κακος. νεκρος. — nox. murder. marnā. μαχη. mûrky. kill. deuil (French).	mik. margh. tu. kara. haita. mat; tek; kak; tu (Egyptian) kaka= <i>dark</i> (Coptic). kechor= <i>tomb</i> . kul. mara. bak. (mat; tek; kak; tu (Egyptian).	kal. — — dâku. kaka= <i>dark</i> (Coptic).
Sun. eye. light. shine. —	surya. sol. souné. —	gun= <i>dawn</i> . kon. kun. kan. su. son. tan. shu= <i>light</i> (Egyptian).	shemesh. — —
Aurora. — Day. sky. dawn.	aurora. hora. ur= <i>sun</i> ; sky. — teon= <i>day</i> . hari. hvrara. dahana. tane. dina. daan.	tara. haru; har= <i>day</i> (Egyptian). hurara. hara= <i>star</i> . tāna. tengri. (tien, Chinese).	urru= <i>day</i> . — nâru= <i>light</i> . er? or.
Fire. hot. bake. — —	ghama= <i>warm</i> . bha= <i>to shine</i> . —	su. sãan. khott. rakh. nai= <i>hot</i> . —	kham. nâr. suku= <i>hot</i> . —
Pot. can. cup. — —	cupan. κανειρα. apāla. pan. — —	kab. kannu (Fin). pet (Chinese). akana; kahian; keblh (Egyptn.).	— — —

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDA, Etc.

1. The English word *oak*; A.S.: *āk*; Se.: *aik*, etc.; Latin: *querus*; Gothic: *boka* (beech); Greek: *φῦκος*; Sanskrit: *gaccha*=tree; Persian: *bāk*, *rak*, *fakh* (branch), may be all originally connected with the idea of *height*. Turanian: *uca*=birch; *ak*, *aga* (high, great); as also *agge*, *b'ircha*? *uiga*. American: *khoka*, *haccha*; *saca*, *yahae*=high or tree. African: *oki*, *eku*, *aka*, *baka*=tree.

2. Egyptian *fu* (dog)=*ku*? Ra (sun)?=Turanian *hāra*, *na*, *kar*=light, eye; Polynesian *ra*=sun; American: *za*, *tah*, *ra*. Egyptian: *ro*=mouth=*ko*, *do*, *so*, *ku*, in other languages; *ru*=face (Persian); and *rott* (Slavonic).

3. The *s*, *z*, sound in light, shining, darting, bird? is very common in most languages; seen also in Sanskrit *ag*, and Egyptian *as*=swift.

4. The sound *s*, *su*, is common for words connected with the idea of swallowing, sucking, food, etc.

5. The *ā*, *ar*, sound, common in water words, may possibly have arisen in the first instance from an agreeable or natural exclamation, *ah!* of joyful surprise at seeing water; *ak* would be suggestive of flowing, drinking, or running water. The sounds *sh*, *z*, *ss*, also common in water-words, would, of course, be initiative of the splashing or dashing of falling water,—and the *m* sound as in *mem*, *mi*, perhaps be derivable from *ma*, connection with milk, food, etc. In African we find *ma so men*; *me mo mi*; *me no zi*; *me no n'ke*=I drink water. American: Mississippi=*mis-se-pe*=much-rushing-water (pp. 264-308).

6. I have noticed in Appendix XXXIX. a special tendency in words suggestive of or indicating roundness (roll, ball, etc.) to use a fundamental *l*; probably, originally, *r*.

7. From a fundamental *ka*=hand, movement, etc., may be probably derived: carry; cart; Greek, *χερ*; Sanskrit, *kara*=hand; *bhar*=carry, bear. Basque: *ekarri*=to carry, etc.

8. The terminal *tar*, *ter*, in the peculiarly special Aryan words for father, mother, as in *pitar*, *pater*, *mater*, *μῆτηρ*, I should suggest might, in the first instance, have arisen as a suffix of endearment equivalent to thou, thee, e.g. father (*pa*), -thou. *Ta*, *tē*, *tu*, mean thou, thee (also father), in most families of language, e.g. American: *ta*, *taah* (*da*, *tatu*=father). Aryan: *tu*, *te* (*da*=two). Ugro-Altaic, Mongol, and Chinese=*ta*. Accadian: *tu*, *da*. Egyptian: *tu* (*ka*, *t'a*=man). Polynesian: *te* (*da*, *taaté*=man).

9. It is, I think, not improbable (see pp. 123, 124, 346) that some of the names for *horse* originally meant ass; or that the names for those animals may have got confused in certain languages. In Egyptian and Sanskrit *as* means also swift.

10. The well-known Egyptian *ankh*=life, ear (see p. 123), may surely be traced in most languages as equivalent with nose, eye, mouth, foot, mother, house, tie (knot), hook, I, man, etc.

11. Certain words, (1st), with fundamental *r*, in Aryan languages, significant of light, day, sky, etc., as *hora*; *wpa*=hour; *were*=to burn. Diana: *aurora*=dawn; *ara*=fire-altar. Celtic: *ur*=sun. Persian: *ar*=eye. Zend: *eire*=day. Sanskrit: *hari*; *ghar*?=warm. *hvara*=sun. (2) With a fundamental *t*, *d*, *k*, and *n* sound, alone or in combination, as Persian: *khan*=eye, *didan*=to see. Sanskrit: *dyu*; *dina*=day. *Indra*=sky-god. Hindi: *din*; *dina*=day. Greek: *εἶος*=divine? Latin: Diana? *diem* (accusative); Lithuanian and Slavonic: *din*; *dino*=day. Teutonic, etc.: *tag*; *dag*. Celtic: *huan*=sun. *twyn*; *tio*=day; *tan*=fire. English: *ken*; *sean*=to see, etc., appear more or less intimately connected with words having similar sounds and meanings in many other languages; some of these I append to show what may be done with many other groups of words given in the Vocabularies and Appendices of this book, etc. Assyrian: *urru*=day. *'lag*=bright. Egyptian: *haru*=day. *har*, *ra*, *hara*?=sun; day. Etruscan: *hora*?; *tina*; *diana*? *turan*. Dravidian: *kan*=to see; eye. Chinese: *t'ien*=sky; high. *tin*=day. *di*; *zi*=eye. *kan*=bright. Accadian: *kun*=bright. *dinḡir*=sky. *di*=to shine. *de*=eye. Ugro-Altaic and Mongol: *hāra*=moon. *harāra*; *haruru*=day. *tangra*; *tan*; *tengri*=sky. *kin*; *dian*; *kun*=day. *sār*=light. *ten*=high. *kon*; *kün*=sky. (*khan*=prince)? Thibetan: *tog-sa*=heat. Malay: *hari*=sun; day. *tai*=sun. Caucasian: *kina*; *tina*=day. *hur*=fire. Basque: *eguna*=day. Berber, etc.: *agenna*=day. *tigot*=sky. Indo-Chinese: *thien*. *tanna*. *kana*. *bina*. *kan*=eye. Australian and Papuan: *tene*; *ura*=fire. *tone*; *tuni*=sun. *hane*=sky. *dangi*. *ara*=moon. *hari*=day. *karu*=eye. *intu*=god. African: *huer*; *aro*; *tangu*; *di*; *to*=day. *iru*; *oru*=heavens; sky. *inte*; *tone*; *tara*; *uru*=sun. *etana*; *hana*=day. *kar*; *ta*;=sun. American: *do*; *du*; *ara*=day. *ten*=to see. *tal*; *te*; *kon*; *kin*=sun. *haan*; *kun*; *tahn*=day; sky. *kane*; *ken*; *kian*=to see; eye. *ari*=moon. *tuni*; *inti*=sun. *ururu*=fire. *tina*; *tana*; *tani*=light. *te*; *tu*=fire. *ru*=heat. *ram*=sky; etc. (See p. 326.)

ADDITIONAL WORDS.—AUSTRALIAN (see p. 220).

gui; ara; kokol; kalla=*tree*. hraban=*hawk*. pallo=*bird*. powanna=*snake*. teti=*death*. kore; mena=*man*. mir; mu; dana=*eye*. muchi; kat=*hair*. nay; dalam; tale=*tongue*. bayai=*shell*. miru=*ear*. mana=*hand*. mil=*eye*. tang; deer=*tooth*. walan; kaoga; kahan; ngan; ka; kat=*mouth*. na; mere; irai=*sun*. palu=*moon*. kalla; win=*fire*. kauri=*sea*. moka=*water*. ngatoa=*I*. di-a=*my* (Andaman). ngi-a=*thou* (Andaman). i-a=*he* (Andaman). upali; mali=*to do*. tiwali=*to seek*. bu=*to strike*. mankili=*to take*. tur; beiken=*to cut*.

AFRICAN (see p. 220).

nyumba; nza=*house*. nsusu; nani=*bird*. ndovu=*elephant*. mzimu=*spirit*; *ghost*. mulungu=*god*. aba-antu; mtu=*man*. is-andla; koko; m-kono=*hand*. nya=*eye*. moto=*fire*. 'ngu=*he*. 'ngo=*thou*. vei=*No. 2*. 'ngi=*I*. mosi=*No. 1*. wiri; wili=*No. 2*. tutu=*No. 3*. ya; ne=*No. 4*. tanu; sanu=*No. 5*.

SUPPLEMENTARY.—DRAVIDIAN WORDS, Etc.—(See pp. 220–254.)

The “Dravidian” words given in Vocabulary VI. include a variety of Tamil, Canarese, Tulu, Kodugu, Malayalam, and Khand words; many of which, I understand from Prof. G. U. Pope, of Oxford, are not, strictly speaking, pure old Dravidian. Even in Tamil there are a number of words of Sanskrit origin though much changed by the action of certain phonetic laws. With compound Tamil words, the real root is usually to be found in the middle of the word. The Tamil is the mother tongue of the Dravidian languages of Southern India. The Tamil has no true sibilant or aspirate; and the final *m* is often dropt. I think it therefore desirable to add to Part VI. (pp. 220–254) a Supplementary List of some pure Dravidian useful words and roots, which I give *seriatim* in the same order. (See also Appendices XLIX. XLIXa.)

Stone, etc.	kal. par=rock. kār; kaḍ=hard. (kālai=bull.) kaḍi=to bite; cut?
Mountain; hill.	kun. betta.
Big, great, etc.	mik. agal. periya. purutta.
Pot, etc.	pānai. kuppi.
Tree; tall, etc.	mara. maram. malār; pu=flower. kombu; kila=branch. kōl=stick.
Enclosure, etc.	petti=box. pai; sākku=bag. iḍam; vaḷal=field; place. manai=land. veli=hedge; fence. vāy=door.
House.	} puram=city. mane; il; vidu=house. paḷli; ūr; paṭṭi; cēri=ūr (not <i>ir</i>)=village.
Village.	
Land.	} vaḷal=field. nilam; maṇ=land. ara=room.
Boat.	karai=bank. ōruṇ; ellai=boundary.
Bird, etc.	paḍagu. vallam (not <i>vallun</i>). ōḍā. (min=fish.)
Animals, etc.	kuruvi (not <i>huruvu</i>). paravai. kori=fowl. (paru=to run. pō=to go.)
(p. 226).	[N.B.—manga, not Dravidian for <i>monkey</i> . nāgam; pambu; sarpam, not Dravidian for <i>snake</i> .] eruthu=bull. ettu=bullock. kanru=calf.
“	keradi=bear. nāy=dog. āna=elephant. puḷai; pukka=cat.
“	mān=deer. eli=rat. ama=turtle. pulu=worm. beetle; bee=vanda.
“	eru; pōttu=buffalo. emme=she-buffalo. i; iḡa=a fly.
Food, etc.	kūrr=food; grain. ari; nell=rice. muṭṭu=egg. paṇam=fruit. pāi=milk. appam=bread.
“	vil=bow. (am) ambu; banam=arrow.
Bow; arrow.	karu; iruṭṭu; ketta=dark. bakkeka; kara=black. kārr=bad. kaṇa=bitter.
Black, etc.	nō=pain. aḥ=fear. ār; iṇ=to perish; die. kēḍ=evil.
“	cāvu; kēḍu=death. puthai=to bury. ār=to perish. irul=dark.
Death, etc.	kollu=to kill. kēḍ=bad. kar=to die. cher; geda=to perish.
“	uppu. Honey=tēn.
Salt, etc.	kāl; kātta=wind. kātṭu=air.
Wind, etc.	al. āy=male. nān=I. kira=old man. (<i>manuṣa</i> is Sanskrit.) on; ōr=one.
Man, etc.	pēn=female. man-a-vai=wife (root, <i>man</i> =abode).
Woman, etc.	tande; amma. Mother=tāyi; appe.
Father, etc.	anna=older brother. Sister older=akka (not <i>anna</i>). tangi=younger sister.
Brother, etc.	magan=sou. cēri; sanna=small. paiyan=boy (Lat. puer?)
Son, etc.	kaṇ. tedu=to seek. Ear=cēvi. kēl=to hear.
Eye. Ear.	vāy=mouth; door. vala; kugai; kebi; kana=hole, channel. ko=round.
Mouth (hole).	kuri; kuli?=pit. chor. kan.
“	

SUPPLEMENTARY.—DRAVIDIAN WORDS, Etc.—*continued*.

Mouth, etc.	kudī=to drink. unṇu; mella=to eat. Throat=tonḍa.
Nose, etc.	vāl=tail. (root vāl=to curve).
Tongue.	navu; nā-ku. (nā=to lick). nalige=tongue. tuppū=to spit. ila; talir=leaf.
Hair.	mayir=hair. kut?
Head.	tala; talai (root, tāl=place).
Tooth, etc.	pallu=tooth (root, pal). elu=horn. elumbu; kombu=horn.
Hand, etc.	kai; chē=hand. karavu=to rob. i; koḍu; tā=to give. por=to carry (Fr. porter?)
„	paṭṭu; edu=to take. ka; kappu=to keep.
Foot, etc.	kāl; tāl. pō=to go. tuḷḷu=to leap. kāl; paru; pāyu=to run. varu=to come.
Back, etc.	muthugu. Belly=vayiru. Behind=pin. Bowels=kudal.
Sun, etc.	portu=sun. porī=gold. sūḍu=bright; hot. (<i>surya</i> is Sanskrit.)
Moon, etc.	tingal=moon. veḷḷi=silver. veli; el; tel=bright; light.
Fire, etc.	beṅki; tī=fire. Lightning=mṇu. sūḍu; chudu=to burn. ole=hearth.
Water, etc.	nīr. vellam. kadai=sea. marai=rain.
Pers. Pronouns.	I; me=en; nān. ni; i; un=thou. avan; vāḍu=he. na=we. (onnu=No. 1.)
Sundry.	ella=all. mun=before. pin=behind. kīr=below. um=and. ār=who?
„	ēn=what? āl=by. kīr=under. mē; mēl=up. marr; vērr=other.
Adjectives.	kulir=cold; cool. nal=good. ill; all=no! vain=vīn.
Verbs, etc.	To ask=kēl. Bear=por. Be=iru. Break=kudai. Cut=pīla. Come=varu.
„	Call=knvu. Do=ḥey. Draw; pull=vali. Drink=varu. Fallen=veṭṭu.
„	Fight=poru. Go=pō. Give=tā; kodu. Hate=verru. Know=ari; teri. Keep=tā.
„	Lick=nā; nakk. Leap=tuḷḷu. Laugh=ḥiri. Make; do=gu; khar.
„	Open=tura. Plough=uḷu. Rub=tē; tuḍe. Reap=koyyu. ēru=to raise.
„	Run=ōḍu; pārū; payu. Shoot=cyu. Strike=aḍi. Seek=tēḍu.
„	Spit=tuppū. Sing=pādu. Speak=nuḍi. Sew=tundu. Take=edu. Touch=toḍu.
„	Twist=pīri. Thread=nūl. Tie; join=ḥer. Turn=ḥey; tiri. Weave=necyya.

A LIST OF SOME PURE DRAVIDIAN ROOTS,

From a Lexicon and Concordance to the Nāladi, by the Rev. Prof. G. U. Pope, D.D., 1892-3.

ā.	to be; become; cause.	kal.	stone (<i>kallu</i>).	el.	all; who.
aga.	width, breadth.	kāl.	leg; wheel? (<i>kol</i> =foot).	eru.	to rise up.
āl.	a person.	kav.	forked; bent; curved.	en; an.	me; what.
ach.	fear.	kām.	love; lust.	elu; lu.	bone.
adu.	to kill.	kil.	to rise (<i>kila</i>).	emmu.	bone.
ān; en.	to say.	kūr.	sharp (<i>kūd</i>).	irra.	to die.
ar.	to perish (<i>karr</i> =black).	kūrr.	grain; food.	ī.	to give.
ārr.	to cut; strike (<i>kar</i> = plough).	knrr.	small.	īga.	a fly.
ara.	room (<i>kar</i> =enclosure).	kēḍ; kid.	to perish (<i>geda. cher</i>).	il.	house.
avi.	to soften.	kēni.	well; hole (<i>kan</i> =mouth).	i; in.	this.
ḥar.	to glide; slip.	kaī.	hand; seize (<i>kar. ki. tu.</i>)	ila.	to glisten.
ḥi.	small (<i>chinna. kon. ebila.</i> <i>kir</i>).	kai; chē; ḥey	=to do.	n.	this; that.
ḥuḍ.	to burn (<i>chūd</i>).	ko.	round; mouth.	ugu.	to fall down.
ḥuvr.	circuit (S. <i>chakra</i> = wheel?).	kuḍ; kod.	curved.	ud.	add? together.
chen; ḥe.	red.	kol; kola.	blow; stroke (<i>kuol</i> = to die). (<i>Ugric</i> = <i>kuol</i> .)	un.	to drink; eat.
kaḥa.	bitterness (<i>bakkeka</i> =bad).	koḷ.	to seize; take; hand.	ut.	to fall down.
kaḍ.	to cross; tie (<i>kud</i> = curved).	man.	abode; land.	ul.	to perish; dry up; exist; it is. (<i>ku</i> =death.)
kap.	eye; see.	man-a- <i>vai</i>	=wife. }	ur.	to plough (<i>kar</i>).
kanal.	fire (<i>kan</i> =eye).	nā.	to lick (<i>nakk</i>).	uru.	to speak; say.
kar.	hard; black (<i>kara</i>).	nīr.	water.	urai.	much; great. (<i>ura. wuori</i> =hill.)
kar.	to die.	ech.	over; above.	ūru.	water. (<i>ur</i> ? = sea; <i>ulu</i> = river.)
		er.	red (<i>weer; ur-weri</i> =blood).	ūdu.	wind.
		el.	bright; sun (<i>ilio</i> =moon; <i>tel</i> =day).		

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA No. 2. (See p. 125 also.)

- Introduction: page ix. line 28 from top, for *Ocús* read *Ocós*; line 17 from bottom, for *de Peru* read *du Pérou*; and for 1871 read 1875.
 page x. line 2 from top, for *Asiatic men* read *Asiatic ones*; line 23 from top, for *φράεω* read *φράζω*; line 12 from bottom, for *Quaternary period* read *Quaternary*.
 page xi. line 13 from bottom, for *Ethnologically* read *Ethnologically*.
 page xxi. line 6 from top, for *Mangol* read *Mongol*.
 page xxiv. line 8 from top, for *ut utu* read *ut=utu*. In footnote, for *Talviltansa* read *Talsiltansa*.
 page xxviii. line 11 from top, for *of the Inflexional* read *or the Inflexional*.
 page xxix. line 29 from bottom, for *aimi* read *aimé*.
 page xxxv. line 6 from bottom, for *neanderthal* read *Neanderthal*. (Also page lxxi.)
 page xxxi. line 1, for *knife* read *axe*. page xxxii. bottom line, for *ha* read *ka*.
 page xxxvi. line 24 from top, for *Mongol* read *Mongolian*.
 page lxiii. line 25 from top, for *αγο* read *αγω*? Zend: for *ayand* read *ayanh*.
 page lix. footnote,* add, The Allophyllians of Quatrefores must include Iberians.
 page lxxi. line 17 from bottom, for *blackng* read *blackish*.
- Page 1.—Latin: (Stone), add *arare*=to plough; ear. Celtic: add *soch*=plough-share; to cut.
 Page 5.—Greek: (Arrow), for *ia* read *iós*. Page 9.—For Indian (Snake) read Sanskrit.
 Page 19.—German: for *quer*=crooked, read *grumm*.
 Page 26.—Accadian: (Water), add *hid*=river.
 Page 31.—Egyptian: (Boy), for *χ* read *nex*. Page 33.—Egyptian: add *msdr*=car.
 Page 37.—Greek: (Weave), for *ξενον* read *ξενον*. Sk. add *vabh*. Dravidian: add *kad*=to tie; cross.
 Page 41.—Egyptian: (To open), add *p'tkah*; also *χenu*=to shut.
 Page 43.—Dravidian: (To make), add *chē*; *kai*=to do.
 Page 44.—American: (To take), add *ca-hu-ya*=to lift.
 Page 47.—Egyptian: (Adverbs, etc.), add *su*=upon; and *au. eu*.
 Page 55.—Assyrian: (House), add *mukku*?
 Page 56.—Sanskrit: (House), add *pur*=town.
 Page 57.—Egyptian: (Enclosure), for *hau*=box read *han*.
 Page 58.—Celtic: (Tree), add *deru*; *ghar*; *durach*. German: (Enclosure), for *karto* read *karten*.
 Page 60.—Sanskrit: (Bow), add *bāna*.
 Page 61.—Ugro-Altaic: (Mountain), for *ugha* read *agha*.
 Page 64.—Slavonic: (Wind), add *duke*=spirit. Latin: add *avis*=bird.
 Page 66.—German: (Bird), for *vögal* read *vögel*.
 Page 69.—Hebrew: (Food), for *shever* read *shēhēr*. African: add *di*=to eat.
 Page 72.—Celtic: (Pot), add *bachla*. Gothic: add *kas*.
 Page 77.—Accadian: (Metals), add *anna*=tin; *urud*=copper. Basque: *uraid*=tin.
 „ Ugro-Altaic: *aisin*=gold; *on*=tin. Arabic: *kasdir*=tin. Sanskrit: *kastira*=tin.
 „ Greek: *caros*=tin. Armenian: *anag*=tin. Egyptian: *nub*=gold.
 „ Turanian: *tan*; *an*=day; light. *nan*=eye. *raski*=copper.
 Page 78.—Sanskrit: (Metals), *kastira*=tin; *ayas*=copper. Greek: *caros*=tin.
 „ Armenian: *anag*=tin. Persian: *tilah*=gold. Zend: *ayanh*=copper.
 Page 80.—Hindi: (Fire), add *eri*=to burn. Sanskrit: *anala*.
 Page 83.—Thibetan: add *k'yi*=dog. Accadian: *muna*=goat? Chinese: *hiung*=bear.
 „ Semitic: *fauru*=cattle.
 Page 85.—Sanskrit: add *koka*=wolf. Hindi: *ushūru*=horse. Egyptian: *her*=dog?
 Page 86.—American: add *chinka*=lion; *gogosi*=dog. Armenian: *tzi*=horse
 Page 87.—Basque: (Brother), add *sukan*. Dravidian: add *akka*=sister, p. 91.
 Page 88.—Sanskrit: (Man), add *vri*=to grow. Greek: *ἦπws*. Celtic: *gwr*. Anglo-Saxon: *wer*?
 Page 89.—Amharic: (Woman), add *mesha*=wife.
 Page 90.—American: (Mother), add *dome*; *donne*.
 Page 91.—Coptic: (Son), for *son* read *sone*=brother. Ugro-Altaic: add *pu*=tree.
 Page 92.—Afghan: (Son), *zoc*. Armenian: *tsā'ir*=little.
 Page 93.—Egyptian: (Hand), for *enah* read *enah*?
 Page 94.—Slavonic: (Foot), for *tanka* read *tanka*.
 Page 95.—Egyptian: (Nose), for *feut* read *sent*. Dravidian: (Tongue), add *nā-ku*.
 „ Ugro-Altaic: for *aug* read *ang*. Malay: for *tiga* read *tigu*.
 Page 96.—Greek: add *κορχη*=shell.

- Page 97.—Papuan: (Mouth), add *anca*. Egyptian: (Head), for *next* read *next*.
 Page 98.—American: (Mouth), for *maukana* read *mankana*².
 „ French: (Head), for *chapean* read *chapeau*.
 Page 99.—Dravidian: (Tooth), for *tautham* read *tantham*; also add *pal*.
 „ Polynesian: for *dauge* read *dange*.
 Page 100.—Slavonic: (Tooth), add *orosh*=horn, in Polish. Sanskrit: add *c'iras*=head.
 Page 101.—Assyrian: (Eye), drop *nūru*=light. Page 102.—English: (See), add *dart*, *bird*?
 Page 103.—Chinese: (To weave, etc.), add *ta*=clothes. Dravidian: add *kad*=to cross; tie.
 Page 106.—Sanskrit: (To bend), add *bāna*=bow. Armenian: add “*ar*,” root=to take.
 Page 107.—Dravidian: (To sit), add *chikku*=rest. (To sit), for *iru* read *iru*.
 Page 109.—Egyptian: (To break, etc.), for *nex* read *ncx*. Add: Latin: *sulcus*=furrow.
 „ Sanskrit: *karsha*=plough? Celtic: *soch*=plough-share.
 Page 110.—Armenian: (To break, cut), add *har*=rock. Greek: *rew*=to go.
 „ American: (To cut), add *kat*=stone.
 „ Sanskrit: (To cut, etc.), add *karsh*=to plough; *cas*=to cut.
 Page 111.—African: (To love), add *tonda*. Dravidian: add *kām*=lust.
 Page 112.—Greek: (To speak), add *ηχη*=noise.
 Page 113.—African: (Demonstrative Pronouns), drop *hen*; *heje*; *ene*; *tere*.
 Page 114.—Latin: (1st Pronouns), add *manus*=hand. Greek: *εγω*=I. Am.: (1), for *ceau* read *ceau*.
 Page 120.—Armenian: drop *matu*=hand.
 Page 121.—Egyptian: (Hand, take), add *carry*. Greek: for *μετηρ* read *μετηρ*.
 Page 122.—Accadian: (Family), add *bar*=son. Egyptian: for *ncxi* read *next*.
 Page 123.—(Anx). Polynesian: add *djanga*=ghost. Aryan, Hindi: add *ankus*=hooked-goat.
 „ American: add *anga*=spirit.
 Page 124.—(Horse). Armenian: add *arch*=bear. Celtic: add *mare*=mare. Persian: for *klar* read *khara*.
 Page 125 (page 5).—Greek: for *ós* and *id*, read *iós*=arrow. Page 126 (page 82 read 85).
 Page 129.—Accadian: (Stone), drop *du*; for *bu*=knife read *bal*=axe. Chinese: for *dai* read *dab*.
 „ (Enclosure), drop *amar*; *dar*; and for *sa*=field read *su*=skin.
 Page 131.—(Boat), drop *du*; for *kika*=house read *kiku*.
 „ (Mountain), for *shang-du* read *shang*=head; *du*. for *ta* read *da*.
 „ for *tu* read *tul*; for *mar* read *margh*; for *au* read *an*; drop *ga-rus*.
 Page 133.—(Axe), for *isku*=army read *gisku*; for *χas* read *ghas*.
 „ (Bow, etc.), for *shu*; *zida*=hand read *ax*; *tek* and omit *hand*.
 „ (Death), omit *si*; for *bat* read *bad*. Caucasian: add *kubu*=tomb.
 „ (Night), for *gulla* read *galla*; for *ukku* read *ukhu*; for *utug* read *utuk*.
 Page 135.—(Fish), for *cha* read *kha*. (Snake), for *mash* read *mush*.
 „ (Dog), add *nun*; *nun*=wolf. (Bird), drop *khu*. (Pig), add *sukka*.
 „ (Cow, etc.), for *χar*=ox read *kurra*=horse; and add *ama*=wild bull.
 „ (Horse), for *arsu-kurra*=horse read *kansu-kurra*; and add *kas-kas*.
 Page 137.—(Beer), for *ugu* read *aga* or *iga*; and add *sha*; *tin*.
 „ (Food, etc.), for *seh*=wheat read *shera*=grass. Drop *shen*; *ku*.
 „ for *zereh*=seed read *zir*; and for *seun*=to eat read *ku*.
 „ (Salt, etc.), for *si-lag* read *sheg*=snow; and add *sir*; *sui*=white.
 „ (Sugar), for *sagh*=to shine read *azag*. (Snow), drop *sagh*; and for *shen* read *shim*.
 „ (Blood), for *shurm* read *shin*; for *shi*=life read *zi*; for *du*=red read *dug*.
 Page 139.—(Foot), for *dub* read *gub*; for *gal* read *ghal*; for *dag* read *dug*; for *bar* read *ga*.
 „ (Hand), drop *gat*; add *gar*=to give. Greek: for *ἐάκτωλος* read *ἐάκτωλος*.
 „ (Nose), for *pei* read *pesh*. Chinese: for *pei* read *pi*.
 „ (Hair), drop *se*; for *tug* read *tig*=head.
 Page 140.—Ugro-Altaic: add *kar*=to go; paw. (Foot), add *cšet-mek*=to hear.
 „ for *ceuka* read *cenka*. (Hand), add *mena*=man.
 Page 141.—Accadian: (Head), for *dug* read *gud*; drop *zak*.
 „ (Eye), drop *sih*; *silim*; *ma*; *mal*; for *nannah* read *nanna*.
 „ (Mouth), for *kan*=gate read *kana*; and add *gar*=to eat.
 Page 143.—Accadian: (Man), drop *sag*; *nīs*; *nus*; *tug*; for *mita-dam* read *nita-dam*.
 „ and for *ag* read *aga*=father; for *ku* read *ku*.
 „ (Brother), drop *suiki*; *uru*; *tug*; and add *kal*; *urun*=elder brother.
 Page 144.—Ugro-Altaic: add *ukko*=old man; *fup*=brother.
 „ East Tartar: add *chacha*=man. American: add *tinnè*=man.
 Page 145.—Accadian: (Father), drop *ad*. (Woman), for *ema* read *eme*; for *gime* read *geme*.
 „ for *rakk* read *rcg*; for *nen* read *nin*.
 „ (Girl), add *du*. (No. 7), for *sisna* read *si-sinna*.
 Page 146.—Ugro-Altaic: add *fun*=daughter; *kasi* (Fin)=hand; *cheche* (E. Tartar)=daughter.

- Page 147.—Accadian : (Sky, Day), drop *nai*=sun ; *tani*=day. Add *dingir*=sky.
 „ „ for *ellu* read *el* ; for *huzar* read *gissu* ; for *ad* read *ud* ; and for *zir* read *sir*.
 „ „ (Sun), drop *huzar* ; for *zir* read *sir* ; for *sih* read *shi* ; drop *zir*=fire.
 „ „ Greek : for *ῥπος* read *ῥπος*. Latin : add *hora*.
 Page 148.—Ugro-Altaic : (Sky, Day), add *adzo*=1 see. American : for *toni* ;* *inti* read *toni* ;† *inti*.*
 „ „ (Eye) : add *yož*.
 Page 149.—Accadian : (Star), for *ellu* read *el*=bright ; add *iku*=*a* Arietis ; add *sig*=star.
 „ „ (Moon), for *nannah* read *nanna* ; for *itu* read *idu*. Slavonic : add *svesdā*.
 Page 150.—Ugro-Altaic : add *aslan*=star.
 Page 151.—Accadian : (Fire), for *sagh* read *zagh* ; for *si* read *sig*=star. (Water), drop *uni*.
 Page 153.—Accadian : (God), for *uu* read *utu* ; drop *aku* ; drop *hu*=glorious.
 „ „ (To cut), drop *kha*. (To go), drop *go* ? ; for *va* read *ra*.
 „ „ (To take), for *jub* read *gub*. (To drink), drop *mouth* ; *ku*=to eat.
 Page 155.—Accadian : (Pronouns), drop *mal*=I ; me. (He), for *nu* read *ne*.
 „ „ (This, that), for *en* read *ene* ; for *ean* read *ghi* ; drop *ut*.
 Page 156.—Ugro-Altaic : (1st Pronoun), add *min*=hand.
 „ „ American : add *maeo* ;*=*ma* ; *aman*=hand. (Thou), add *ike*=No. 2.
 Page 157.—Egyptian : (Tree) : add *puku*. Page 158.—Egyptian : (Tooth), drop *kamat*=born.
 Page 159.—Egyptian : add “To open” ; *p’takh*. Ugro-Altaic : (Mouth), *ak*. Egyptian : *ro*. Ugrie : *ko*.
 „ „ Chinese : (Behind), for *bah* read *poh*, or *bad* (old).
 Page 160.—Add “Black.” Fin : *kaika*. Amercian : *kaka*=bad.
 Page 161.—Lap : (Tooth), drop *suinā*, and place it as for Son, Brother.
 „ „ Egyptian : (Dog), for *uher* read *uher*.
 Page 162.—(Turanian and Dravidian affinities). N.B.—Drop Interchangeable letters, and see pp. 349–350 for Dravidian corrections.
 Page 167.—American : (Mouth, hole, etc.), add *manni*=to eat.
 Page 172.—Basque : (House), add *egoitz*. Caucasian : add *ruken*=nest.
 Page 174.—Libyan : (Stone), for *izzh* read *izzu*.
 Page 182.—American : (Tongue), add *mancana**=to eat. Page 183.—Berber : add *ammezug*=car.
 Page 185.—Arabic : add *athad*=No. 7.
 Page 186.—Libyan : (Hand), add *ahhad*=finger, and *yat*=No. 1.
 „ „ Basque : add *athad*=finger. Caucasian : add *nak*=knee.
 Page 189.—Egyptian : (Metals), add *āar*=stone.
 Page 191.—African : (Man), add *mia* ; *na*. Celtic : for *maou* read *maon*.
 Page 197.—“Note,” at end, add some Amharic words seem to agree with Libyan only.
 Page 199.—(For Aboriginal Chinese. Mian and Lacouperie), read Abl. Chinese and Mian. “Lacouperie.”
 Page 220.—Dravidian : (Tree), for *dēradāru* read *dēra-dāru*. Malay : (Stone), for *it* read *path*.
 Page 222.—American : (Boat), for *quenhu** read *quenhua*.* Dravidian : (Enclosure), for *ir* read *ira*.
 „ „ Dravidian : (Boat), for *callan* read *vallam*.
 Page 223.—Ugro-Altaic : (Bird), for *kush-pteatza* read *kush. pteatza*. African : add *msusu* ; *nani*.
 Page 226.—Dravidian : (Snake), for *pambau* read *pambu* ; and drop *nāgam* and *sarpam*.
 „ „ Australian : add *powanna*.
 Page 232.—Dravidian : (Wind), for *kattoo* read *kattu*. African : add *mzimu*.
 Page 233.—African : (Man), add *antu*=man ; *wana*=child. Australian : add *mena*.
 „ „ *manga* and *manushan* are not Dravidian.
 Page 234.—Dravidian : (Son), for *paiyun* read *yaiyan*.
 Page 238.—Dravidian : (Tongue), for *nakku*=nose ? read *nā-kū*=tongue.
 „ „ Polynesian : (Month), for *mauga* read *manga*. Australian : add *nay* ; *dalan*=tongue.
 Page 240.—Papuan : (Tooth), for *laug* read *tang*. Australian : (Mouth), add *kame* and *ngan*.
 Page 241.—Australian : (Sun), add *na* ; *mere* ; and *irai*. Page 242.—(Moon), add *mil*=eye.
 Page 244.—Malay : (Sky), for *laugit* read *langit*. Dravidian : add *el*=to shine.
 Page 252.—For Madagascar read Dravidian.
 Page 254.—Dravidian : (No. 1), for *onru* read *onnu*. (No. 2), for *raddu* read *randu*.
 Page 255.—(Line 11), for Sontal read Ghond and Kodugu. For Malayam read Malayalim.
 Page 271.—Egyptian : (Axe), for *texen* read *textu*.
 Page 291.—Egyptian : (House), *gal*=heap of stones ; for Egyptian read Hebrew.
 Page 292.—Basque : (Bird), for *pistu* read *pisti*.
 Page 298.—Appendix XIXa : add English (*amare*) ; and Egyptian : *ami*=five.
 Page 301.—Greek : for *μχηρ* read *μχηρ*.
 Page 303.—Accadian : (House), add *gur*=town. Sanskrit : add *pura*=town.
 Page 304.—Teutonic : for *tunc* read *tune*. Celtic : add *dun*=hill-fort.
 Page 312.—Egyptian : third line from top, drop *civile*.
 Page 326.—Dravidian : (Sun, etc.), for *Dina* read *dinan*.

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